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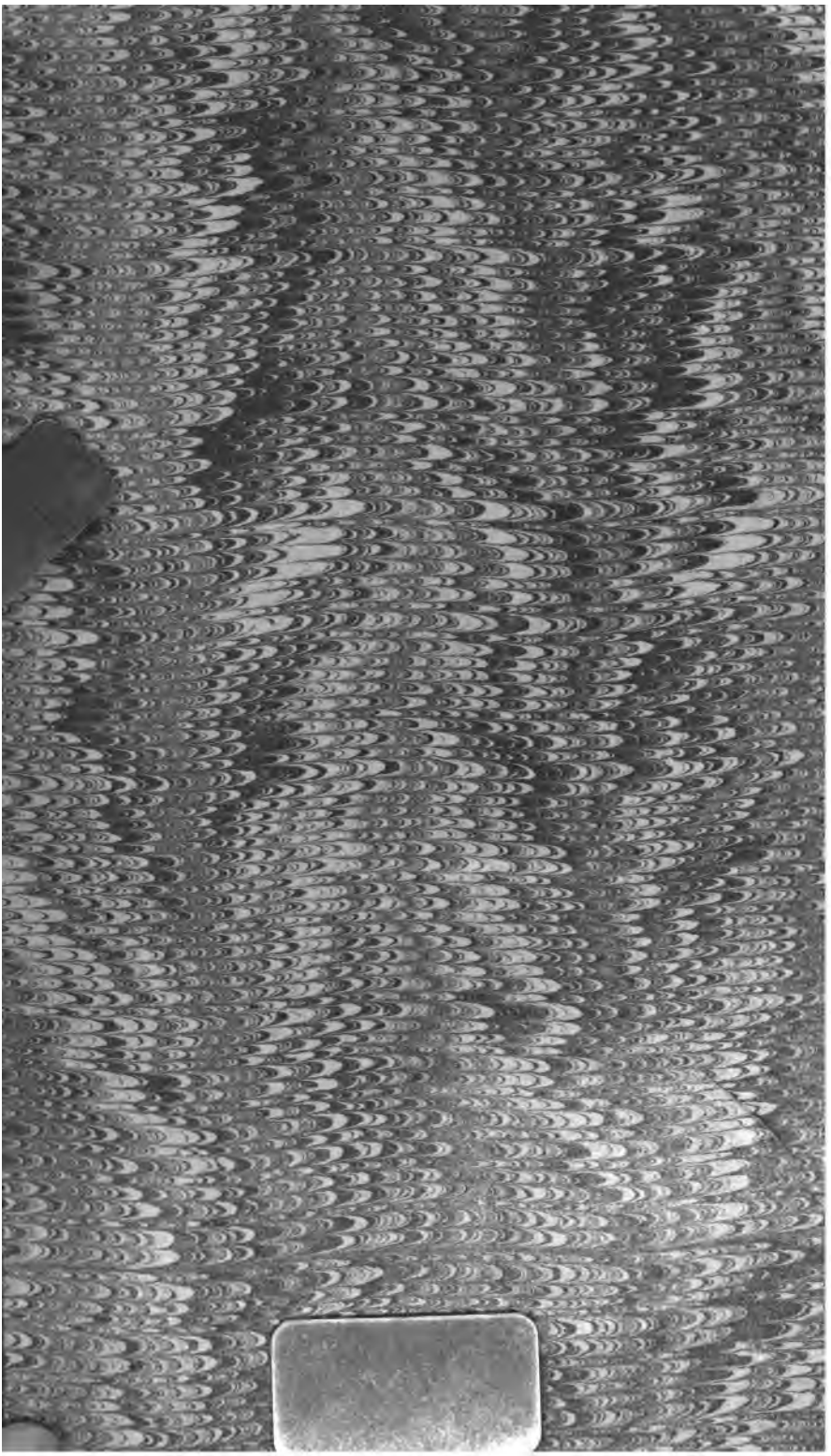

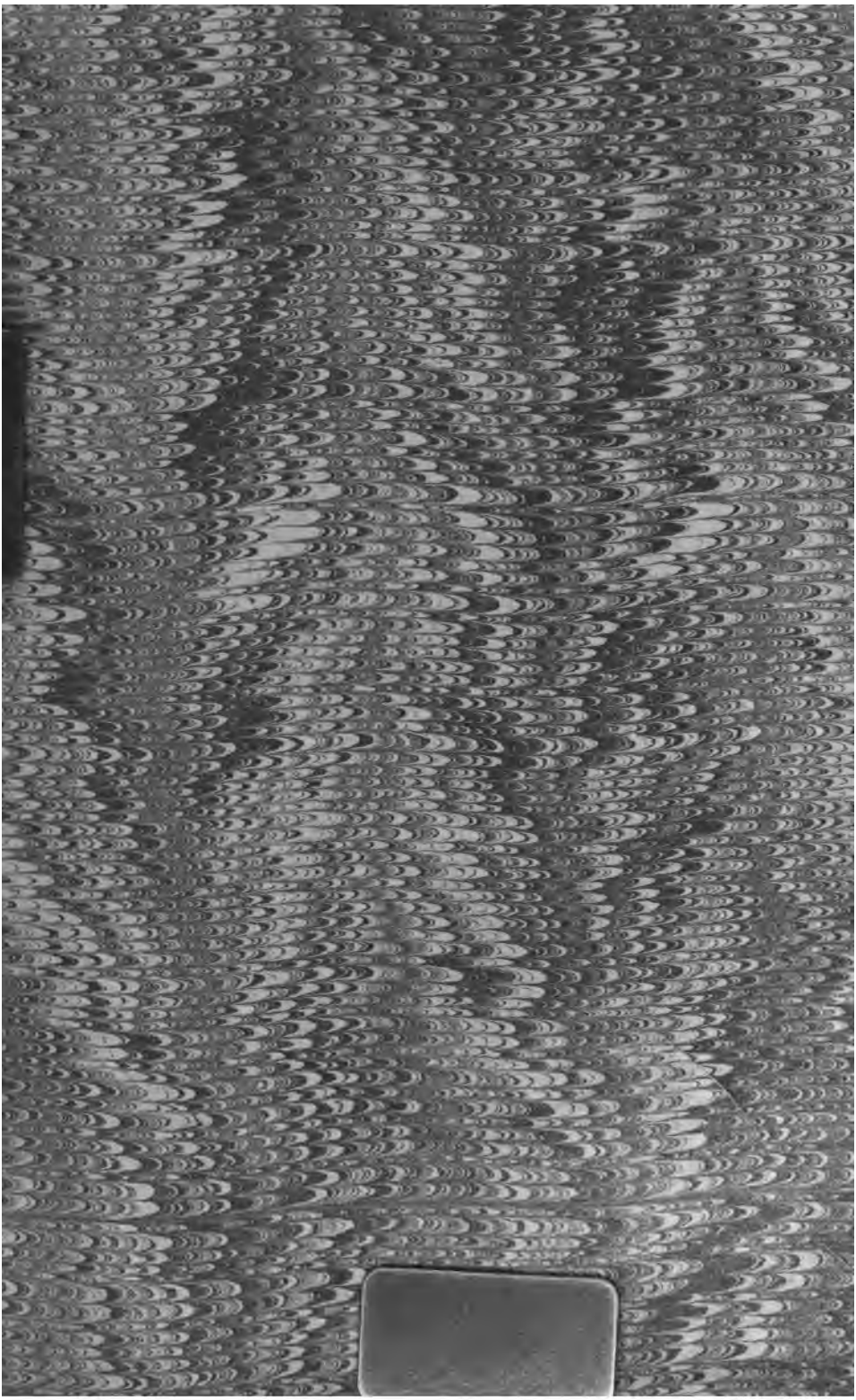

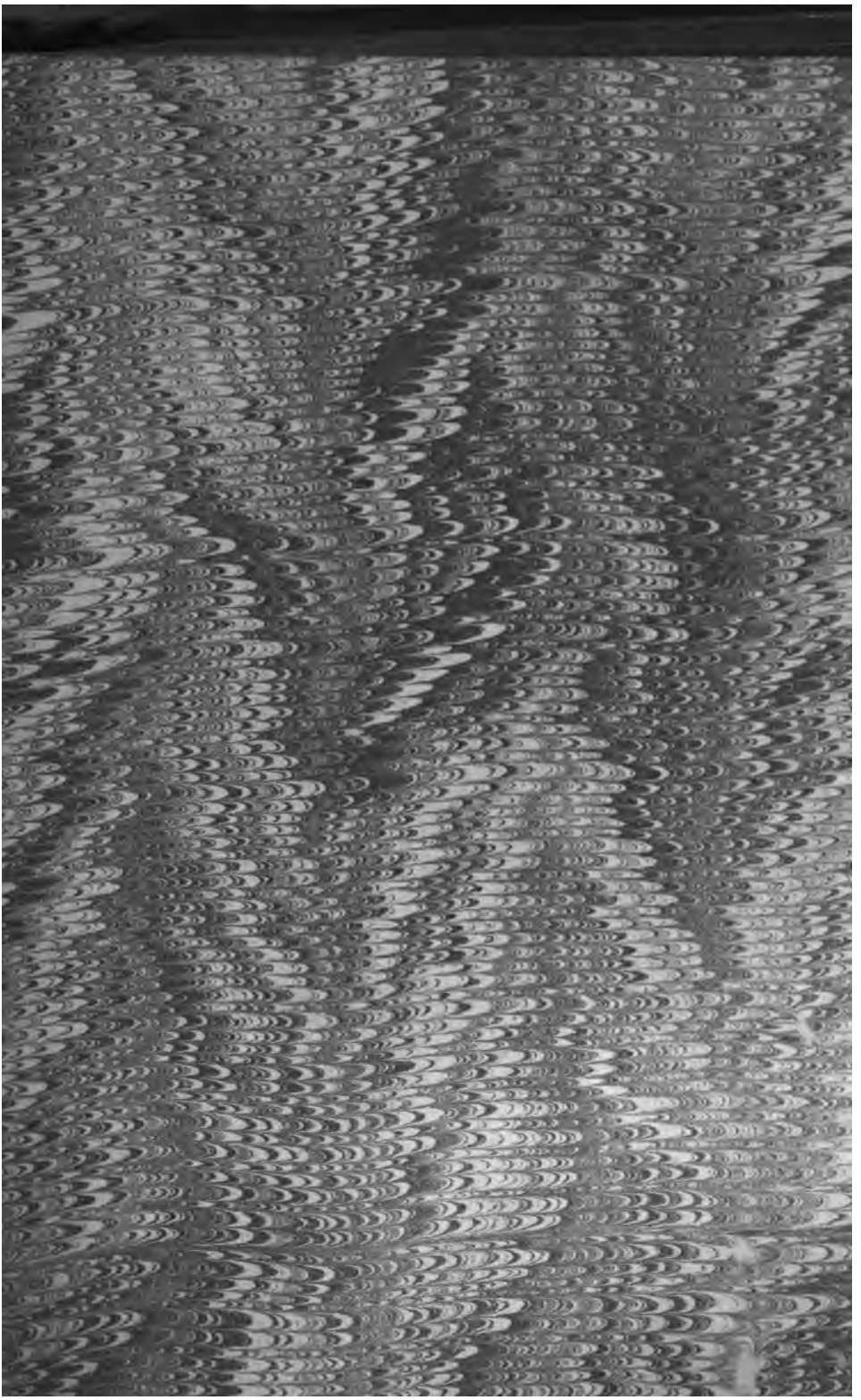

48. 18.

ROYAL

WARRANT AND REGULATIONS

REGARDING

ARMY SERVICES;

AND

EXPLANATORY DIRECTIONS

FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS;

With an Index.

WAR OFFICE,

1st OF JULY, 1848.

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VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS it has been found expedient to revise the several Warrants regarding Army Services, Our Will and Pleasure is, that from and after the date hereof, these Our Royal Warrant and Regulations, to be administered and interpreted by Our Secretary at War, shall be the sole and standing authority upon the matters therein contained.

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ROYAL

WARRANT AND REGULATIONS

REGARDING

ARMY SERVICES.

War Office, 1st July, 1848.

REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

1. THE rates of pay of the several Regimental ranks, are as follows:— Rates of Pay.

ANNUAL RATES.		First Dragoon Guards.	Other Regiments of Cavalry.	Regular Infantry and West India Regiments.
		£	£	£
Colonel	If appointed on or before 31st March, 1834 . .	..	1000	600
	If appointed after that day	1000	900	500

DAILY RATES.	Cavalry of the Line.			Infantry of the Line.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	3	0	0	17	0
Major	0	19	3	0	16	0
Captain	0	14	7	0	11	7
Ditto, having higher Rank by Brevet . .		..		0	13	7
Lieutenant	0	9	0	0	6	6
Ditto, after 7 Years' Service as a Lieutenant .		..		0	7	6
Cornet	0	8	0		..	
Ensign		..		0	5	3
Paymaster	0	12	6	0	12	6
Ditto, after 5 Years' Service in that Rank on Full-Pay	0	15	0	0	15	0
Ditto, after 15 Years' ditto	0	17	6	0	17	6
Ditto, after 20 Years' ditto; or after 25 Years' Service on Full-Pay as a Commissioned Officer, including not less than 15 Years as a Paymaster	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ditto, after 25 Years' Service as Paymaster on Full-Pay; or after 30 Years' Service on Full-Pay as a Commissioned Officer, including not less than 15 Years as Paymaster . .	1	2	6	1	2	6
Adjutant, in addition to the Pay of Subaltern	0	2	6	0	3	6
Surgeon	0	13	0	0	13	0
Ditto, after 10 Years' Service on Full-Pay in the Army, in any capacity as a Medical Officer	0	15	0	0	15	0

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DAILY RATES.	Cavalry of the Line.			Infantry of the Line.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Surgeon, after 20 Years'	0	19	0	0	19	0
Ditto, after 25 Years'	1	2	0	1	2	0
Assistant Surgeon	0	8	6	0	7	6
Ditto, after 10 Years' Service on Full-Pay in the Army, in any capacity as a Medical Officer.	0	11	0	0	10	0
Veterinary Surgeon	0	8	0	..		
Ditto, after 3 Years' Service in the Army in any capacity as a Medical Officer on Full-Pay	0	10	0	..		
Ditto, after 10 Years' Service	0	12	0	..		
Ditto, after 20 Years' Service	0	15	0	..		
Quarter-Master	0	8	6	0	6	6
Ditto, after 10 Years' Service in that Rank on Full-Pay	0	10	6	0	8	6
Ditto, after 15 Years' ditto	0	12	0	0	10	0
Serjeant-Major (Regimental)	0	3	6	0	3	0
Troop Serjeant-Major	0	3	0	..		
Serjeant-Major *in West-India Regiments* (*Regimental*)	..			0	3	6
Quarter-Master Serjeant *in West-India Regiments*	..			0	3	0
Company Serjeant-Major *in West-India Regiments*	..			0	2	10
Quarter-Master Serjeant	..			0	2	6
Colour Serjeant	..			0	2	4
Paymaster Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Ditto, after 7 Years' uninterrupted Service as such	0	2	8	0	2	4
Regimental Orderly-Room Clerk	0	2	2	0	1	10
Ditto, after 7 Years' uninterrupted Service as such	0	2	8	0	2	4
Schoolmaster Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Ditto, after 10 Years' uninterrupted Service as such	0	2	8	0	2	4
Schoolmaster Serjeant *in West-India Regiments*	..			0	2	6
Armourer Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Saddler Serjeant	0	2	2	..		
Hospital Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Ditto, after 10 Years' uninterrupted Service as such	0	2	8	0	2	4
Trumpet, Drum, or Bugle-Major	0	2	2	0	1	10
Serjeant	0	2	2	0	1	10
Corporal	0	1	7½	0	1	4
Private or Farrier	0	1	3	0	1	0
Boys, until they attain the age of 15 Years	0	0	10	0	0	10
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer, or Fifer	0	1	7	0	1	1¾

Assistant Surgeon.

2. No medical candidate who has not passed his examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, shall be eligible for the commission of Assistant Surgeon, and he must have served as such on

full pay five years before he shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Regimental Surgeon; and an Assistant Surgeon, whatever be his length of service, shall, on promotion to the rank of Surgeon, commence with the lowest rate of pay assigned to that rank, and he will be required to serve one year, (if his first Medical Commission was dated before the 29th July, 1830,) or two years (if of later date) on each rate inferior to that which is assigned to a Surgeon of his total service.

Surgeon.

Regimental Surgeons must have served ten years in the Army on full pay before they shall be eligible for the next step of rank.

Paymaster.

3. A Regimental Paymaster absent for a period not exceeding twelve months from his Corps when it is on Foreign Service, under a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and senior Medical Officer on the Station, that his health is such that he cannot continue personally to discharge his duty, and that change of climate is absolutely necessary for the re-establishment of his health, shall have a daily allowance equal to the actual amount, not exceeding 5*s*. a day, which he shall be obliged to pay to the Officer doing his duty in his absence.

Additional Pay.

4. The additional pay to the Regimental Paymasters beyond the rate of 12*s*. 6*d*. per diem, is only to be granted to those who have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Secretary at War.

Every Corporal or private soldier enlisted before the 1st September, 1836, who shall have actually served in the Cavalry 17 years, or in the Infantry 14 years, shall be entitled to an addition of 2*d*. a day to the pay of his

rank, subject to forfeiture by the sentence of a Court-Martial, or of conviction of desertion, or of felony.

Rewards for good Conduct

5. A Non-commissioned Officer, recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for the honourable distinction of a Commission without purchase, will be allowed, in aid of his outfit, £150, if appointed to a Cavalry Regiment; and £100, if appointed to an Infantry Regiment.

A sum not exceeding £2000 a year is distributed in granting annuities, as rewards for distinguished or meritorious service, to Serjeants recommended by the Commander-in-Chief, either while serving or after discharge, such discharge not being anterior to the 19th December, 1845, with or without pension, in sums not exceeding £20, which may be held during service and together with pension.

The Serjeants selected for this honorary distinction are entitled to receive and wear a silver medal, having on one side Her Majesty's effigy, and on the other, the words "For Meritorious Service," and the name and Regiment of the Serjeant, with the date of its grant; and they will not be liable to forfeiture of the annuity and medal, except by sentence of a Court-Martial, or by conviction of felony by a Court of Civil Judicature.

A reward of additional pay and distinguishing marks for good conduct is granted, under the following rules, to every Corporal, Trumpeter, Drummer, Fifer, Bugler, and private soldier, (excepting the Corporals of the Life Guards and Horse Guards,) enlisted or re-enlisted into the Army on or after the 1st September, 1836:—

Having served 5 years, provided his name shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for at least two years immediately preceding his claim . . .	1*d.* a day.

Having served 10 years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 1*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim	2*d.* a day.
Having served 15 years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 2*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim	3*d.* a day.
Having served 20 years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 3*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim	4*d.* a day.
Having served 25 years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 4*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim	5*d.* a day.
Having served 30 years, and having been uninterruptedly in the receipt of 5*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding his claim	6*d.* a day.

As a further reward of continuous good conduct, soldiers who shall have completed 18 years' actual service, and whose names have not been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book for the last 16 years preceding their claim, may receive the rates of good-conduct pay granted after 20, 25, and 30 years' service respectively, two years earlier; that is, after 18, 23, and 28 years' service respectively.

The service requisite to entitle men to the distinction and rewards granted above, may include former service in all ranks after the age of 18 years.

Soldiers who were present at the Battle of Waterloo may reckon two years in addition to their actual service, and those who were enlisted before the 1st December, 1829,

three years for two of actual service, after the age of eighteen, in the East and West Indies (in other than West India Regiments).

As this reward is strictly an honourable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the Commanding Officers of Regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the Regimental Defaulters' Book the name of every soldier who, in consequence of misconduct, shall have been subjected to any punishment beyond six days' drill, or seven days' confinement to barracks; and the commission of every offence which shall impose upon the Commanding Officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the Regimental Defaulters' Book, shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date; and, if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his distinguishing mark and good-conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

The soldier having two or more distinguishing marks, shall, in like manner, forfeit one of such marks, and the good-conduct pay allowed with it, for one year for each offence; and if he shall forfeit all his distinguishing marks and good-conduct pay, and before restoration of any one, shall be recorded for a fresh offence, he shall forfeit all claim, in consequence, of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinctions by subsequently serving, with uninterrupted good conduct, for 2 years to obtain one distinguishing mark, for 4 years to obtain two distinguishing marks, for 6 years to obtain three distinguishing marks, for 8 years to obtain four distinguishing marks, for 10 years to obtain five distinguishing

marks, and for 12 years to obtain six distinguishing marks.

Any soldier who, by having been recorded in the Regimental Defaulters' Book, shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for previous good conduct, shall, if he denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a Court-Martial.

A soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged, by the sentence of a Court-Martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely or for any period not less than 18 months, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

All soldiers who enlisted before the 1st September, 1836, may have the option of relinquishing their right to the additional pay of 2*d.* a day after 14 years' Infantry service or 17 years' Cavalry service, and thereby become entitled to all the advantages of the Good-Conduct Regulations while serving, provided their names shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulters' Book immediately preceding the exchange, for the several periods prescribed for each rate respectively.

Soldiers enlisted before the 1st September, 1836, shall be entitled to distinguishing marks, whether they accept or not the option of relinquishing additional pay for good-conduct pay.

6. Advances of pay to soldiers on furlough are not to exceed the under-mentioned rates, viz.— Soldiers on Furlough.

Serjeants . . .	1*s.* per diem.
Other Ranks .	8*d.* „

Soldiers in Hospital.

7. Soldiers, when in General or Regimental Hospital, shall be subject to stoppages at the following daily rates, viz.—

	Men.	Boys.
Abroad . . .	9*d.*	8*d.*
At Home . .	10*d.*	

These rates do not apply, however, when soldiers are in hospital on account of wounds received in action or when serving with an army in the field, in which cases the stoppage shall be only that prescribed for provisions supplied to the effective soldier.

Soldiers in Civil Gaols Abroad.

8. The pay of soldiers confined in Civil Gaols abroad shall be issued according to the following rules:—

If the soldier be imprisoned under the sentence of a Court-Martial, or for debt, so much of his pay, not exceeding 6*d.* a day, as shall be required to provide him with wholesome and sufficient food.

If imprisoned by the Civil Power, upon a charge of a criminal offence, the like proportion of his pay during his confinement; and if he be acquitted of the charge, he shall be accounted with for the residue of his pay upon rejoining his Regiment; but if he be convicted of the charge, he shall forfeit all right to such residue.

If imprisoned by the Civil Power, under conviction of a criminal offence, he shall forfeit the whole of his pay during the period of his confinement under the sentence of the Court; but when he rejoins his Regiment he shall be completed in necessaries at the public expense, provided the charge does not exceed the amount of 3*d.* a day for the period of his confinement.

Settlement with Soldiers.

9. Soldiers shall be settled with daily, for the residue of their pay, after deducting the regulated stoppages for

mess, washing, necessaries, &c., or such as may be directed by the sentence of a Court-Martial.

The proportion of a soldier's pay to be applied to his mess and washing shall not exceed the sum of 5*s.* 10*d.* a week in the Cavalry, and 4*s.* 11½*d.* a week in the Infantry, including the charge for bread and meat at home, and for rations abroad, unless the soldier shall himself choose to appropriate a further sum to this purpose.

Soldiers shall be accounted with monthly, for the weekly stoppages for necessaries directed by the Clothing Regulations to be made from their pay.

The whole of the stoppages to be made from the pay of the soldiers of the Regiments of Cavalry, and Infantry of the Line, shall in no case exceed the following rates, unless at the request of the soldier himself, or by the sentence of a Court-Martial:—

		Cavalry.		Infantry.	
		At Home.	Abroad.	At Home.	Abroad.
		s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
For Messing and Washing,	per Week	5 10	5 3	4 11½	4 4½
For Necessaries . . .	ditto	2 7½	2 7½	1 6	1 6
For Articles for Cleaning his Clothing and Appointments, and for any other Charges to which the Soldier is properly liable . .	ditto	0 3½	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½
Totals per Week . . .		8 9	8 2	7 0	6 5

Whenever the actual expenditure for messing and washing in such Regiments shall fall short of the sum prescribed as the utmost extent of the stoppage for those services, the surplus may, if the man be in debt, be applied, under the direction of the Captain of his Troop or Company, towards the liquidation of such debt.

When a daily settlement has been necessarily interrupted by the absence of the soldier on furlough, in

hospital, on guard, on escort duty, or otherwise, it will be the duty of the Captain of the Troop or Company to take care that the daily payment be resumed as early as possible.

The arrears of daily pay due to the soldier shall be paid to him immediately on rejoining, or shall be distributed in daily payments, together with the pay of the succeeding period, or shall be otherwise applied to his benefit as the said Captain shall judge most fit, according to circumstances.

Bread and Meat.

10. Soldiers at home shall be supplied with three-quarters of a pound of meat and one pound of bread a day for each man, when in barracks or in stationary quarters; and with three-quarters of a pound of meat and one pound and a half of bread, when in camp.

Soldiers in England, on a march and billetted on innkeepers, shall be supplied by the innkeepers with one hot meal each day, such meal consisting of one pound and a quarter of meat, to be weighed previously to being dressed, one pound of bread, one pound of potatoes, or an equivalent of other vegetables, and two pints of small beer, with the necessary quantities of pepper, salt, and vinegar. For this meal the innkeeper shall receive the sum fixed by the Mutiny Act in force at the time.

Deductions for Rations.

11. The following deductions shall be made from the pay of Officers for each daily ration supplied to them, for themselves or for their Civil male servants, and from soldiers, for each daily ration supplied to them :—

	Officers.	Men.
At Home in Barracks, or in Stationary Quarters	„	The actual cost, not exceeding 6*d.* a ration.
In Billets on a March	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

	Officers.	Men.
On board Ship, in vessels employed under contracts with the Secretary at War for conveyance from one port to another of the United Kingdom	3*d.*	6*d.*
On board Ships belonging to, hired, freighted or chartered by the Admiralty, at Home	8*d.*	6*d.*
Abroad	8*d.*	5*d.*
On Shore, at a Foreign Station . . .	1½*d.*	5*d.*

If, in either of the above situations, wine or spirits, or beer, be issued as a portion of the ration, the deduction for each ration shall be 1*d.* a day more than the several rates above specified.

Soldiers serving on board ship as Marines, shall not be subject to any deduction for rations.

Allowances to Officers.

12. To the Officer actually in command of a Regiment or Battalion of Infantry of the Line, or commanding the Reserve Companies of a Regiment of which the Service Companies are abroad, an allowance of 3*s.* a day as command money, in addition to his other Regimental pay and allowances. Command Money.

13. To the Senior effective Lieutenant-Colonel, and senior Major in the Regiments of Regular Cavalry, and Regiments or Battalions of Infantry of the Line, £20 per annum in lieu of non-effectives. Non-effective Allowance.

14. To the Officer commanding and paying a Troop or Company, a contingent allowance, according to the following scale, as an indemnification for the expense of repairing arms, including, in the Cavalry, swords and Contingent Allowance.

scabbards, and of burials, and for losses incurred by him in consequence of the debts of men who become non-effective.

CAVALRY, per Troop.

At Home.

			£	s.
For an Establishment of Privates,	not exceeding	49 .	30	15
" "	"	69 .	41	0
" "	exceeding	69 .	51	5

Abroad.

			£	s.
For an Establishment of Privates,	not exceeding	59 .	51	5
" "	"	69 .	61	10
" "	"	79 .	71	15
" "	"	89 .	82	0
" "	"	99 .	92	5
" "	exceeding	99 .	102	5

INFANTRY—per Company.

At Home and Abroad.

			£	s.	d.
For an Establishment of Privates,	not exceeding	50 .	18	5	0
" "	"	75 .	27	7	6
" "	"	100 .	36	10	0
" "	exceeding	100 .	45	12	6

The Officer commanding a Troop or Company is not liable to defray the expense of a soldier's funeral, unless the effects of the soldier are insufficient for the purpose; and in no case is the cost of such funeral to exceed £1. 15*s.*, whether the same be defrayed by the Officer or out of the soldier's effects.

To the Officer commanding and paying a Company trained as riflemen, an annual allowance of 15*s.* for each effective rifle, in lieu of contingent allowance.

15. To Regimental Officers, who are on duty in the United Kingdom, in situations entitling them to be lodged at the public expense, and whose lodging is not otherwise provided or paid for by the Public, an allowance for the actual expense of their lodgings, at rates not exceeding— **Lodging Money.**

	Per Week. s.	d.
For a Field Officer . . .	10	6
For a Captain	8	0
For a Subaltern . . .	6	0

16. To Officers on a march with troops in the United Kingdom, under a route issued by competent authority, 5*s*. a day, provided they shall so march not less than 10 miles in a day, and shall not be able to partake of the mess of their Regiment or Detachment on any such day. **On a March.**

17. To a Regimental Officer when sent upon permanent duty, under orders from competent authority, and when the journey shall not have arisen from his own request, or in consequence of his obtaining promotion or a beneficial appointment, or on his rejoining from leave of absence, and shall have been performed without any unnecessary delay,—an allowance of 9*d*. per mile. **Travelling Allowance.**

To General Officers not upon the Staff, called away from their quarters or usual residences, to be employed on distant Courts-Martial, or Courts of Enquiry, or other temporary public duty, in Great Britain or Ireland:—

	s.	d.	
If the duty be such as to enable them to go and return on the same day . .	0	10	a mile.
As above, to Field Officers . . .	0	8	,,
Ditto, to other Officers	0	6	,,

If the duty be such as to prevent their return on the same day,—

	s.	d.	
To General Officers not upon the Staff .	1	0	a mile.
To Field Officers	0	9	„
To other Officers	0	7	„

Officers, though drawing forage at the public expense, may claim the travelling allowance, if when ordered by competent authority on any special temporary duty, they go more than 10 miles from their Station, and return thereto the same day; and also if they go less than 10 miles, and are necessarily prevented by the duty from returning the same day.

To a Veterinary Surgeon travelling on the duty of visiting outposts, and returning, viz.,—If beyond 10 miles, but not exceeding 16 miles from his Station, the sum of 5*s*.

If beyond 16 miles, but not exceeding 32 miles, 6*d*. per mile for the distance travelled after deducting 16 miles.

If beyond 32 miles, 6*d*. per mile for the whole distance travelled, without deduction.

For all such journeys or parts of journeys, as can be readily performed by steam vessel, or by railway, at less expense, the above-mentioned travelling allowances shall not be issued, but only the actual and necessary charge for conveyance by those means.

Detention from Quarters.

18. To Officers actually and necessarily detained away from their quarters or usual residences, in attendance on Courts-Martial or Courts of Enquiry, for every day of such detention, except the days for which they may be entitled to travelling allowances, and the days on which

they may partake of their own Regimental mess,—the following allowances, viz.:—

	s.	d.	
To General Officers, not on the Staff .	15	0	a day.
To Field Officers	7	6	„
To other Officers	5	0	„

To Officers temporarily detached on duty with or without Troops at places where they cannot have the usual accommodation of a mess,—an allowance of 5*s.* a day each, for a period not exceeding 14 days.

To an Officer when supplied at the public expense with a passage to or from a Foreign Station, and unavoidably detained more than two days at the port of embarkation, and when the Regiment or Depôt to which he belongs or may be attached is not stationed within ten miles of the port,—an allowance of 5*s.* a day, from the day of his arrival there, for a period not exceeding 14 days.

To an Officer on passage at the public expense, to or from a Foreign Station, when required for the public service to go on shore at an intermediate Station for more than twenty-four hours, and not being there accommodated at a Regimental mess,—an allowance of 5*s.* for each day he is required to dine on shore, not exceeding 14 days.

Contingent Allowances to Officers of the General and Medical Staff.

19. To Officers of the General and Medical Staff serving at home, who are not provided with a house or apartments belonging to or at the disposal of Government, but who actually provide the same at their House Rent

own expense, allowances at the following rates, according to rank :—

Rank of the Officer.	Rate of Allowance per Annum. £	s.	d.
General	300	0	0
Lieutenant-General	250	0	0
Major-General	200	0	0
Brigadier-General	150	0	0
Colonel on the Staff	100	0	0
Assistant Adjutant-General	*81	18	0
Permanent Assistant Quarter Master-General	*81	18	0
Temporary ditto, when 1st Assistant in a District	*81	18	0
Ditto, ditto, when *not* 1st Assistant in a District	†54	12	0
Aide-de Camp	†54	12	0
Major of Brigade	†54	12	0
Chaplain to the Forces	*81	18	0
	Per Week.		
Inspector-General of Hospitals	1	1	0
Deputy ditto	1	1	0
Assistant ditto	1	1	0
Staff Surgeon	0	15	0
Assistant ditto	0	10	6
Purveyor	0	15	0
Deputy ditto	0	10	6

Furniture.

20. To such of the above-mentioned Officers as occupy unfurnished houses or apartments belonging to or at the disposal of Government, the sums which shall have been actually paid by them for the hire of requisite furniture, provided the amount shall not exceed the rate of allowance granted in the preceding Article, according to their respective ranks.

* In cases of broken periods, the charge may be made at £1. 11*s.* 6*d.* per week, or 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem.

† In cases of broken periods, the charge may be made at £1. 1*s* per week, or 3*s.* per diem.

21. To Officers of the General Staff, such allowance, for the hire of an Orderly Room or Office actually and necessarily required, as shall be specially approved by the Secretary at War, together with the expense of coals and candles for the same, under similar special authority, not exceeding the following rates:— **Orderly Room or Office.**

Periods of Variation in the Quantities allowed.		Quantities allowed per Week.	
From	To	Bushels of Coals.	Pounds of Candles.
1st January	31st March . .	3	1
1st April	30th June . .	2	1
1st July	30th September	2	1
1st October	31st December	3	1

22. To Officers of the General Staff, the expense actually and necessarily incurred by them for the postage of letters and packets strictly upon the public service. **Postage.**

23. To General Officers on the Staff of Great Britain and Ireland, when proceeding under orders upon particular service requiring greater expedition than can be attained with their own horses, consistently with the purposes for which they are kept,—the rate per mile actually paid for the hire of a pair of post horses, and 6*d.* per mile for the expense of drivers, turnpikes, &c. **Travelling and Daily Allowances not on a March.**

To other Officers,—the actual expense of a seat in the inside of the mail or stage coach for the Officer, and of a seat on the outside for his servant, if accompanying him.

To permanent Staff Officers, not being General Officers, when removed from one military District to another, for duty in the same or a similar Staff appointment,—an allowance of 9*d.* per mile for the distance necessarily travelled on such occasion.

To Medical Staff Officers similarly removed, or proceeding under orders upon particular duty requiring greater expedition than can be attained with their own horses, consistently with the purposes for which they are kept,—an allowance of 9*d.* per mile.

Allowances to Men.

Beer Money.

24. To men serving at home, in every situation in which they are entitled to full pay, (except when on pass or furlough, or when supplied with beer in kind,)—1*d.* a day.

Lodging Money.

25. To men whose Corps is in quarters, but who are permitted, as an indulgence, to find their own lodgings,—1*d.* a day.

Stationary Quarters.

26. To men in Great Britain when in stationary quarters, and not dieted as soldiers on a march,—½*d.* a day; which allowance is in South Britain to be paid to the innkeeper upon whom the soldier is billetted, and in Scotland to the soldier himself.

Men quartered on Inhabitants.

27. For men quartered on the inhabitants in Scotland,—an allowance, which is to be paid to the inhabitants, of 1*d.* a day.

For men quartered on the inhabitants in Ireland,—an allowance, which is to be paid to the inhabitants—

		In Dublin.		In the Country.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For each Serjeant	per week	1	1	1	0
For each Corporal and Private	per week	0	6½	0	6

Marching Money.

28. To men on a march of not less than 10 miles,—a daily allowance—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
	d.	*d.*
In England	1	3
In Scotland	3	5
In Ireland	3	4

This allowance is, in England, in addition to the sum fixed by the Mutiny Act as the payment to the innkeeper for the hot meal furnished to the soldier.

29. For the Provost Serjeant of Garrison or Barrack cells, at a Garrison where the number of cells in his charge exceeds six,—1*s.* 2*d.* per diem, exclusive of pay and beer money. Provost Serjeant.

At a Garrison, where the number of cells does not exceed six, or when he acts Regimentally only, and is not liable to take charge of prisoners of other Corps,—8*d.* per diem, exclusive of pay and beer money.

Miscellaneous Allowances.

30. Postage and Stationery:— Postage an Stationery.

	At Home.	Abroad.
	Per Annum.	Per Annum.
For Postage and Stationery, Guard and Store Rooms; Camp Colours, and Pace Sticks:-	£	£
For a Regiment of Cavalry	30	17
For a Regiment or Battalion of Infantry of ten Companies	40	25
Ditto, of six companies	24	25
For the Reserve Troops or Companies . .	20	..
For Postage, and Stationery for the Paymaster of a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry . .	15	12
Ditto, for the Acting Paymaster of a Reserve Battalion	..	12
Ditto, for the Acting Paymaster of the Reserve Troops or Companies	10	..
Ditto, to the Regimental Agent for each Regiment of the Line	10	10
Ditto, to the Agent in Ireland, for each Reserve, consisting of four Companies serving there	5	..
For Stationery, &c., for a Barrack Library .	1	1

Per Annum.

Mess and Mess Room.

31. In aid of the expense of the mess, in Regiments and Reserves at home, and in the West Indies generally, (including Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo, and Honduras, on the continent of America,) in the Bermudas, Bahamas, and St. Helena, and likewise on the Western Coast of Africa, provided a mess beactually established;—for each Troop or Company £25

The actual and necessary hire of a room for the Officers' Mess Room, not exceeding £2. 2*s*. a week; when a Regiment or Reserve Companies are in stationary quarters in Great Britain or Ireland, for a period exceeding one week: and also a commuted allowance for coals and candles for the room, at the rate of 9*s*. a week, from the 1st September to the 30th April, and at the rate of 6*s*. a week from the 1st May to the 31st August.

Per Annum.

	£	*s*.
School. 32. In aid of the expense of the School, when one is actually established in a Regiment or Battalion	10	0
In aid of the expense of the School of the Reserve Companies, when the Service Companies are abroad	5	0
Schoolmistress. An allowance for a Schoolmistress; to each Regiment of Cavalry	20	0
Ditto to each Company of Infantry . . .	3	0

Farriery.

33. For farriery, in Cavalry, 1*d*. a day, for each effective Troop horse; liable to a deduction of 3*d*. per month for each effective Troop horse, for the provision of horse medicines.

Riding Allowance.

34. An allowance, in Regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, for each Troop, according to the following scale, for the use of the Riding Master and rough riders, and to defray the immediate expense of instructing the men and breaking the horses, when the number of privates per Troop borne on the Establishment is under 40 . . . .

	Per Annum. £	s.
When 40 and upwards	23	6

Purchase of Troop Horses.

35. The actual price paid to the dealer, not exceeding £26. 5*s.*, will be allowed for the purchase of each horse delivered at the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, and approved by the Commanding Officer.

To the dealer,—2*s.* 6*d.* for every complete 18 miles, after the first 18 miles, which each horse shall have marched on the direct road from the place where it was inspected by the Officer to the Head-Quarters of the Regiment.

To the Officer sent from the Regiment for the purpose of inspecting and purchasing horses,—1*s.* 6*d.* a mile, both going to and returning from the places to which he shall have been ordered on this duty. But the charge for travelling expenses is, under no circumstances, to exceed the average of £1 for each horse purchased in the course of the year.

Carriage of Baggage.

36. To Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, and Reserve Companies of Infantry,—a commuted allowance for carriage of baggage on a march in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*:—

	Allowance per Mile. s.	d.
For each Troop or Company	1	6
For three or four Field Officers present, or for their Baggage actually conveyed	1	0

	Allowance per Mile. s.	d.
For two Field Officers present, or for their Baggage actually conveyed	0	9
For one Field Officer, ditto	0	6
For the Regimental Staff Officers and Armourer, and Hospital Stores—		
Cavalry . . . . . in all	2	4
Infantry . . . . . „	2	0
Ditto Reserve Companies	1	6
For the Saddler's Apparatus, and for Spare Regimental Stores and Appointments of a Cavalry Regiment	1	0
For Detachments moving with a portion of the Regimental Baggage—		
Captain's Detachment	1	0
Detachment with two or more Subalterns .	0	9
Ditto with one Subaltern	0	6
For a Regimental Staff Officer accompanying a Detachment, if the only Officer present	0	6
Ditto, if marching with other Officers . .	0	3

When a Detachment is moving without Regimental baggage, the hire of a cart of the smallest description shall be allowed, if it be necessarily employed for conveying the Officers' baggage.

The ordinary rates of baggage allowance, according to the direct line of march, shall be granted whenever the baggage may be conveyed by water or by railway; but they shall not be granted in cases where the heavy baggage of Corps is not actually and necessarily conveyed, nor to Corps of which the effectives present shall not amount to two Officers and 30 rank and file per Troop or Company; in such cases, only the actual and necessary expense, or such proportion thereof as to the Secretary at War may appear proper, shall be admitted as a charge against the Public.

ALLOWANCES FOR RESERVE BATTALIONS, AND FOR RESERVE TROOPS AND COMPANIES.

37. To the Subaltern Officer approved by Our Commander-in-Chief to be Acting Adjutant of Reserve Troops or Compaies,—2*s*. a day for the period he is actually present. Acting Adjutant, Depôt.

38. To the Subaltern Officer appointed Acting Paymaster of a Reserve Battalion,—5*s*. a day for the period he shall so act. He shall also reckon his service as Acting Paymaster with the Battalion abroad towards additional pay as Paymaster, if he be afterwards commissioned as such. Acting Paymaster of Reserve Battalion.

39. To the Subaltern Officer appointed Acting Paymaster of Reserve Troops or Companies,—4*s*. a day for the period he shall so act. Acting Paymaster, Depôt.

40. The regulated allowance in lieu of Forage for one horse will be granted to a Captain if in command, provided the effective Rank and File amount to 100, in which case the like allowance shall also be granted to the Acting Adjutant. Forage.

41. To the Acting Serjeant-Major, and the Acting Quarter-Master Serjeant,—the difference required to make up their pay respectively to that of Regimental Serjeant-Major, and Regimental Quarter-Master Serjeant. These appointments shall in all cases, when practicable, be filled by Colour Serjeants. Acting Serjeant-Major and Quarter-master Serjeant.

42. To each Corporal or private acting by appointment, as Paymaster Serjeant, Schoolmaster Serjeant, Paymaster Serjeant, &c.

Hospital Serjeant, or Drum Major, in a Reserve Battalion, or as Orderly Room Clerk, or Armourer Serjeant in a Reserve Battalion or in Reserve Troops or Companies,—the difference required to make up his pay to that of Serjeant.

Service Abroad.

43. The period during which a soldier duly appointed shall serve abroad as Acting Serjeant Major, or as an Acting Staff Serjeant in a Reserve Battalion, between the date of its embarkation for a Foreign Station and the date of its return home inclusive, shall be reckoned towards entitling him to the same benefits as are granted to a soldier holding the like appointment on the Establishment of the Regiment.

Allowances to Discharged Soldiers, and their Wives and Children.*

Number of Days' Allowance.

44. The discharged soldier, whatsoever shall have been his rank, or the rate of his pay, at the time of his discharge, shall receive an allowance of 1*s.* a day for 20 days from the date of his discharge; and, if he shall have necessarily attended at Kilmainham, for the completion there of his discharge, this allowance shall be extended to 25 days; and in case the soldier shall be entitled to a higher rate of pension than 1*s.* a day, he shall receive the difference between the allowance of 1*s.* and his rate of pension for the 20 or 25 days respectively.

Conveyance.

45. The discharged soldier shall also be provided, at the public expense, with a conveyance to his home or in-

* These Regulations do not apply to a soldier purchasing his discharge.

tended place of residence, if not more distant than the place of his original enlistment, by steam vessel or railway, as far as either shall be available, and least expensive; and when not available, by such other suitable means as shall be found, at a cost not exceeding railway fare.

If any part of the distance shall be necessarily travelled on foot, and the pension of the discharged soldier shall not exceed 1*s.* a day, he shall receive for every complete 10 miles, and also for the proportion over, if not less than 5 miles, of such part of the distance, an allowance of 6*d.*, or, if his pension exceed 1*s.* and be less than 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, the difference between these rates; but no allowance for distance travelled on foot shall be issued to a discharged soldier whose pension amounts to 1*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Stoppage for Rations.

46. The stoppage to be made from the discharged soldier for rations, when actually supplied to him at the public expense, on board any steam or other vessel, in proceeding to his home or intended place of residence, shall be 6*d.* a day.

Wives and Children of Discharged Soldiers.

47. For the discharged soldier's wife and children, conveyance at the public expense shall also be provided for the same distance and in the same manner as for himself, as stated in Article 45; and for such distance as shall be necessarily travelled on foot, as adverted to in Article 45, an allowance of 1½*d.* a mile shall be issued for the wife, and 1*d.* a mile for each child not above fourteen years of age.

Detention at Port of Embarkation.

48. If the discharged soldier, with his wife and children, shall be unavoidably detained at any port, waiting for a passage by steam or other vessel, to proceed to his home

or intended place of residence, an allowance of 10*d.* a day for the period of such detention, except for the day of arrival and that of embarkation, shall be issued for the wife, and 6*d.* a day for each child not above fourteen years of age. And when rations in kind at the public expense shall not be supplied on such passage, an allowance of 6*d.* a day for the probable period of the passage shall be issued for the wife, and 3*d.* a day for each child not above fourteen years of age.

Discharge for Bad Conduct.

49. In order that a soldier discharged with ignominy or for bad conduct shall not become burdensome to the parish in which he may be discharged, an allowance to convey him to the place of his enlistment, or of his intended residence, if not more distant, shall be issued at a rate not exceeding 1*d.* a mile, but the money shall in no case be paid to the man himself when a conveyance for him can be provided.

Rejected Recruits.

50. A recruit, if rejected on final examination, at a place distant from that of his enlistment, shall receive an allowance to carry him back to the place of enlistment; viz., 1*s.* for every 10 miles, and for a surplus of 5 or more miles.

Allowances to Soldiers' Wives, Widows, and Children.

51. The soldiers' wives and children, who are present with a Regiment or Detachment in Great Britain or Ireland when ordered to embark for service abroad, and who are not permitted to proceed with the troops abroad; and soldiers' wives, widows, and children sent home from abroad, and the widows and children of soldiers dying on

service in Great Britain or Ireland, shall, if they proceed immediately to their homes, be provided with a conveyance at the public expense, in the manner stated in Article 45; and for such distance as shall be necessarily travelled on foot they shall receive the allowances stated in Article 47. They shall also receive, under such circumstances as are stated in Article 48, the same allowances as are therein granted; and they shall further receive, for every 8 miles necessarily travelled by waggon or on foot to reach their homes, an allowance for their subsistence at the rate of 2*d.* for each woman, and 1*d.* for each child.

DESERTERS.

52. The following are the expenses sanctioned for deserters apprehended previously to joining the Regiment:—

	s.	*d.*
The fee for commitment, if demanded by a Justice or his Clerk, as specified by the Mutiny Act, not exceeding	2	0
The fee to the Gaoler for safe custody when on the march, but not payable to the Gaoler to whose custody the deserter is first committed, as specified in the Mutiny Act .	1	0
The fee allowed for the surgical examination of a deserter, immediately after his commitment, when it is necessary to employ a Civil Medical Practitioner	2	6
The allowance for the subsistence of a deserter, whether in confinement or on the march . . . . . per diem	0	6
Such reward to the persons apprehending a deserter as the Secretary at War shall consider they are entitled to, as provided by the Mutiny Act, not exceeding . .	£2	

For certain articles below specified, if provided for the deserter, the sums actually paid, not exceeding the following rates:—

	s.	d.
One Shirt	3	0
One pair of Shoes . .	6	0
One pair of Stockings .	1	0

STAFF OF RECRUITING DISTRICTS.

Inspecting Field Officer.

53. The Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District is allowed pay at 17*s.* a day. In addition he is to receive an allowance of 10*s.* 6*d.* a day in lieu of lodging money, forage allowance, and every contingent expense.

Paymaster and Surgeon.

54. The pay of the District Paymaster and of the District Surgeon is the same, and subject to the same conditions as the pay of Regimental Officers of the same ranks.

Adjutant.

55. The pay of the District Adjutant is 8*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Lodging Money.

56. An allowance for lodging money, at the following rates per week, is also granted respectively, to—

	s.
The District Paymaster	15
The District Surgeon (including the expense of a Room for his Inspection of Recruits) . . .	15
The District Adjutant	10

Non-commissioned Officers.

57. The Non-commissioned Officers receive the following rates of pay:—

	s.	d.		
Serjeant-Major . . .	3	0	a day	And the same allowances as soldiers of the Line.
Serjeant-Clerk . . .	2	6	,,	
Paymaster Serjeant . .	2	6	,,	
Extra Staff Serjeants, each	2	6	,,	

58. The actual and necessary expense of postage of letters and packets strictly on the public service is allowed to the Inspecting Field Officers and Paymasters of Recruiting Districts. **Postage.**

Allowances to Superintending Officers.

59. The undermentioned daily allowances are granted to Officers superintending Recruiting Subdivisions :—

		s.	d.
Lodging Money		2	0
For visiting Detached Stations.*	If one Detached Station	1	0
	If two Detached Stations	1	9
	If three or more Detached Stations	2	6
For keeping Accounts of the Parties.	When the parties do not exceed Four	1	6
	When above Four, and not exceeding Six	2	0
	Any number above Six	2	6

Recruiting Depôts.

60. The Officer paying the Recruiting Depôt of a Regiment stationed abroad, shall receive a daily allowance, according to the following scale :— **For Paying a Recruiting Depôt.**

	s.	d.
Under 50 Men	1	0
From 51 to 75	1	6
From 76 to 100	2	0
From 101 to 125	2	6
From 126 to 150	3	0
From 151 to 175	3	6
From 176 to 200	4	0
From 201 to 225	4	6

And so on, adding 6*d.* a day for every 25 men. If a contingent allowance is borne on the Establishment of the Regiment, for a Troop or Company forming part of the Depôt, the amount thereof is to be deducted from the allowance given by the foregoing Scale.

* This allowance is not granted to a Cavalry Officer receiving an allowance of forage for his Regimental horses.

Mess Allowance.

61. The mess allowance is granted to Depôts, provided a mess is actually established, at the rate of £25 per annum for every four Officers present upon an average during the quarter.

62. When a Depôt is detached, the allowance of £25 per annum will be granted for three Officers.

ALLOWANCES TO REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Agency.

Cavalry and Infantry.

63. A yearly allowance of 1½*d.* in the pound, or 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent., upon the aggregate amount of the actual daily pay and daily and annual allowances (exclusive of the off-reckonings) borne upon the Establishment of each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry, as shewn by the Army Estimates.

Cavalry.

64. A daily allowance of 1*s.* per Troop of Cavalry, if the Establishment of the Regiment shall consist of 600 Rank and File or upwards, and of 11*d.* per Troop if below that Establishment.

Infantry.

65. A daily allowance of 6*d.* for each Company of Infantry borne upon the Establishment of the Regiment.

STAFF AND GARRISON PAY.

Officers holding more than One Military Commission or Appointment.

1. The pay granted to these Officers is strictly a remuneration for local service, and is not to be issued unless the Officer be present in the actual discharge of his duties on the spot. **Present on Duty.**

At Home.

2. The Staff pay or Garrison pay *at home* shall be issued quarterly; the Staff pay at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to Article 38, and the Garrison pay at the rates borne upon the Establishment of the respective Garrisons. **Issue Quarterly.**

Abroad.

3. The Staff pay or Garrison pay *abroad* shall be issued every two months from the commissariat chest on the Station; the Staff pay at the rates specified in the Schedule annexed to Article 38, the Garrison pay at such rates as shall be communicated by the Secretary at War to the several Officers in command. **Two-Monthly Issue of Pay Abroad.**

4. A list of the Staff and Garrison appointments borne on the Establishment of each Station abroad, will be transmitted by the Secretary at War to the Officer in command, upon his appointment, for his information and guidance; and no **Appointments notified by Secretary at War, not to be exceeded.**

appointment in excess of that Establishment is to be made, nor any new appointment created, in time of peace, without the previous sanction of the Secretary at War; but, as in time of war cases of emergency may occur, to render indispensably necessary an appointment not specified in such list, in these cases the Officer in command shall transmit to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Secretary at War a special Report of the circumstances which have created the necessity for the said appointment, stating also the proposed rates of pay and allowances, if any, and the time during which the appointment will in all probability be required.

Emergency during War.

Promotion without Increase of Pay.

5. If an Officer in the command of a Station should be promoted to a higher rank, and should, for the convenience of the Service be retained in the same command, he shall not be entitled thereby to any increase of his Staff pay and allowances, and shall not be allowed any addition to his Personal Staff in consequence of such promotion.

Two-Monthly Returns.

6. At the expiration of every two months, Returns of Staff or Garrison Officers abroad, according to Forms to be furnished by the War Office, shall be regularly transmitted to the Secretary at War by the several Officers in command.

Issue of Staff or Garrison Pay on first appointment, to Officers not being on the Personal Staff of a General Officer.

Date of Commencement of Pay.

7. When the Officer is present on the Station, his pay shall commence from the date of his appointment being announced in General Orders.

When the Officer is not present on the Station, his pay shall commence only from the date of his arrival abroad within the command, without reference to the date of his appointment.

Allowance on Embarkation.

8. To assist the Officer in defraying his expenses, on embarking from the United Kingdom to assume the duties of his appointment, he shall, on being provided with a passage by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or, *if he cannot be so provided,* on producing to the Secretary at War a Certificate from the Captain or Master of the vessel in which he is about to embark, of his agreement for a passage, receive an allowance equal to the Staff or Garrison pay of his appointment, in proportion to the average length of the voyage to the Station, agreeably to the following calculation, viz.— Rates of Allowance.

Station.	No. of Days.
China	145
New South Wales	140
Van Diemen's Land	130
Ceylon	117
Mauritius	95
Cape of Good Hope	77
St. Helena	77
Jamaica	50
Honduras	52
Gold Coast	40
Gambia and Sierra Leone	32
Windward and Leeward Islands	40
Demerara and Berbice	45
Canada	43
Nova Scotia	37
Bermudas	37
Bahamas	41
Ionian Islands	39
Malta	35
Gibraltar	18
New Zealand	140

Leave of Absence.

No Pay when absent on Leave.

9. When an Officer comes home upon leave of absence, whether on account of ill-health, or for his private affairs, his pay shall cease from the date of his quitting the Station, and shall re-commence only from the date of his return thereto.

Embarkation Allowance on Sick Leave.

10. If he comes home upon the recommendation of a Medical Board, he may upon embarkation receive an allowance according to the Scale in Article 8, in aid of the expense of the voyage; and, if he returns to the Station, he shall, upon being provided with a passage by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or, *if he cannot be so provided*, upon his producing to the Secretary at War the Certificate prescribed by Article 8, receive the same allowance as is thereby granted for the voyage out on a first appointment.

No Embarkation Allowance on Leave for private Affairs.

11. But if the Officer comes home on leave for his private affairs before he shall have performed the duties of his appointment for three years on the Station, he shall not be entitled, as a matter of course, to any allowance in aid of the expense of the voyage home, or out again.

Certain Exceptions, after Periods of Service.

If, however, he shall have performed those duties for not less than twenty-four months upon the Station, the prescribed allowance for the voyage home may be issued to him upon his signing a declaration, that should he resign while on leave, or before he shall have performed the duties of his appointment for three years, he will be prepared to refund the allowance advanced to him. Upon his producing to the Secretary at War the requisite Certificate of his having engaged a passage back to his Station, he shall receive the regulated embarkation allowance, but subject to the condition of refunding that amount also, if he resigns before he shall have completed three years' service on the Station.

12. This indulgence of embarkation allowance to Officers on leave of absence for their private affairs shall not give them any claim to a passage home, or out, at the public expense.

No Passage on private Affairs.

On Removal or Discontinuance from the Staff or Garrison Appointments.

13. If the Staff attached to a body of forces employed on foreign service is broken up entirely, in consequence of the recall of the troops, every Officer of such Staff *who returns home therewith,* shall be allowed Staff pay till the date of his arrival with the said forces in the United Kingdom, and upon such arrival, a gratuity equal to two months' Staff pay; but if any such Officer shall remain abroad for his own convenience, after the departure of the said forces, he shall receive the pay of his appointment to the date only of his ceasing to do duty, with a gratuity equal to two months' Staff pay.

Return Home on Termination of Duty.

14. On the abolition of a Staff or Garrison appointment, the Officer who has held it, if not belonging to a Regiment serving on the same Station, and if not holding any other Staff or Garrison appointment, shall receive a gratuity equal to two months' pay beyond the date of his ceasing to do duty; and if he return home without delay, he shall be further entitled to an allowance according to the Scale in Article 8, in aid of the expense of the voyage home.

Return Home on Abolition of Appointment.

15. An Officer who shall be discontinued from his Staff or Garrison appointment for misconduct, shall not receive pay beyond the day when he ceased to do duty, and shall not be entitled to any embarkation allowance.

Discontinuance for Misconduct.

Resignation.

16. An Officer who shall resign his Staff or Garrison appointment, shall not receive pay beyond the day when he ceased to do duty. If he does not belong to a Regiment serving on the Station, and uses due diligence in effecting his return home, he shall receive an embarkation allowance, according to the Scale in Article 8.

Personal Staff.

Peculiarity of their Appointments.

17. The appointments on the Personal Staff of a General Officer abroad are,—Military Secretary or Assistant Military Secretary, and Aide-de-Camp. No pay can, however, be allowed for appointments on the Personal Staff of a General Officer, unless they are authorised by his Letter of Service, or have been specially sanctioned by the Secretary at War. As Officers of the Personal Staff differ from other Staff Officers, being appointed by the General himself, and holding their situations during his pleasure, the grant of Staff pay and allowance is regulated upon the principle, that the charges to which the Public are liable are, *pay* for local service abroad—*passage* and *embarkation allowance* of the Officers appointed by the General in the first instance, and of those who return home upon his removal or death. Issues of pay, &c., to the Personal Staff are accordingly to be governed by the following rules.

When accompanying the General Officer.

18. If an Officer of the Personal Staff accompanies his General to a Foreign Station, the commencement of his pay, and the allowance in aid of his expenses in going out, will be governed by the rules that would be applicable to the pay and allowance of the General if allowed Staff pay.

When not accompanying.

19. If upon his first appointment the General shall select an Officer who cannot accompany him, or if, in succession to a death vacancy, he shall appoint an Officer not serving on the

Station to be a member of his Personal Staff, the issue of the pay and embarkation allowance to such Officer shall be governed by the rules laid down in Article 8.

20. Officers on the Personal Staff who may voluntarily resign, may obtain leave of absence, or may be removed, at the discretion of the General Officer; and Officers appointed to succeed them, shall only receive Staff pay while actually performing duty on the Station, and shall not be entitled to any allowance on coming home or on going out. **Voluntary Resignation, Leave, &c.**

21. If an Officer of the Personal Staff resigning on account of ill-health, duly certified by a Medical Board, or removed for misconduct, is succeeded by an Officer not serving on the Station, the claim of the successor to an allowance on embarkation may be specially submitted to the Secretary at War. **Resignation from Ill-health &c.**

22. A Military Secretary abroad is allowed only on Commands of importance requiring the services of a General Officer on the Staff, with an appointment superior to that of a Major-General. **Military Secretary, when allowed.**

On other Commands, where the General Officer holds a Staff appointment as Major-General, an Assistant Military Secretary only is allowed, notwithstanding such Commands may, for the convenience of the Service, be held by General Officers of superior rank.

23. When upon the death or discontinuance of a General Officer abroad, a Military Secretary or Assistant Military Secretary remains at the Station in the provisional execution of his official duties, he shall continue to receive the pay and allowances of the appointment until relieved by his successor; and if (his Regiment not being on the Station) he shall then return home, in consequence of his not being re-appointed, he shall receive an allowance, agreeably to Article 8, **Military Secretary provisionally continued.**

Returning Home on Death of General Officer.

24. If upon the death or removal of the General Officer, the Military Secretary or Assistant Military Secretary does not belong to a Regiment on the Station, and does not remain abroad, he shall be entitled to receive an allowance in aid of his expenses home, agreeably to the rules laid down in Article 8.

Aide-de-Camp.

25. The pay allowed for Aides-de-Camp shall be issued to themselves, and shall be granted for such numbers only as each General Officer may be authorised by his Letter of Service to appoint, not exceeding in any case the following numbers:—

	Aides-de-Camp.
Commander-in-Chief	6
Commander of the Forces (commissioned as such)	4
General	3
Lieutenant-General	2
Major-General	1
Brigadier-General, if employed in active operations in the field, but not otherwise	1

Extra Aid-de-Camp.

26. No extra Aide-de-Camp shall be appointed, except in time of war and in cases of emergency, without the previous sanction of the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary at War.

If an extra Aide-de-Camp should be sanctioned, the usual allowances of an Aide-de-Camp, but no pay, may be issued to him.

Allowance returning Home.

27. When from the death or discontinuance of a General Officer abroad, an Aide-de-Camp ceases to belong to the Staff, he will be allowed pay only to the date of such death or discontinuance; but, provided he does not belong to a Regiment on the Station, or does not remain abroad from choice, he will receive the regulated allowance, in aid of his expenses on returning home, according to the rules laid down in Article 8.

28. If during the temporary absence of a General Officer from his command on leave, or from ill health, his Aide-de-Camp remains at the Station, such Aide-de-Camp shall not be allowed the pay of his appointment for the period of the General's absence: but if he does not belong to a Regiment serving on the same Station, he may continue to receive allowances during the General's absence. **No pay during Absence of General Officer.**

Officers officiating in Staff or Garrison Appointments, in consequence of the Death, or during the Absence of the Holders.

29. If a General Officer or a Colonel on the Staff in command of a Station abroad shall die, or not be within the limits of the Station, an Officer of inferior rank, temporarily succeeding to such command, shall, provided he does not receive any salary, as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, be allowed the following daily pay, viz.:—An Officer being on the Staff, 10*s.*, and a Regimental Officer not being on the Staff, if a Field Officer, 20*s.*, and if below that rank, 10*s.*, in addition to the pay of his own appointment. **Pay of these Officers.**

30. But an Officer below the rank of General Officer, so succeeding to a temporary command, will not, except in cases of urgent necessity, be allowed to appoint an Aide-de-Camp, and no pay is to be issued to such Aide-de-Camp without the sanction of the Secretary at War. **Not entitled to an Aide-de-Camp.**

31. Upon Stations where no provision is made for a General Officer or Colonel on the Staff, the senior Regimental Officer shall, in consideration of the trouble and responsibility of signing warrants upon the commissariat chest, receive an allowance, not exceeding 7*s.* 6*d.* a day, to be fixed by the Secretary at War; provided such Regimental Officer does **Senior Regimental Officer acting.**

not hold any Staff appointment, and does not receive any pay or allowances from the Public, other than those attached to his Regimental commission.

Temporary Staff Command.

32. When an Officer abroad (other than the Officer in chief command of the Forces) dies, or does not receive Staff pay in consequence of absence, the Officer in command will immediately notify to the Secretary at War the name of the individual appointed to act during the vacancy, and the Officer so acting will, if he holds an inferior appointment on the Staff, be allowed to receive the *difference* between the pay and allowances of such appointment on the Staff, and of the appointment in which he officiates.

But if he is not an Officer on the Staff, he shall receive *half* the pay and *all* the allowances attached to that appointment, until the arrival of his successor on the Station. If the acting Officer be regularly confirmed in the appointment by the Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces, he shall be allowed the full pay of that appointment from the date of such confirmation.

Officiating Deputy Judge-Advocate.

Allowance on Courts-Martial.

33. On Stations where a Deputy Judge-Advocate may not be serving on the Staff, whenever it shall be necessary to appoint an Officer to officiate in that capacity on a General Court-Martial, he may receive an allowance not exceeding £2. 2*s*. for each day of the actual sitting of such Court, and for any intervening Sundays, but not for more than two days in the whole, on account of the total number of adjournments during the said session.

The said allowance is not admissible for any day which has been occupied merely in preparing or reading over and signing the fair copy of the proceedings, nor for any

Sunday or other day of adjournment intervening between the termination of one trial and the commencement of another.

The Officer thus officiating shall submit to the President of the Court-Martial an account of the expenses incurred on the trial, for stationery, hire of rooms, or other contingent charges; when, if the same shall appear to the President to be fair and reasonable, he shall give a Certificate to that effect, in order that the amount may be issued by some Regimental Paymaster under an authority from the Officer in chief command on the Station.

Clerks.

34. No new appointment is to be made without the previous sanction of the Secretary at War, except in cases of emergency, when the same should be immediately reported for his consideration, stating the grounds for such appointment, and the rate of pay provisionally assigned. **New Appointments.**

35. Upon a vacancy occurring amongst any of the existing clerks, the person appointed to succeed shall receive only two-thirds of the pay of his predecessor, until his pay shall be fixed by the Secretary at War, to whom the Officer Commanding is to transmit all necessary information on the subject. If the pay determined upon shall exceed that temporarily allowed, the difference will be granted to the Clerk from the date of his appointment. **Vacancies.**

36. Any Officer employing civilians or soldiers as clerks without due authority, except in cases of necessity and emergency, (which should be immediately reported,) or continuing to employ them after the necessity has ceased, will be chargeable with all expenses incurred in consequence of such employment. **Employment without authority.**

Ordnance Officers.

By whom to be paid.

37. Officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, when employed on the Staff of the Army, expressly for the performance of Ordnance duties, shall receive through the Board of Ordnance, Staff pay and allowances under the rules prescribed in this Regulation; but all Officers, whether belonging to the Ordnance or the Line, whose duties on the General Staff are connected with Regiments of the Line, shall receive such Staff pay and allowances through the Secretary at War.

Rates of Pay.

38. The following rates of Daily Pay are allowed for Staff Officers at home and abroad, who hold other military commissions or appointments :—

RANK.		Daily Rate of Staff Pay. At Home. £ s. d.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay. Abroad. £ s. d.
General Commanding-in-Chief	If a Field Marshal	16 8 9	16 8 9
	If below that rank	9 9 6	9 9 6
General		5 13 9	5 13 9
Lieutenant-General		3 15 10	3 15 10
Major-General		1 17 11	1 17 11
Brigadier-General		1 8 6	1 8 6
Colonel		1 2 9	1 2 9
Adjutant-General	If serving at Head-Quarters. Besides an allowance of £500 a year	3 15 10	..
	If serving elsewhere	..	1 17 11
Deputy Adjutant-General	If serving at Head-Quarters	1 17 11	..
	If serving elsewhere	0 19 0	0 19 0
Assistant Adjutant-General	If serving at Head-Quarters on the Half-Pay of his Regimental Rank	0 19 0	..
	If ditto on Full-Pay of ditto	0 14 3	..
	If serving elsewhere	0 14 3	0 14 3
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	If serving at Head-Quarters	0 14 3	..
	If serving elsewhere	0 9 6	0 9 6
Quarter-Master-General	If serving at Head-Quarters. Besides an allowance of £500 a year	3 15 10	..
	If serving elsewhere	..	1 17 11
Deputy Quarter-Master-General	If serving at Head-Quarters	1 17 11	..
	If serving elsewhere	0 19 0	0 19 0
Assistant Quarter-Master-General	If serving at Head-Quarters, when no D. Q.-M.-G. is employed there	1 7 6	..
	If ditto on Half-Pay of his Regimental Rank, when a D. Q.-M.-G. is employed there	0 19 0	..
	If serving at Head-Quarters, on Full-Pay of his Regimental Rank, when a D. Q.-M.-G. is employed there	0 14 3	..
	If serving elsewhere	0 14 3	0 14 3
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General	If serving at Head-Quarters, when no D. Q.-M.-G. is employed there	0 17 6	..
	If ditto with ditto	0 14 3	0 14 3
	If serving elsewhere	0 9 6	0 9 6
Military Secretary		..	0 19 0
Assistant Military Secretary		..	0 9 6
Aide-de-Camp	To the Sovereign	0 10 5	..
	To a General Officer	0 9 6	0 9 6
Major of Brigade		0 9 6	0 9 6

STAFF OR GARRISON OFFICERS HOLDING NO OTHER MILITARY COMMISSION OR APPOINTMENT.

39. The Officers recognised under this description, and to whom the following rules in regard to the issue of Staff pay will apply, are—

Medical Officers of the Hospital Staff.
Chaplains,
Deput Judge-Advocates,
Provost Marshals,
Deputy Provost Marshals,
} if commissioned as such.

Issues of Pay.

Monthly at Home, and Two-Monthly Abroad.

40. The issues of pay to the Officers described in the preceding Article shall be made *monthly* to Officers at home, and *every two months* to Officers abroad.

Commencement of Pay upon Appointment.

41. The pay shall commence from the date of the appointment; but if the Officer so appointed be destined for foreign service, he will not be allowed pay for a longer period than two months antecedent to the date of embarkation.

Upon Embarkation.

42. Upon embarkation he will receive an advance of pay according to the assumed length of the passage, under the Scale prescribed in Article 8; and the issue of his Staff pay, after his arrival at the Station where he is to serve, will commence at the expiration of the period for which the advance had been issued. The Officer Commanding on that Station will be duly apprised by the Secretary at War of the date to which the advance has been made.

Transfer from Staff at Home to Staff Abroad

43. When an Officer of this class is transferred from the Staff at home to the Staff abroad, the pay of his latter ap-

pointment shall commence from the date when the pay of the former one ceases, provided the Officer shall embark within two months from that date; but if he shall remain at home beyond two months, his appointment will be treated as a first appointment, agreeably to the rule stated in Article 41.

Advance of Pay on Leave.

44. If an Officer of this class come home on leave of absence, the Officer Commanding on the Station may direct an advance of pay to be made to him for the number of days prescribed under Article 8; and upon reporting his arrival in the United Kingdom, and transmitting, in original, the Certificate of his leave, pay will be allowed him from time to time for such further period as the Secretary at War shall think fit, not exceeding *eight* months if the Officer return to his Station, and not exceeding *three* months, if, instead of returning or being employed elsewhere, he retire from the Service or go on half-pay, on account of incapacity for duty.

Pay on Discontinuance of Appointment.

45. But if an Officer of this class shall be ordered to be placed upon half-pay, or be reduced from his appointment, and shall remain abroad, he shall be allowed only two months' pay beyond the date of his being released from duty. If he return to the United Kingdom, he shall receive, on embarking, an advance of pay for the number of days prescribed in Article 8, and on his arrival shall further receive sufficient to complete his pay to two months after the date of his landing in this country, due proof being afforded of his having embarked to return at the earliest possible opportunity.

Resignation or Misconduct.

46. If an Officer shall resign, or be deprived of his appointment for misconduct, his pay shall not be allowed beyond the date when he ceased to do duty.

47. The following rates of Daily Pay are allowed for Staff Officers, at home and abroad, who hold only one military commission or appointment.

Medical Officers.

RANK.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay					
	At Home.			Abroad.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
* Inspector-General of Hospitals.						
Under 20 Years' Service on Full-Pay	1	16	0	1	16	0
Above 20 „ under 25	1	18	0	1	18	0
„ 25 „	2	0	0	2	0	0
* Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.						
Under 20 Years Service on Full-Pay	1	4	0	1	4	0
Above 20 „ under 25	1	8	0	1	8	0
„ 25 „	1	10	0	1	10	0
* Staff Surgeon, First Class.						
Under 20 Years' Service on Full-Pay	0	19	0	0	19	0
Above 20 „ under 25	1	2	0	1	2	0
„ 25 „	1	4	0	1	4	0
* Staff Surgeon, Second Class.						
Under 10 Years' Service on Full-Pay	0	13	0	0	13	0
Above 10 „ under 20	0	15	0	0	15	0
„ 20 „ „ 25	0	19	0	0	19	0
„ 25 „	1	2	0	1	2	0
* Assistant Surgeon.						
Under 10 Years' Service on Full-Pay	0	7	6	0	7	6
Above 10 „	0	10	0	0	10	0
Medical Clerk.						
Under 15 Years' Service on Full-Pay	0	6	0	0	7	0
Above 15 „ under 20	0	7	0	0	8	0
„ 20 „ „ 25	0	8	0	0	9	0
„ 20, of which 15 shall have been abroad . .	0	9	0	0	9	0
„ 25, of which less than 15 shall have been abroad	0	9	0	0	9	0

* In addition to the pay of their ranks, the Officers at the head of the Medical Department on Foreign Stations shall receive allowances at the undermentioned rates, when serving under the following circumstances, viz.—

If with an army in the field of 10,000 men, or upwards .	20*s.*	per day.
If ditto 5,000 ditto	15*s.*	„
If ditto any less number . . .	10*s.*	„
If serving in a colony where the forces consist of 1,500 men or upwards	5*s.*	„

Other Officers.

RANK.	Daily Rate of Staff Pay. At Home.			Daily Rate of Staff Pay. Abroad.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Chaplain to the Forces.						
Under 15 Years' Service on Full-Pay . .	0	16	0	0	16	0
Above 15 „ under 20	1	0	0	1	0	0
„ 20 „	1	2	6	1	2	6
Deputy Judge-Advocate } if commissioned as such . .				0	19	0
Provost Marshal } if commissioned as such . .				0	9	6
Deputy Provost Marshal } if commissioned as such . .				0	4	9

N.B.—Additional pay for length of service is not in any case to be granted without a special reference to, and the sanction of, the Secretary at War.

48. The rates of daily pay, for the before-mentioned ranks, are to be in future regulated by the length of time which the Officers of each class shall have served upon full-pay, according to the annexed Scale; provided always, that before any Officer promoted shall be entitled to claim the full rate of pay for his aggregate length of service in all ranks, he shall serve for twelve months on the lowest rate of pay of his new rank, unless he had equal or higher pay in his former rank; in which case his rate of pay shall be that next above his former pay, if he had already served thereon twelve months, as he is to complete that period on such rate of pay, under all circumstances, before he attains the next higher pay. All Medical Officers, however, whose first appointment in the Army took place on or subsequently to the 29th July, 1830, are to serve two years instead of one year, before they shall be entitled to the advantages above stated. Additional Pay.

49. In addition to the pay assigned to the Medical Staff Officers holding commissions from the Crown, in the preceding Schedule, such Officers shall, while abroad, respectively Allowance for Servants.

receive, as compensation for the services of a soldier servant an allowance not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, including rations, and, at home, an allowance of 1*s.* a day.

Qualifications of Medical Officers.

Assistant Surgeon.

50. No medical candidate who has not passed his examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, shall be eligible for the commission of Assistant Surgeon, and he must have served as such on full-pay 5 years before he shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Staff Surgeon of the second class.

Staff Surgeons.

Staff Surgeons of the second class must have served 10 years in the Army on full-pay before they shall be eligible for the next step of rank.

A Staff Surgeon of the first class must have served 3 years at *home*, or 2 years *abroad* in this rank, before he shall be eligible for promotion.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

A *Deputy Inspector-General* of Hospitals must have served 5 years at *home*, or 3 years *abroad* in this rank, before he shall be eligible for promotion to the highest rank of Inspector-General.

FORAGE FOR HORSES OF OFFICERS.

1. The number of horses and mules for which forage, or an allowance in lieu thereof, may be drawn by Military Officers, at home and abroad, is as follow:— Numbers.

Rank of the Officers.	At Home.	Abroad.		
		Not with an Army in the Field.	With an Army in the Field.	
STAFF OFFICERS.	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Mules, or Baggage Horses.
Commander-in-Chief	20	..	..	..
General Officer commissioned as Commander of the Forces	..	10	8	8
General, not so commissioned	8	8	..	..
Lieutenant-General, ditto	6	6	6	6
Major-General, ditto	5	5	4	4
Brigadier-General	4	4	4	3
Colonel on the Staff	..	3	3	3
Adjutant, or Quarter-Master-General	4	4	4	4
Deputy ditto, ditto	3	3	4	3
Assistant ditto, ditto	2	2	3	2
Deputy Assistant ditto, ditto	1	1	3	1
Military Secretary to Commander-in-Chief	4	..	..	..
Ditto to Lieutenant-General Commanding in Ireland	3	..	..	..
Ditto to a General Officer, if borne upon the Establishment	..	2	3	2
Assistant Military Secretary, when at the head of his Department	..	2	3	1
Ditto, when not at the head of his Department	..	1	3	1
Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief	3	..	..	..
Ditto to a General Officer	2	2	3	1
Brigade Major of Cavalry	2	3	3	1
Ditto of Infantry	2	2	3	1
Chaplain to the Forces	1	1	1	1
Deputy Judge-Advocate (if commissioned)	..	1	2	1
Provost Marshal ditto	..	1	1	2
Deputy ditto	..	..	1	..
Town or Fort Major	..	1	..	..
Town or Fort Adjutant	..	1	..	..
Garrison Quarter-Master, if required to be mounted	..	1	..	..

Rank of the Officers—(*continued.*)	At Home.	Abroad.		
		Not with an Army in the Field.	With an Army in the Field.	
	Horses.	Horses.	Horses.	Mules, or Baggage Horses.
MEDICAL STAFF.				
Inspector-General of Hospitals	..	3	4	4
Deputy ditto ditto	2	2	3	2
Staff Surgeon, First Class	2	2	2	2
Ditto, Second Class	1	1	2	1
Assistant Staff Surgeon (if required to be mounted)	..	1	1	1
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.				
Cavalry.				
Commanding Officer	..	..	5	2
Field Officer, having a Regimental Commission as such	4	4	4	2
Captain	3	3	3	1
Subaltern	2	2	2	1
Adjutant	3	2	2	1
Surgeon	2	2	2	1
Assistant Surgeon	2	1	1	1
Veterinary Surgeon	2	2	2	1
Paymaster	2	1	2	1
Regimental Quarter-Master	2	2	2	1
Infantry.				
Field Officer commanding a Regiment or body of Troops, of not less than 250 men	1	2	3	2
Ditto, not commanding	1	1	2	1
Captain, commanding	..	1	..	2
Ditto, not commanding	..	..	..	2
Subaltern	..	..	..	1
Adjutant	1	1	1	1
Surgeon	1	1	1	2
Assistant Surgeon	..	..	1	1
Paymaster	..	..	1	2
Quarter-Master	..	1	1	1

For effective Horses only.

2. The number of horses, &c. specified above, is the highest for which each rank of Officer may draw forage; and forage shall not, in any case whatever, be drawn for more than the effective horses and mules which the Officer shall actually and *bonâ fide* keep for the public service, as shewn by his Certificate, upon honour; which must further state, that no pecuniary allowance in lieu of forage either has been, or will be, received by him.

If a commutation in lieu of forage be in any case allowed, the Officer receiving such commuted allowance shall substitute for the latter part of the Certificate above mentioned a declaration, upon honour, that during the period for which the same shall be claimed, he did not draw forage in kind from the public magazines, nor at the public expense.

Quantities at Home.

3. The quantity of hay, straw, and oats to be supplied as the daily ration to the horses of Officers of Cavalry in barracks or quarters at home, shall be such as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary at War.

The allowance in money in lieu of forage to Staff Officers, and Officers of Infantry Regiments at home, is fixed half-yearly by the Secretary at War, with reference to the price of forage.

Stoppage from Cavalry Officers.

4. Each Officer of Cavalry shall be subject to a stoppage out of his daily pay of 8½*d.* a day for every ration of hay, straw, and oats; and the allowance to the Regimental Surgeon of Infantry shall be 8½*d.* a day less than the allowance to other Officers, so much of the Surgeon's pay having been specially given towards defraying the expense of keeping a horse.

Quantities Abroad.

5. The quantity of corn and hay, or other articles composing the ration of forage, and the rate of commutation in money, when allowed for the whole, or a proportion of the said ration, shall be settled by the respective Officers in command of the forces on the several Stations abroad, subject to the approval of the Treasury, and in such manner, and at such periods in the year, as shall be approved by the Treasury for each Station; but a commutation in money shall not be substituted for forage in kind, except under particular circumstances, nor unless the expediency of such

commutation shall have been clearly established by some local peculiarity.

Officers with Brevet Rank.

6. Officers, whether Staff or Regimental, having Brevet rank, shall not be allowed to draw forage according to their Brevet rank, unless they shall be in the performance of the duties attaching to the Brevet rank.

Officers Absent on Leave.

7. Forage shall not be allowed for the horses of Officers absent on leave, or on any duty not requiring them to be mounted, unless the said horses are left at the disposal of the Officer commanding the forces at the Station, to be employed for the public service by the Officers performing the duties of the absent Officers; but they are not to be employed for purposes of personal convenience or amusement. If the horses of an Officer upon leave of absence, or detached upon duty, shall be placed at the disposal of the Officer commanding the forces on the Station, but shall not be required for the public service, the Officer commanding the forces shall have a discretionary power still to grant forage, or an allowance in lieu thereof, for such limited period as he may judge reasonable; such period, however, not, under any circumstances, to exceed three months in cases of leave of absence, and six months in cases of absence on duty.

But neither forage in kind, nor an allowance in lieu thereof, shall in any case be issued for a greater number of horses in the whole than would have been issued if the Officer had been present in the performance of his own duty.

In every case, the Officer, or other authorised person drawing forage in kind, or an allowance in lieu, for the horses of an Officer absent on leave or on duty, shall make a Return, certified upon honour, shewing whether the horses, therein specified as the property of the absent Officer, have, or have not, been employed for the public service;

and stating also the period for which the allowance has been drawn since the Officer proceeded on leave of absence, or on duty; and the Certificate to the Return must further embrace the conditions specified in Article 2.

Officers performing Duty of a superior Appointment.

8. If, in consequence of the death, or temporary absence from the Station, of an Officer, who does not leave his horses disposable as above, an inferior Officer should succeed to the duties of a superior commission or appointment, he shall be permitted to draw forage for as many horses as he shall actually and necessarily have kept during the period for performance of the duties of the superior commission or appointment; provided the whole number kept by him do not exceed the maximum for which forage might have been drawn by the superior Officer; and provided that the Officer thus acting be in the next degree of rank or situation to the dead or absent Officer; as, if he be more than one degree below that rank or situation, he shall be permitted to draw forage only according to the rank or situation next above his own. In special cases of this nature, including those wherein no allowance of forage is fixed for the next superior rank, the Officer Commanding on the Station shall use his discretion in granting forage; taking care to report forthwith, if at home, to the Secretary at War, if abroad, to the Board of Treasury.

Special and temporary Allowance.

9. In cases for which no provision is made by this Regulation, and in which it may be necessary, for the performance of the public duties of an Officer, that a special and temporary allowance should be granted to him, the Officer Commanding on the Station may, upon his own responsibility, grant such special and temporary allowance, for such period as the exigencies of the Service may, in his opinion, require; but the particulars of the case shall be immediately reported, if at

home, to the Secretary at War, if abroad, to the Treasury: such Report to the Treasury, will not however, be required of the special local or temporary allowances which have already been sanctioned by that Board.

Officers of Ordnance.

10. Officers of the Ordnance Military Corps, when employed upon the General Staff, shall receive the same allowance of forage as Officers of corresponding ranks in the Line, when so employed.

ISSUES OF PROVISIONS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

1. The daily rations of provisions in all Garrisons and Stations abroad, shall consist of the following articles; viz., one pound of bread, or three-quarters of a pound of biscuit; and one pound of meat, either fresh or salt, except at those Stations where, on account of climate, or from local or temporary circumstances, a different ration may have been, or may be, sanctioned by the Board of Treasury; or in operations in the field, when the nature of the service may require that the ration of bread should be occasionally increased; but such increased ration shall not exceed one pound and a half of bread, or one pound of biscuit. **Ration of Bread and Meat.**

2. However, in cases of active operations in the field, the Officer in command of the forces, shall have the discretionary power of issuing a ration of wine, spirits, or any other article of subsistence, equivalent thereto, in addition to the ration of bread and meat above-mentioned; and the Officer commanding any Regiment, Troop, Company, or Detachment, shall, at his own discretion, when engaged in operations in the field, or employed on board of transports, suspend, diminish, or wholly take away, the liquor ration when issued in kind, in case of the misconduct of any soldier, or Officer's servant. **Ration of Wine, Spirits, &c.**

If at any Station abroad, local or temporary circumstances should render it at any time advisable, either owing to the remote situation of the Post or Station, or

for the health of the troops, to issue wine or spirits, the Officer in command at the Station shall, in the exercise of his discretion, authorise the same, and in the latter case, on a Report made by a Board of Medical Officers, assembled by his orders, having, if the case admits of the reference, previously obtained the sanction of the superior Officer of the Command, reporting the same for the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Rations for Servants.

3. No Staff or Regimental Officer, of whatever rank, is to draw from the public stores more than one ration of provisions a day for himself. But, in addition to this personal allowance, each Officer may draw a like ration of provisions for every male servant attached to his rank, according to the numbers following; viz.—

STAFF.

	No. of Servants.
General Officer, if commissioned as Commander of the Forces	12
General, not being commissioned as Commander of the Forces	8
Lieutenant General, ditto	8
Major-General, ditto	6
Brigadier-General, ditto	6
Officer succeeding to the Command, if he be not of the rank of a General Officer	6
Colonel on the Staff	4
Adjutant-General Quarter-Master-General	4
Deputy Adjutant-General Deputy Quarter-Master-General	3
Assistant Adjutant-General	2
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	2
Assistant Quarter-Master-General	2

		No. of Servants.
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General		2
Military Secretary		2
Assistant ditto	When at the head of his Department	2
	When not at the head of his Department	1
Aide-de-Camp		2
Brigade Major		2
Commissioned Chaplain to the Forces		2
Deputy Judge-Advocate		2
Deputy Paymaster-General		3
Assistant Deputy ditto		1
Established Clerk in Public Departments with the Army		1
Commissary of Prisoners, if a Field Officer		3
Inspector-General of Hospitals		4
Deputy ditto		3
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals		2
Surgeon		2
Assistant Surgeon		1
Purveyor of Hospitals		2
Deputy Purveyor of Hospitals		1
Medical Clerk, Purveyor's Clerk, or Dispenser of Medicines		1

REGIMENTAL RANKS.

Colonel	4
Lieutenant-Colonel	3
Major	3
Captain	2
Lieutenant	1
Second Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign	1
Paymaster	2
Surgeon	2
Assistant Surgeon	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1
Adjutant	1
Quarter-Master	1

LOCAL OR OCCASIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

			No. of Servants.
Inspector of Foreign Corps	If a Field Officer	(each)	3
Inspector of Militia	If under that rank	(each)	2
Town or Fort Major			2
Town or Fort Adjutant			1
Garrison Quarter-Master			1
Provost Marshal			2
Deputy ditto			1

No Officer shall be permitted to draw rations in more than one capacity, nor for any civil servant, who is not actually effective; nor for a black servant, of the class for the hire and maintenance of whom a pecuniary allowance on certain Stations is granted. Nor shall any issues for civil servants be made, except upon a certified Requisition from each Officer, stating that the number of rations demanded are within the limits now prescribed, and *bonâ fide* for his own effective male servants, not being soldiers already drawing rations, nor black servants of the class for whom a separate regulation is in force.

Rations not to be drawn.

4. No part of the ration of provisions allowed to the soldier by this Regulation, shall be drawn for any period during which he may be in confinement, under the sentence of a Court-Martial, or in gaol, by the authority of the Civil Power, the subsistence of soldiers so situated being otherwise provided for; and at any Station where wine or spirits form part of the daily ration of provisions to the troops, the Officer Commanding at such Station may at his discretion, diminish, suspend, or wholly take away, that portion of the ration which consists of wine or spirits, from every soldier or servant while he may be in confinement, on account of misconduct, although not so

confined under sentence of Court-Martial, or by authority of the Civil Power.

Rations for Soldiers' Wives and Children.

5. Such lawful wives of Non-commissioned Officers and privates, embarking for Foreign Stations, as may be permitted to accompany their husbands, not exceeding in number six women for every 100 men (with the exception of Regiments embarking for India or New South Wales, on which occasions twelve women are allowed to embark with every 100 men) shall, if the Officer Commanding on the Station judge fit, be allowed for themselves and their legitimate children, provisions according to the following rules; namely, every wife one-half of the soldier's rations of provisions, (liquor excepted, should that article ever be issued,) and every child one-fourth of such ration, if under seven years old, and one-third if beyond that age. The said Officer Commanding may, however, diminish, suspend, or wholly discontinue, this allowance, according to his own discretion, in any case. And Officers Commanding are hereby empowered to continue the issues of provisions to the widows and children of Non-commissioned Officers and privates who may die abroad, and to children who have lost their mothers, until an opportunity offers to send them to this country.

Rations for Officers' Wives and Children.

6. The wives and children of Officers, and of all other persons classed as Officers, and employed in any of the Civil Departments connected with the Army, serving at any Stations within the Tropics, where rations are received from the public stores by such Officers, and other persons classed as such, shall be allowed the indulgence of receiving provisions from the public stores in the same proportions as are granted to the wives and children of the Non-commissioned Officers and privates. And the

widows and orphans of such Officers and others shall, at the discretion of the Officer commanding the troops, be likewise provisioned according to the same proportions, until an opportunity is afforded for their return to this country.

Deduction from Pay.

7. On those Stations where Staff and Regimental Officers receive a Colonial allowance in lieu of rations in kind, except in Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the territorial possessions of the East India Company, the pay of each Officer shall be subject to a deduction of 2½*d.* a day.

Staff Officers.

8. Officers employed on the General or Garrison Staff, shall draw rations for their civil servants according to their situations on the Staff, and not according to their Army rank.

BLACK MALE SERVANTS OF OFFICERS AT STATIONS WITHIN THE TROPICS.

1. THE number of black male servants, for the hire and maintenance of whom Officers on certain Stations within the Tropics are entitled to an allowance from Government, is— Number of Servants.

STAFF AND GARRISON OFFICERS.	Number of Servants.
General Officer, if commissioned as Commander of the Forces	8
General	8
Lieutenant-General	6
Major-General	5
Brigadier-General	4
Colonel on the Staff	3
Adjutant-General	3
Deputy Adjutant-General	3
Assistant Adjutant-General	3
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	2
Quarter-Master-General	3
Deputy Quarter-Master-General	3
Assistant Quarter-Master-General	3
Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General	2
Military Secretary, if officially sanctioned as such	2
Assistant Military Secretary, ditto ditto	2
Aide-de-Camp	2
Brigade-Major	2
Provost Marshal, if commissioned	2
Inspector-General of Hospitals	3
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	2
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals	2
Surgeon	2
Assistant Surgeon	1
Purveyor of Hospitals	2
Deputy Purveyor	1
Chaplain to the Forces	2
Deputy Judge-Advocate, if commissioned	2
Town or Fort Major	2
Town or Fort Adjutant	1

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.	
Field Officer	3
Captain	2
Subaltern	1
Surgeon	2
Paymaster	2
Adjutant	1
Quarter-Master	1
Assistant Surgeon	1

Officers drawing Forage.

2. If the duties of an Officer to whom the allowance is thereby granted for one servant only, require him to keep a horse, and entitle him to draw forage for the same at the public expense, such Officer may receive the allowance for a second black male servant.

Officers with Brevet Rank.

3. Officers having Brevet rank are not entitled to draw this allowance according to their Brevet rank, unless they shall be in the actual discharge of higher duties than those which attach to their Regimental or Staff commissions, nor unless those duties have been performed for a period exceeding one month.

Officers performing Duty of a superior Appointment.

4. If, in consequence of the death or temporary absence of an Officer from the Station, an inferior Officer shall succeed to the duties of a superior commission or appointment, he shall, on making the declaration prescribed by Article 6, be permitted to draw the allowance for the number of black male servants allotted to the superior commission or appointment, whilst he continues to execute its duties, provided the period shall exceed one month, and provided also that the Officer thus acting be in the next degree of rank or situation to the dead or absent Officer, as, if he be more than one degree below that rank or situation, he shall draw the allowance only according to the rank or situation next above his own.

Allowance at certain Stations.

5. The rate of allowance for each black male servant in the Windward and Leeward Island Command, and at Honduras, shall be 1*s.* 6*d.*, and in Jamaica, and at the Stations on the Western Coast of Africa, 1*s.* a day.

When European Soldiers are not to be employed.

6. The object of this allowance being to prevent the employment of European soldiers in hot climates upon any duties not strictly military, Officers commanding

Corps will accordingly be held responsible that European soldiers shall not be employed in any way as servants; and every Officer drawing the said allowance shall sign a declaration in the following terms, viz.:—

"I, A.B., do hereby declare, upon my honour, that I "have kept at my own expense the number of male "black servants included in this Return, and for the "period therein stated; that, to the best of my know-"ledge and belief, they have not received any rations "of provisions at the public expense, and that during "the said period I have not employed as a servant any " European soldier, or other person, in the pay or em-" ployment of the Public." And in the case of Officers who are allowed to employ soldiers for the care of their horses, the following addition shall be made to the above Declaration, viz.—" except [*here insert the number*] " soldier, or soldiers, employed by me for the care of my " horse or horses, (as the case may be,) and from whom a " corresponding deduction has been made from the num-" ber of male black servants, for which I should otherwise " have been entitled to receive the pecuniary allowance."

Rations of provisions are not to be issued from the public stores to the black male servants of Officers, unless their masters shall be employed in the field against an enemy; and while rations are so issued, the value thereof, as fixed by the Officer Commanding on the Station, shall be deducted from the allowance granted by this Regulation.

7. This allowance shall not be granted to Officers of Corps composed wholly of black soldiers, or partly of black soldiers and partly of Europeans; and no Officer in a Corps composed wholly or in part of black soldiers shall be permitted to employ an European soldier as a servant.

PASSAGES AND PASSAGE ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

OFFICERS, who being entitled to passages at the public expense, shall be ordered to or from Foreign Stations, excepting the territorial possessions of the East India Company, will be provided with passages in a Government vessel, or in a vessel engaged by a public Department; and when *they cannot be so* accommodated, will receive passage allowances at the rates hereinafter prescribed.

Officers are entitled to Passages at the Public Expense.

1. If proceeding to serve upon the General or Medical Staff of a Foreign Station, or returning therefrom in consequence of reduction or removal; or if proceeding with, or upon the first appointment of, the General Officer to whose Personal Staff they belong, or returning in consequence of such General Officer ceasing to hold his appointment.

2. If attached to, and ordered to proceed with, their Regiments, or in charge of Detachments of their Regiments, not having previously returned home on their private affairs.

3. If proceeding to fill up vacancies occasioned by death, by promotion, by augmentation, by resignation, by dismissal, or by the absence of Officers who have returned home on account of ill-health, or by the return home of Officers who have been ordered to join the Depôt Companies in the regular tour of duty.

4. If ordered to proceed upon Courts-Martial, or upon any other special public duty upon which their presence is considered absolutely necessary, or if returning after the performance of such public duty.

5. If returning home in consequence of regular Regimental promotion, of promotion to the rank of General Officer, of promotion under the Warrant of the 27th October, 1834, of being placed on retired full pay under the Warrant of the 1st October, 1840, or of promotion to the Medical Staff.

6. If ordered home to join the Regimental Depôts of their Regiments in their regular tour of duty, and actually joining such Depôts without obtaining previous leave of absence.

7. If returning home on leave on account of ill-health, upon the report and recommendation of a Medical Board, or if returning to their Stations immediately after the expiration of such leave.

8. If belonging to a Colonial Corps, and returning home on leave of absence on their private affairs, and if returning to their Stations after the expiration of such leave, provided they shall have previously completed such term of foreign service as shall from time to time be fixed by Regulation for that purpose.

Officers are not entitled to Passages at the Public Expense.

9. If returning home on resignation, or in consequence of removal for misconduct, or of dismissal by the sentence of a Court-Martial. The Officer Commanding on a Foreign Station may, however, where a necessity arising from the inability of the Officer to provide his own passage shall be

made apparent to him, use his discretion in ordering a passage to be provided at the public expense for an Officer removed for misconduct, or dismissed the Service; but in all cases he will be required to report to the Secretary at War the circumstances under which such passage has been ordered at the public expense.

10. If exchanging with other Officers for their mutual convenience, if coming home on their private affairs, or if returning to their Stations on the expiration of their leave of absence upon private affairs. Officers returning home on their private affairs will be required to sign the declaration prescribed by the Regulations; but an Officer who on the expiration of his leave of absence shall be ordered to take charge of Detachments, will be allowed cabin accommodation, but will not be maintained while on board ship at the public expense; and an Officer who shall have been ordered to do duty, and who shall have actually done duty, with the Regimental Depôt for at least two years, may, when ordered to rejoin his Regiment abroad, be recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for a passage at the public expense, including the allowance for his messing.

Applications for Passages.

11. When an Officer entitled to a passage at the public expense shall have been ordered to proceed to a Foreign Station, he must apply to the proper military authority to be furnished with a passage. A communication will be then made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in order that a passage may be provided on board a vessel-of-war, troop-ship, transport, or other Government vessel, or on board a freight-ship or contract steam-vessel. If no such conveyance can be obtained, the regulated allowance of passage money, according to the following Scale, will be paid to Officers of the land forces below the rank of General Officer, under the

recommendation of the Secretary at War. An Officer will not be permitted to receive the regulated allowance in aid of the expense of providing his own passage, until he shall have been officially informed that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have not the means of affording him accommodation in a Government vessel. He will then be required to produce a *Certificate* from the Master or Owner of the merchant vessel or packet in which he intends to embark, stating that he has engaged his own passage, and that of his servant or servants.

Scale of Allowances.

Station.	Allowance to each Officer embarked without a Servant.	Additional Allowance for each Male Servant authorised, and actually embarked.
Hong Kong	105	33
Australasia	75	20
New Zealand	85	23
Ceylon	85	33
Mauritius	65	21
Cape of Good Hope	40	18
St. Helena (direct)	35	17
Windward and Leeward Islands	35	15
Demerara, Berbice, Essequibo	35	16
Jamaica	40	18
Bahamas	35	14
Honduras	40	20
Canada	30	13
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island	30	12
Newfoundland	27	11
Bermuda	35	16
Gibraltar	17	7
Malta	23	10
Ionian Islands	28	13
Western Coast of Africa	28	12
Cape Coast	34	14

Staff Officers will be entitled to allowances for the number of servants only, which are sanctioned by Regulation.

Regimental Field Officers may receive the allowance for two servants actually embarked, and Captains for one servant; but Subalterns are not entitled to any allowance from the public for servants. Regimental Officers having Brevet rank, will be entitled to allowances for their servants according to their Regimental rank, only.

12. The allowance to be granted to General Officers, permitted to engage their own passages, will be separately provided for.

Officers permitted to provide their own Passage.

13. When an Officer for whom a passage can be provided in a Government vessel, or in a vessel freighted or hired by Government, shall for his own convenience be permitted to take his passage in a private trader, he shall be allowed, in aid of his expenses, that sum which it would have cost the Public to provide a passage for him; but if in consequence of this permission, any forfeiture shall be incurred by the Government, the amount of such forfeiture shall be deducted from the allowance to be granted for such passage.

Recommendation of Passage Allowance.

14. When an Officer shall have returned home, or shall have proceeded from one Foreign Station to another, or from one port to another, within the same command, under circumstances entitling him to a passage at the public expense, the Secretary at War, upon being furnished with the prescribed Certificates, will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that such Officer was entitled to be accommodated in a Government or contract steam vessel; or if he proceeded in a private trader, the Secretary at War will recommend that the regulated allowance for his passage may be paid.

Deductions from Officers messed at the public Expense.

15. When an Officer shall be provided with a passage on board a ship-of-war, troop-ship, transport, freight-ship, or contract steam vessel,—or when a Field Officer shall be accommodated at the Captain's table on board a ship-of-war, and shall be maintained while on board with a proper mess at the public expense, he shall be liable on account thereof to the following deductions, by the Secretary at War, from his Regimental or Staff pay :—

If a General Officer, 8*s.* a day.

If under the rank of General Officer, 3*s.* 6*d.* a day.

The Officer shall be further liable to a deduction of 9*d.* a day for each of his civil servants actually embarked with him, and victualled at the public expense, the person providing the mess being, however, entitled to draw for each servant the ordinary ration, for which ration no further charge is to be made against the Officer.

Allowances to Officers providing or paying for their own Mess.

16. When an Officer provided with a passage by Government in any vessel, shall be left to provide his own mess, or to pay his share of the actual expense of such mess in a ship-of-war or troop-ship, he shall be allowed by the Public, in aid of the expense of such mess;—

If a General Officer, 13*s.* a day for the first fourteen days, and 7*s.* a day for every additional day of the passage.

If below the rank of General Officer, 4*s.* a day.

When an Officer below the rank of Field Officer shall be provided with a passage on board a ship-of-war, in which he is to join the Lieutenants' mess, or the table of the Lieutenant Commanding, or when an Officer shall be embarked on board a troop-ship, and shall join the mess of the Naval Officers, he shall in either case pay his share of the actual expense of such mess equally with the Officers of the ship, and be required to pay such proportion of that expense in advance as may be considered by the Officers of the ship necessary for providing the mess for the passage.

If, however, an Officer providing his own mess shall draw rations for himself, or for his civil servants, he shall pay for each ration 9*d.* a day, including spirits, or 8*d.* a day without spirits; but no Officer can be permitted to draw a portion only of the established ration; spirits, as above stated, excepted.

No Officer can be permitted to provide his own messing on board a ship-of-war, except in the case of troop-ships, as provided for in the Admiralty Instructions.

Rates for Messing, payable by Admiralty.

17. The rates to be allowed to Captains of the Navy, for the accommodation of Military Officers ordered to be entertained at their tables, and the allowances to be granted to Masters of vessels, hired, freighted, or chartered by the Public, will be regulated and paid by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and are not to be claimed from the Officers embarked.

Staff Officer messing at the General Officer's Table.

18. If in consequence of military usage, a Staff Officer has to dine at the table provided at the expense of a General Officer, in any vessel but a ship-of-war, such General Officer shall be entitled to receive from the Public the same daily allowance, for such Staff Officer, as may be granted by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under the Naval Regulations for the accommodation of such Military Officer at the table of a Captain of the Navy; but the Staff Officer shall be subject only to the same deduction from his pay, as if he had been messed by the Captain of the Navy.

Number of Days on board Ship.

19. The number of days which are to be calculated for the purpose of payment to, or deduction from, an Officer, commences with that on which he takes his first dinner meal on board, and ends with that on which he takes his last dinner meal on board.

Passages in Transports or Freight-Ships.

20. An Officer for whom a passage shall have been provided *in a transport or freight-ship,* shall receive from the proper authority notice in writing of the day on which such ship is expected to sail; and will be at liberty to provide a mess for himself upon giving the Master of the said ship seven days' notice of his intention so to do, and transmitting a copy of such notice to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and if he fail to embark, he shall be liable to pay such proportion of his allowance for messing on board as shall be prescribed in the Regulations of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, unless the Officer shall have given the above-prescribed notice that he intends to provide his own mess, or shall have obtained the sanction of the proper military authority to delay his embarkation, and shall have given notice of the same, through such authority, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at least seven days before the expected date of sailing, or unless another Officer shall have embarked in his place. This sum will be stopped by the Secretary at War, from the pay of the Officer, for the purpose of being paid over to the Master of the vessel, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Change of Destination.

21. An Officer will not be relieved from paying forfeit, or from any liability which he may have incurred when permitted to provide his own passage *in a private trader,* unless his change of destination shall have taken place by the order of the competent military authority for the convenience of the Service, or unless another Officer shall have been embarked in his place. No greater sum will, however, in any case be granted by the Public than one-half of the regulated sum allowed to Officers permitted to provide their own passages.

Detention at Port of Embarkation.

22. When a passage shall have been provided for an Officer at the public expense, the proper military authority will

notify to him the port of embarkation, and the day on which he is to embark; and in the event of such Officer being unavoidably detained at such port of embarkation beyond two days, an allowance of 5*s*. a day will be granted to him from the day of arrival, provided the Regiment or Depôt to which such Officer belongs, or may have been attached, is not stationed within ten miles of such port of embarkation. In every instance, however, of an Officer being detained at such port of embarkation, whether at home or abroad, beyond fourteen days, and not attached to a Regiment or Depôt, he will immediately report his detention to the proper military authority, in order that means may, if practicable, be adopted for attaching him to some Regiment or Depôt.

Officers landing and detained on Shore.

23. If Officers be required to go on shore at any intermediate Station on account of the public service, to remain at such place, or to be on shore more than twenty-four hours, the payment for their mess is to be proportionally curtailed according to the portion of the voyage shortened, or to the length of their temporary continuance on shore; and such Officers, if not admitted into barracks, and accommodated at a Regimental mess, shall be further entitled to an allowance of 5*s*. for each day they may be required to dine on shore.

Application for Allowance.

24. An Officer having a claim to the allowance of 5*s*. a day in consequence of his having been detained at a port of embarkation, must apply, if at home, to the Secretary at War; and if abroad, to the General Officer Commanding on the Station, supporting his claim by the order he received to proceed to the port of embarkation; and by a Certificate from the Officer Commanding on the spot, of the dates of arrival and embarkation, and that the Officer had not been, and

could not be, attached to any Regimental mess, but had been unavoidably subjected to living at his own expense.

Quantity of Baggage.

25. Officers provided with passages in Government or other vessels will be allowed to take with them, without extra charge, the quantity of baggage prescribed for their rank by Regulation; but this baggage must be so packed as not to exceed five cubic feet in measurement for each hundredweight allowed by such Regulation.

Officers proceeding from one Foreign Station to another.

26. Officers ordered to proceed upon public duty from one Foreign Station to another, or within the same Command, or removing in consequence of ill-health, upon the report of a Medical Board, may be accommodated with passages on board Government vessels, or may receive passage allowances under the Warrant of the Officer in command, subject to the approval of the Secretary at War. The allowances to be granted to those Officers who cannot be accommodated in a Government vessel, will be governed by the established local regulations; but the charges made under the Warrant of the General Officer Commanding on the Station, are to be vouched in the same manner as the charges for the passages of Officers to and from the United Kingdom; and the Officer, if messed at the public expense, will be subjected to the same deduction; and if not messed at the public expense, will be entitled to the same daily allowance, as if proceeding to or from this country, or to or from a Foreign Station.

Officers returning Home in a private Vessel.

27. Every Officer *returning in a private vessel from a Foreign Station* on duty, or on account of ill-health, will be required to produce the following documents:—

a. A Certificate from the General, or other Officer Commanding on the Station, stating the cause of the Officer's return home.

b. A Certificate from the proper Officer of the Naval Department at the Station, or, should there be no such Officer on the spot, from the General, or other Officer Commanding there, stating that the Officer had applied for a passage in a Government vessel, specifying the date of the application, and shewing that a passage could not then be provided for him in any Government vessel [and that it was not probable a passage could be so provided within one month from that date].*

c. A Certificate from the Master of the vessel in which the Officer came home, stating that he had paid for his own passage, and for that of his servant or servants, specifying the number.

d. And if returning from a Foreign Station, *on account of ill-health,* a Certificate also from the Board of Medical Officers, recommending his return. The Report of the Board is to be forwarded by the General Officer Commanding, on the earliest opportunity, to the Commander-in-Chief.

Certificate required.

28. Every Officer who provides his own passage, whether entitled to the regulated allowance in aid of this expense, or not, will be required to sign a Certificate that he has provided his own passage, which is to be retained by the Agent or Paymaster, to be annexed to his accounts.

Payment of Passage Allowance Abroad.

29. The General, or other Officer Commanding on a Foreign Station, may exercise his discretion in directing, by his Warrant, the payment of the regulated allowance on the spot to an Officer returning home upon duty, or on account of ill-health; but the prescribed Certificates must, in that case, be annexed as vouchers to the Account in which the charge is

* These words may be struck out in the instances of Officers returning home on account of ill-health.

made; and such General Officer will forthwith communicate to the Secretary at War that he has authorised the payment on the Station. If an Officer entitled to a passage at the public expense, to whom the regulated allowance has not been issued abroad, return home in a private vessel at his own expense, and shall fail to produce the documents prescribed, the regulated allowance will not be granted to him.

Officers Embarking with their Families.

Messing of Officer's Family,

30. Upon all occasions of an Officer being permitted to take his wife and family with him, when ordered to proceed by sea on public duty, the Officer must himself bear the expense of providing the messing of his family.

in a private Vessel;

31. If such Officer cannot be accommodated in a Government vessel, he will receive for himself the regulated allowance only, and must make his own bargain with the Master or Owner of the private vessel in which he may proceed, for the whole accommodation and messing he may require for himself and family.

in a Government Vessel.

32. If accommodation, *not otherwise required for the public service,* can be provided in a vessel belonging to, or freighted or chartered by, Government, for an Officer and for his *wife and children,* the cabin accommodation on board will be provided at the public expense; but the indulgence of such accommodation is limited to the wives and children only, of Officers, and will give no claim to the Officer to be relieved from the charge of messing his family.

To render this expense, however, as moderate to the Officer as possible, the following arrangements have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

In addition to the contribution to which an Officer may be liable for his own mess on board a ship-of-war, or troop-ship, he will be liable to the undermentioned further daily contributions for the messing of each member of his family permitted to embark with him, viz. :—

	At the Table of a Captain of the Navy.		At the Ward Room Mess of a Ship-of-War, or at the Naval Officers' Mess of a Troop-Ship.
	First Fourteen Days.	Remaining Time on Board.	
	Per Diem.	Per Diem.	Per Diem.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Male Children, of 16 years of age, and upwards .	1 1 0	0 15 0	The Share of the Mess equally with the Officers of the ship.
Wives; and Female Children of 16 years of age, and upwards . .	0 14 0	0 10 0	Two-thirds of the Share of the Mess paid by an adult Male.
Children of either Sex, between 16 and 7 years of age	0 7 0	0 5 0	One-third of the Share of an adult Male.
Children under 7 .	0 5 3	0 3 9	One-fourth of the Share of an adult Male.

The above charges include the messing of a reasonable number of servants, male or female.

By the Naval Regulations, Field Officers of the Army are to be entertained at the Captain's or Commander's table, and Officers of inferior rank at the Lieutenants' mess, or at the table of the Lieutenant Commanding. If, however, Field Officers are embarked with their families, they will be allowed the option of messing either at the Captain's table or the Lieutenants' mess.

33. When an Officer is provided with a passage to or from a Foreign Station, on board any vessel hired, freighted, or chartered by, or on account of, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the charter-party or contract will prescribe

In a Vessel hired by the Admiralty.

that, if required by the Officer, but not otherwise, a suitable table shall be provided by the Master of such vessel, for the wife, children, and female servants of such Officer, who may be ordered on board by the said Lords Commissioners, or by other competent authority, and that the sums to be paid by the Officer to the Master for the proper messing of his family shall in no case exceed the following rates:—

STATION.	Male Children, of 16 years old and upwards.			Wives; and Female Children, of 16 years old and upwards.			Children between 16 and 7 years old.			Children under 7 years old.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hong Kong	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0
Australasia	56	0	0	37	7	0	18	13	6	14	0	0
New Zealand	60	0	0	40	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0
Ceylon	52	0	0	34	13	4	17	6	8	13	0	0
Mauritius	42	0	0	28	0	0	14	0	0	10	10	0
Cape	34	0	0	22	13	4	11	6	8	8	10	0
St. Helena	34	0	0	22	13	4	11	6	8	8	10	0
Windward and Leeward Islands	18	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	10	0
Demerara	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4	5	0	0
Jamaica	22	0	0	14	13	4	7	6	8	5	10	0
Bahamas	18	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	10	0
Honduras	24	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0
Quebec	20	0	0	13	6	8	6	13	4	5	0	0
Halifax	17	0	0	11	6	8	5	13	4	4	5	0
Newfoundland . . .	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	3	15	0
Bermuda	17	0	0	11	6	8	5	13	4	4	5	0
Gibraltar	8	0	0	5	6	8	2	13	4	2	0	0
Malta	16	0	0	10	13	4	5	6	8	4	0	0
Ionian Islands . . .	18	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	10	0
Sierra Leone and Gambia	15	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	3	15	0
Gold Coast	18	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	10	0

The payment to be made for female servants is in no case to exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* a day.

In all cases, however, the Officer, upon giving seven days' notice prior to embarkation to the Master of the vessel, will have the option of making provision for messing with his family at his own expense; and in such case he will be entitled to the allowance of 4*s.* a day for his own messing, but will be liable to the deduction of 9*d.* a day for each full

ration he may draw, including spirits, or to 8*d.* a day without spirits, and a proportionate deduction, at those rates, for the established rations he may draw for his wife and children, and female servants. But no Officer can be permitted to draw a portion only of the established ration for himself, or a portion only of the rations established for his wife and family; spirits, as above stated, excepted.

In Contract Steam-vessels.

34. Officers authorised to proceed in the contract steam-vessels will be required to pay to the Owners for their families *permitted to embark with them*, the sums which may be prescribed in the contracts made with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for the passage and messing of Government passengers.

Special Contracts by the Commissariat.

35. Officers proceeding on service without troops from one Foreign Station to another, or from port to port, within the same Command, under special contracts made by the Commissariat Department, must themselves defray the whole expense of the passage and messing of their families, and can only be relieved from the charge of cabin accommodation of their families, when the passage is provided in vessels belonging to, or freighted or chartered by Government.

FIELD ALLOWANCES ABROAD AND AT HOME.

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1. FIELD allowances are intended to provide Officers with the means of defraying the expenses to which they may be subject in taking, or in preparing for the field. Those allowances are classed under two heads, Ordinary and Extraordinary, at the several rates set forth in the Schedules hereunto annexed, marked A and B respectively, and shall be granted with the strictest reference to the nature of the service, or to the preparation for it, which the emergency may require. Object of Field Allowances.

2. Ordinary Field allowances are sanctioned in consideration of the inconvenience and expense caused by the encampment of troops in the United Kingdom, or in the Colonies; Officers not being in such cases held liable to provide conveyance for their baggage and Field equipments at their own cost. Ordinary.

3. Extraordinary Field allowances are sanctioned in cases when and wherever troops are engaged in military operations in the field in time of war, disturbance, or insurrection, whether actual or apprehended, in order to meet the inconvenience and expense aforesaid, as well as the further expense to which Officers will be exposed in providing, if so required to do, the means of conveying their baggage and field equipments at their own cost. Extraordinary.

Grants to be reported.

4. When either of these allowances is granted to troops serving out of the United Kingdom, the Officer making the grant shall immediately report the same to the Secretary at War, stating his reasons for making the grant.

Persons entitled to receive.

5. None but Officers actually present and serving with, or in immediate connection with the troops, shall be deemed entitled to receive Field allowance; and Heads of Departments, Commanding and other Officers, certifying the Returns of persons so entitled, will be held strictly responsible for their accuracy.

Mode of Issue.

6. Issues of Field allowances shall be made in advance, and by quarterly periods, commencing on the 1st of April, 1st of July, 1st of October, and 1st of January, in manner following:—Ordinary for one period, and Extraordinary for two periods at once, in the first instance; but if the services for which such allowances were granted shall have extended beyond these periods respectively, a further advance shall be made for one *month* of the Ordinary, or one *period* (or quarter) of the Extraordinary allowance, as the case may be, and so on. Provided, however, that, in the case of home service, the issue may be restricted to only one quarter's allowance, within one and the same year.

Officers joining between Periods.

7. An Officer, on joining the force for the first time, or rejoining it without having previously received his proper advance, shall be entitled to receive the same from the commencement of the current period.

Case of rejoining.

8. An Officer who has already received the proper advance of Field allowance for an antecedent period, on rejoining the force during a period for which a subsequent allowance is payable, will be entitled to receive the same only from the date of his rejoining.

9. An Officer on the Staff who may have succeeded to the charge of a Department of the Army, by the death or absence of the Principal thereof, shall be entitled to receive from the military chest the difference between the rate of allowance received by him, and the rate of allowance issued to his Principal, calculated from the date of the General Order directing him to assume the said charge.

Succession to Charge of Department.

10. If the Principal aforesaid shall have been present during a part only of the period for which he received an allowance, he shall be entitled to retain only so much thereof as may be due for his past service, and shall repay to the military chest the difference, calculated for the remainder of the said period, between the amount so received by him, and the amount which he might otherwise have been entitled to receive, according to his rank.

Repayments in certain Cases.

11. An Officer obtaining promotion, or a Staff appointment, shall, if he continue to serve with the same force, be entitled to receive the difference between his old and new rates of allowance, from the date of the General Order notifying such promotion or appointment.

Cases of Promotion.

12. An Officer having Brevet rank shall not receive Field allowance according to that rank, unless he be directed by General Orders to perform Field Officers' duties.

Brevet Rank not to carry Allowance.

13. A Captain succeeding to the command of a Regiment, or required to perform Field Officers' duties therewith, shall be entitled to receive a Field Officer's allowance.

Captains directed to perform Field Officers' Duty.

14. No Officer shall, under any circumstances whatsoever, be authorised or permitted to receive or enjoy more than one rate of Field allowance.

Double Issues prohibited.

Naval Officers serving with the Forces.

15. If an Officer of the Royal Navy or Marines shall serve on shore with the Land Forces, he shall be entitled to receive Field allowance, if any be granted to such forces, according to his rank, or relative rank, for the duration of such his service; provided such service shall have been duly required, and notified in General Orders: and any advances for such service shall likewise be regulated and notified in General Orders, bearing reference to the probable duration of the service.

Regimental Establishment of Bât Animals.

16. The separate allowances heretofore granted to Regimental Commanding Officers, Officers commanding Troops or Companies, Paymasters, and Surgeons, for providing bât horses or mules for certain Regimental purposes, are abolished; and those services are to be provided for in manner following:—

There shall be in each Battalion of Infantry and Regiment of Cavalry ordered for field service in any country where bât animals shall be employed of necessity, or in preference to carriage transport, a Regimental Establishment of good and serviceable bât horses or mules, with bridles, pack saddles, and all other necessary furniture, to be provided and kept up at the public expense, and placed in the immediate charge of the undermentioned Officers respectively, for the conveyance of the several articles mentioned after their respective designations, viz.:—

a. Each Officer commanding a Troop or Company, one animal for the Company's kettles or tents.

b. Paymaster, one for his Regimental books.

c. Surgeon, one for the Regimental medicine chest.

d. Quarter-Master, one for the Regimental intrenching tools.

e. Ditto, a second animal for Armourer's tools and stores.

f. Quarter-Master, a third animal for Staff Serjeant's tent, Orderly tent, and Quarter-Master's store tent.

And, in addition, for each Regiment of Cavalry—

g. Veterinary Surgeon, one animal for his medicine chest.

h. Quarter-Master, a fourth animal for the Serjeant Saddler's tools and stores.

The manner of purchasing or providing such horses or mules, with their proper equipment; of making advances for the incidental expenses of farriery and repairs; of regular periodical muster and inspection of the animals; and for preventing their being used in any way whatsoever for private purposes, shall be regulated by the Officer commanding the forces, and duly promulgated in General Orders.

Encampments.

17. Troops ordered to encamp shall be provided, the Field Officers with one marquee or (out of the United Kingdom) two Flanders tents each, complete; Officers of inferior rank, one Flanders tent each; and the men, such a proportion of tents, straw, blankets, cooking kettles, bill-hooks, canteens, havresacks, and intrenching tools, as may by authority be deemed necessary with reference to the situation and probable duration of the encampment.

Officers not already provided for by Rules of the Service.

18. And whereas in former Regulations provision was made for the grant of Forage Money or Field Allowances to various Officers holding employments not now known to the Service; it is hereby directed, that in any case arising, out of the United Kingdom, where the creation of any employment connected with the Service, and not provided for by existing Regulation, shall appear to be absolutely necessary, the Officer in command shall forthwith report and explain such necessity to the Secretary at War, awaiting the decision that may be given thereon; but if the case be of emergency, he may, if he see fit, nominate to such appointment, assigning

to the person selected such temporary rank as may be proper, and causing the same to be notified in General Orders; and such person shall be entitled to receive a corresponding rate of Field allowance, if his employment bring him within the strict meaning of these Regulations.

SCHEDULE of FIELD ALLOWANCES, applicable to HOME, COLONIAL, or FOREIGN SERVICE, as explained respectively in Sections 1, 2, and 3, of the foregoing Rules and Regulations.

OFFICER'S RANK OR EMPLOYMENT.	Ordinary. A.			Extra-ordinary. B.		
	Per diem.			Per diem.		
STAFF.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Officer, if commissioned as Commander of the Forces, or if in the Chief Command of an Army	1	10	0	2	10	0
General, or General Officer commanding a distinct Corps of the Army	1	4	0	2	0	0
Lieutenant-General, or General Officer commanding a Division	0	18	0	1	10	0
Major-General, or other Officer commanding a Brigade	0	12	0	1	0	0
Brigadier-General, not commanding a Brigade	0	9	0	0	15	0
Colonel on the Staff	0	6	0	0	10	0
Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General (each)	0	9	0	0	15	0
Deputy Adjutant-General, Deputy Quarter-Master-General (each)	0	4	6	0	7	6
Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Military Secretary (if sanctioned as such), Chaplain to the Forces, Deputy Judge-Advocate (as Field Officer on the Staff) each	0	3	0	0	5	0
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Assistant Military Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, Brigade Major, Provost Marshal (if commissioned) (as Captain on the Staff) each	0	2	0	0	3	6
Inspector-General of Hospitals	0	9	0	0	15	0

Schedule of Field Allowances, &c.—(*continued*).

Officer's Rank or Employment.	Ordinary. A. Per diem. £	s.	d.	Extra-ordinary. B. Per diem. £	s.	d.
Staff—(*continued*).						
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals (if second in his Department, or in charge of a distinct Corps of the Army	0	4	6	0	7	6
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals (if otherwise) . . . . . each	0	3	0	0	5	0
Staff Surgeon of the First Class . .						
Staff Surgeon of the Second Class . . .	0	2	0	0	3	6
Staff Assistant Surgeon	0	1	6	0	2	6
Deputy or Assistant Provost Marshal . .	0	1	3	0	2	0
Medical Clerk (ranking as Ensign) . . .	0	1	0	0	1	6
REGIMENTAL.						
Field Officer	0	2	6	0	4	6
Captain						
Paymaster . . . . . each	0	1	6	0	2	6
Surgeon						
Veterinary Surgeon (if ranking as Captain)						
Adjutant						
Quarter-Master . . . . . each	0	1	0	0	2	0
Assistant Surgeon						
Veterinary Surgeon (if ranking as Subaltern)						
Subalterns . . . . . each	0	1	0	0	1	6

INDEMNIFICATION FOR LOSSES.

1. INDEMNIFICATION is not intended to make good the full amount of loss sustained; but is granted only to such extent as shall enable the claimant to re-equip himself for service according to the scale laid down. **Full Amount not made good.**

2. In estimating the amount of indemnification to be granted, regard shall be had to the extent of equipment required by the orders of the General Officer in command, or to such restrictions as may have been imposed by his authority, according to the nature of the service on which the claimant was employed when the loss occurred. **Extent of Equipment.**

3. Indemnification shall invariably be confined to losses which have been altogether unavoidable, and may be granted in the following cases; viz.— **Indemnification admissible.**

Losses in action with the enemy;

By capture;

By shipwreck, or by inevitable casualties on board ship, occasioned by storms or stress of weather;

By accidental fire;

By the destruction of a public storehouse; or

By the destruction of articles, or of horses or mules, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, or to prevent the spreading of an infectious or contagious disorder.

Provided that in all these cases the articles or animals were placed in the situation in which the loss occurred under

the sanction of proper authority; that every exertion was used to prevent the loss; and that any orders for the destruction of articles or of animals were issued by competent authority, and carried into effect with all possible promptitude.

Indemnification not admissible.

4. No claim can be admitted in the following cases; viz.—

Losses from desertion;

From articles having been improperly packed, placed, or left in improper situations;

From the death of horses or mules by fatigue in the ordinary course of service;

From the breaking down of carriages, being private property;

From the loss of accoutrements, clothing, or necessaries in hospital; or

From any circumstances whatever which might have been prevented by proper care and attention on the part of the Regiment, or of the claimant, or of his servant, bât man, or other person in charge.

Representatives.

5. No claim can be admitted from the Representatives of Officers or men slain in action, or dying in consequence of wounds.

Leave of Absence.

6. No indemnification shall be granted for losses sustained by Officers when proceeding on, or returning from, leave of absence, except in case of sick leave, or under special circumstances.

Delay of preferring Claim.

7. If an Officer or a soldier shall have neglected to bring forward his claim for a period exceeding one month from the date of his loss, this delay shall be considered a sufficient

reason for rejecting the claim, however valid it may be in other respects, unless the claimant can prove that he was unavoidably prevented from making an earlier claim.

Clothing lost before Inspection.

8. Colonels of Regiments being responsible for the delivery of all clothing and appointments to their Regiments in the first instance, no indemnification shall be granted for articles of clothing sent out to a Regiment abroad, and lost before they are received and inspected by the Regimental Committee according to the Clothing Regulations.

Supplies under Clothing Regulation.

9. Claims on account of the loss of articles of necessaries provided for the purpose of supplying the men, by order of the Commanding Officer of a Regiment, or of a Committee of Officers, under the rules laid down in the Regulations for the provision of Clothing, Necessaries, &c., and sent out to Foreign Stations, or embarked with troops, can in no case be admitted; as under those circumstances the articles ought to have been insured from loss or damage before they were embarked.

Omission to insure.

10. Whenever baggage or articles of equipment are sent by a vessel in which the Officer to whom they belong is not himself a passenger, it is incumbent upon such Officer to protect himself against loss by effecting an insurance thereupon; and if he has an opportunity of doing so, and neglects to avail himself of it, no compensation will be given by the Public for any loss that may happen.

Indemnification from other Parties.

11. If any loss shall occur under circumstances which give the Officer a claim to indemnification from the party through whose fault it happened, no allowance for such loss will be given by the Public; but should the Officer desire it, and lose no time in making application to the Officer commanding

Her Majesty's forces on the spot, a Board will be convened to afford every possible assistance in substantiating the claim, by making the necessary enquiries and obtaining proper documents to prove the facts of the case.

Losses on Service in the Field.

12. When losses occur on service in the field, the General Officer in command shall assemble, with all convenient dispatch, Boards for the investigation of claims arising out of those losses, which Boards shall be guided by the principles laid down in this Regulation, and shall require the several proofs to be laid before them in the Forms hereinafter prescribed, and the whole of their proceedings, or certified copies thereof, shall be transmitted to the General Officer commanding the forces, for his observations and opinion, and by him forwarded to the Secretary at War for final decision.

Special Cases.

13. With armies in the field, where it may be advisable to come to an immediate and final settlement of claims, such as for horses killed in action, the Secretary at War will, by such instructions as he may see fit to issue to the Generals commanding such armies, define the special cases in which indemnification may be granted on the spot by the authority of the Commander of the forces.

Losses in the Colonies.

14. Whenever a claim for losses in the Colonies is brought forward, it shall, in the first instance, be investigated by a Board on the spot, convened by order of the General, or other Officer Commanding; such Board shall be guided, like those assembled under Article 12, by the principles laid down in this Regulation, and shall require the claims to be stated and vouched in the same manner; and their proceedings shall be transmitted as soon as possible to the Secretary at War.

15. If the General Officer commanding the forces on the spot shall be satisfied on enquiry that losses have been unavoidably sustained, which in his opinion may admit of indemnification on the general principles laid down in this Regulation, though not precisely specified therein, he shall be at liberty to make a special representation thereof, transmitting the necessary proofs to the Secretary at War for final decision. **Cases which may be recommended.**

Regimental Losses.

16. A Colonel claiming indemnification for clothing lost or destroyed on service, shall be required to shew that during the period for which the claim is made, clothing was actually, and in consequence of such losses, provided and delivered for a greater number of men than he had been allowed to assign for; and in that case he may claim, according to the extent of his actual and necessary expenditure, for the numbers exceeding those for whom the allowance was granted in his assignment. **Clothing lost on Service.**

Claims on account of clothing lost or destroyed are to be made out and certified according to the Form No. 1, in the Appendix.

17. All admissible claims for accoutrements and appointments lost or destroyed on service, shall be settled by allowing three-fourths of the proper expense of the articles actually and necessarily provided to replace the loss; but in all cases where arms, accoutrements, and appointments shall be lost on the field after an action, the responsible Officer in command of the Regiment or Detachment shall be required to prove that he caused every possible exertion to be made to collect and preserve those equipments; and in default of such proofs, the claim shall be rejected. **Accoutrement and Appointments.**

Claims on account of accoutrements and appointments are to be made out and certified, according to the Form No. 2, in the Appendix.

Personal Losses of Officers.

Valuation of Equipment.

18. The whole equipment of Officers of the several ranks, on service with an army in the field, or at a stationary command, in personal baggage, horse equipments, and camp equipage, including the articles in wear, shall be valued according to the Scales in the Appendix, A and B; and an Officer claiming indemnification shall specify in detail, according to the Form No. 3, in the Appendix, the several articles lost, certifying, upon honour, the actual value of each, according to the best of his judgment and belief, at the time they were lost.

Excess of Equipment.

19. If losses should occur where a greater extent of equipment is absolutely required by the nature of the service, the actual amount of loss suffered, and the circumstances attending it, may be specially stated to any Board appointed for the investigation of losses; such Board proceeding in the investigation of the claim upon the same principle, and requiring the same details and Certificates, as stated in the preceding Article.

The opinion of such Board shall be forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary at War.

Loss of Horses.

Cost of Horses.

20. The allowances for the loss of horses shall be granted according to the actual cost of each horse, not exceeding the following rates; viz.—

			£
General Officer		First Charger	50
		Second ditto	45
Cavalry	Heavy and Light Dragoons	First Charger	45
		Second ditto	35
	Riding Horse of Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Surgeon, or Quarter-Master		35
Infantry	Field Officer's	Charger	35
	Adjutant's	Ditto	35
	Paymaster, Surgeon, Quarter-Master, or Assistant Surgeon's Horse		25
Cavalry and Infantry	Bât Horse or Mule		20

21. The Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General's Staff, Aides-de-Camp, and Brigade Majors, shall be considered on the same scale as Cavalry Officers. Staff.

22. The allowances for the riding horses of other classes of Staff Officers, such as those of the Medical, Commissariat, and Paymaster-General's Staff, shall vary according to the relative rank and duties of such Officers in the Army; those Officers who rank as Field Officers being allowed not exceeding £35, and those below that rank, not exceeding £25. Medical, &c.

Claims for horses lost or destroyed are to be made out according to the Form in the Appendix, No. 4.

Loss of Money.

23. No claim shall be admitted on account of the loss of money being the private property of individuals; but in special cases where public money which has regularly been received by individuals, and has unavoidably remained in their hands, shall be lost on service, application for

indemnification may be made, according to the Form in the Appendix, No. 5, such application being supported by the several certificates and documents there specified.

Losses of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Necessaries.

24. Claims on account of necessaries lost on service by Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers individually, shall contain a specification of the articles lost, and of their actual value at the time of the loss; and the Captains of Troops or Companies, and Commanding Officers of Regiments, shall be responsible that no such claim shall include any charge on account of articles not sanctioned as Regimental necessaries by the existing Clothing Regulations; and that any restrictions in the equipment of the troops, which may have been imposed by the orders of the General Officer in command, had been obeyed, and taken into account in limiting the amounts claimed.

Prices paid for them.

25. Every claim for indemnification for such losses shall be accompanied by a statement of the prices paid by the men for their necessaries, according to the Regimental Orders then in force, and any Board by which, under the provisions of Articles 12 or 14 of this Regulation, the claims may be examined, shall submit a recommendation as to the amount of indemnification to be granted, for the final decision of the Secretary at War.

Claims of Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers are to made out and certified according to the Form No. 6, in the Appendix.

risoners of War.

26. Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers who have been taken and detained as prisoners of war more than four months, shall not be allowed to receive indemnification for necessaries lost when they were taken prisoners; all claims,

therefore, made by men who have been prisoners of war, shall contain a statement of the precise period during which they were absent from their Regiment in consequence of being captured.

27. In claims of Non-commissioned Officers and men of Dragoon Regiments on account of necessaries destroyed as having been used with glandered horses, horsecloths shall not be included, as they can be freed from infection by being washed and boiled. Claims for necessaries so destroyed are to be made out and certified according to the Form in the Appendix, No. 7. **Infected Necessaries destroyed.**

Camp Equipage and Camp Necessaries.

28. When camp equipage or camp necessaries, which have been issued to the troops on foreign service, are either lost through neglect, or destroyed from wilful abuse, Regiments so losing or destroying the articles will be called upon to pay for them. **Neglect, or wilful Abuse.**

Stores of the above description being issued by the Ordnance Department, on requisitions from the Quarter-Master-General, any deficiencies must be noted in the Returns sent in by the Regiments to the Quarter-Master-General, who will decide whether the damage and loss have arisen from negligence and improper treatment on the part of the soldiers, or by fair wear and tear from service, and what amount of charge is to be made against the Regiment, according to such instructions as may be issued on this head by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance.

29. When camp equipage has been destroyed otherwise than by neglect or wilful abuse, the fact and the necessity of the destruction, and all other circumstances connected therewith, will be ascertained by a competent Board, assembled as directed by the 12th Article of this Regulation. **Destruction, not by neglect.**

A.

Scale of Light Equipment of Baggage, Horse Equipments, and Camp Equipage, for General, Staff, and Regimental Officers of the several Ranks, on Service in the Field.

Rank or Employment of Officers.	Baggage to an Amount not exceeding: Uniforms.	Linen, &c.	Boots, &c.	Sword and Appointments.	Writing Case, Telescope, and Portmanteus.	Total Baggage.	Horse Equipments.	Camp Equipage: Canteen, Bedding and Tent Furniture.	Marquee, when not provided at the Public Expense.
STAFF.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
General Officer . . . Adjutant-General . . Quarter-Master-General	89 0	34 0	7 0	24 0	14 0	168 0	56 0	50 0	40 0
Deputy or Assistant Adjutant or Quarter-Master-General . .	51 0	12 0	5 0	12 10	6 0	86 10	26 0	24 0	18 0
Deputy Assistant ditto ditto . . . . . Brigade-Major . . . Aide-de-Camp . . .	51 0	8 0	5 0	12 10	6 0	82 10	26 0	20 0	12 0
COMMISSARIAT AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.									
Commissary-General . Inspector-General of Hospitals	35 0	34 0	7 0	6 5	9 0	91 5	6 10 for each Horse the Officer is entitled to.	According to relative Rank.	
Officers ranking with Field Officers . . .	33 0	9 10	5 0	6 5	3 0	56 15			
Officers below the rank of Field Officers . .	31 0	6 10	4 7	6 5	3 0	51 2			
REGIMENTAL.									
Cavalry.									
Field Officer	59 0	9 10	5 0	15 0	6 0	94 10	35 0	24 0	18 0
Captain	58 0	6 10	5 0	15 0	3 0	87 10	35 0	20 0	12 0
Subaltern	58 0	6 10	5 0	15 0	2 0	86 10	35 0	16 0	12 0 for the subalterns of each Troop.
Adjutant	58 0	6 10	5 0	15 0	3 0	87 10	35 0	16 0	12 0
Paymaster, Surgeon .	48 0	6 10	5 0	10 0	3 0	72 10	35 0	20 0	12 0
Quarter-Master . . .	48 0	6 10	5 0	10 0	3 0	72 10	35 0	16 0	12 0
Assistant Surgeon . . Veterinary-Surgeon .	48 0	6 10	5 0	10 0	3 0	72 10	35 0	The same as Subalterns.	
Infantry.									
Field Officer	33 10	9 10	5 0	9 10	6 0	63 10	18 0	24 0	18 0
Captain and Brevet Field Officer . . .	33 10	6 10	5 0	9 10	3 0	57 10	18 0	20 0	12 0
Captain	31 10	6 10	4 7	9 10	3 0	54 17	..	20 0	12 0
Subaltern	31 0	6 10	4 7	9 10	2 0	53 7	..	16 0	12 0 for the subalterns of each company
Adjutant	31 0	6 10	5 0	9 10	3 0	55 0	18 0	16 0	12 0
Paymaster, Surgeon .	29 0	6 10	4 7	5 5	3 0	48 2	..	20 0	12 0
Quarter-Master . . .	29 0	6 10	4 7	5 5	3 0	48 2	..	16 0	12 0
Assistant Surgeon . .	29 0	6 10	4 7	5 5	3 0	48 2	..	The same as a Subaltern.	

B.

Scale of Full Equipment of Baggage, Horse Equipments, and Camp Equipage, for General, Staff, and Regimental Officers of the several Ranks, serving at a Stationary Command.

Rank or Employment of Officers.	Baggage to an Amount not exceeding: Uniforms.	Linen, &c.	Boots, &c.	Sword and Appointments.	Writing Case, Telescope, and Portmanteaus.	Total Baggage.	Horse Equipments.	Camp Equipage: Canteen, Bedding and Tent Furniture.	Marquee, when not provided at the Public Expense.
STAFF.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
General Officer . . . Adjutant-General . . Quarter-Master-General	97 0	54 0	9 0	24 0	17 0	201 0	82 0	50 0	40 0
Deputy or Assistant Adjutant or Quarter-Master-General . .	70 0	24 0	7 0	12 10	8 10	122 0	26 0	24 0	18 0
Deputy-Assistant ditto ditto . . . . . Brigade-Major . . . Aide-de-Camp . . .	70 0	16 0	7 0	12 10	8 10	114 0	26 0	20 0	12 0
COMMISSARIAT AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.									
Commissary-General . Inspector-General of Hospitals	51 10	54 0	9 0	6 5	12 0	132 15	6 10 for each Horse the Officer is entitled to.	According to relative Rank.	
Officers ranking with Field Officers . . .	48 10	16 0	7 0	6 5	8 10	86 5			
Officers below the Rank of Field Officers . .	45 0	11 0	6 7	6 5	5 0	73 12			
REGIMENTAL.									
Cavalry.									
Field Officer	80 10	16 0	7 0	15 0	8 10	127 0	35 0	24 0	18 0
Captain	78 10	11 0	7 0	15 0	5 0	116 10	35 0	20 0	12 0
Subaltern	78 10	11 0	7 0	15 0	4 0	115 10	35 0	16 0	12 0 for the subalterns of each Troop.
Adjutant	78 10	11 0	7 0	15 0	5 0	116 10	35 0	16 0	12 0
Paymaster, Surgeon .	68 10	11 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	101 10	35 0	20 0	12 0
Quarter-Master . . .	68 10	11 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	101 10	35 0	16 0	12 0
Assistant Surgeon . . Veterinary-Surgeon .	68 10	11 0	7 0	10 0	5 0	101 10	35 0	The same as Subalterns.	
Infantry.									
Field Officer	54 10	16 0	7 0	9 10	8 10	95 10	18 0	24 0	18 0
Captain and Brevet Field Officer . . .	54 10	11 0	7 0	9 10	5 0	87 0	18 0	20 0	12 0
Captain	50 0	11 0	6 7	9 10	5 0	81 17	..	20 0	12 0
Subaltern	49 0	11 0	6 7	9 10	4 0	79 17	..	16 0	12 0 for the subalterns of each company
Adjutant	49 0	11 0	7 0	9 10	5 0	81 10	18 0	16 0	12 0
Paymaster, Surgeon .	47 10	11 0	6 7	5 5	5 0	75 2	..	20 0	12 0
Quarter-Master . . .	47 10	11 0	6 7	5 5	5 0	75 2	..	16 0	12 0
Assistant Surgeon . .	47 10	11 0	6 7	5 5	5 0	75 2	..	The same as a Subaltern.	

Form No. 1.

_____Regiment of_____

Return of Clothing Lost (or Destroyed) in the Year_____.

Date of Loss.	Place where the Loss occurred, and the particular circumstances by which it was occasioned.	Number and Description of Articles Lost.												Remarks.

I do hereby certify, that the articles specified in this Return were lost (or destroyed) in the manner above stated.

_____ *Quarter-Master.*

I hereby certify, that I have particularly examined and enquired into the facts and circumstances of the above mentioned loss, and that I have every reason to believe the same to be correctly and justly stated

_____ *Commanding Officer.*

Form No. 2.

_____ Regiment of _____

Return of Accoutrements and Appointments Lost (or Destroyed) on Service in the Year _____.

Date of each Loss.	Place where each Loss occurred, with the particular circumstances by which it was occasioned; whether by Men or Horses killed or wounded, by Men taken Prisoners or otherwise; specifying the number of Articles lost in each instance.	The different Articles of Accoutrements and Appointments to be detailed according to the specifications contained in Her Majesty's Regulations for the provision of Clothing, Accoutrements, and Appointments, as applicable to the several cases of Heavy Cavalry, Light Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, or Rifle Corps.	Remarks.
	Total . .		

We do hereby certify, that the articles specified in this Return were lost (or destroyed) in the manner above stated.

_____ *Quarter Master.*

_____ *Adjutant.*

I hereby certify, that I have particularly examined and enquired into the facts and circumstances of the above-mentioned loss; that I have every reason to believe the same to be correctly and justly stated, and that no indemnification has been, or will be, applied for through any other channel than that in which the present claim is submitted; and that every possible exertion was made to collect and preserve the above Equipment.

_____ *Commanding the* _____ *Regiment of* _____.

The following Vouchers will be required to prove the replacing of the accoutrements and appointments lost; viz.—

1. The bills and receipts of the tradesmen who supplied the different articles, specifying the price charged to the Colonel for each, and the precise dates when they were ordered.

2. A Certificate from the packer, or other person through whom such accoutrements and appointments were forwarded to the Regiment, enumerating the several articles, and specifying when, and by what conveyance, they were so forwarded.

3. A Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, shewing that the several articles provided to replace the loss have been actually delivered to the Regiment; and

4. A Certificate from the Colonel, or, in his absence, from the Regimental Agent, that such articles were not provided to meet casualties occasioned by the ordinary wear and tear of service, nor in consequence of any augmentation; but solely for the purpose of replacing the like numbers, lost or destroyed, specifying the particular service or occasion on which the loss occurred.

N.B.—Separate Returns will be required in cases in which accoutrements or appointments have been lost on different Commands or Stations, and duplicate Returns are to be forwarded in all cases.

FORM No. 3.

[*To be used by General, Staff, and Regimental Officers.*]

RETURN of BAGGAGE, CAMP EQUIPAGE, or HORSE EQUIPMENTS Lost on Service by_____ in the Year_____.

BAGGAGE. The several Articles of which it consisted, with the actual Value thereof at the time of the Loss, according to the best of the Claimant's judgment and belief, to be stated.	Amount. £	s.	d.	The nature of the Duty on which the Officer was employed, with the Date, Place, and particular Circumstances which occasioned each Loss, to be distinctly specified; and if the Claim be made in England, the Reason why it was not preferred at the Station where the Loss occurred, should be stated.
Total Amount . £				
CAMP EQUIPAGE. The several Articles, and their Value, to be specified, as in the case of Baggage.	£	s.	d.	
Total Amount . £				
HORSE EQUIPMENTS. The several Articles, and their Value, to be specified, as in the case of Baggage.	£	s.	d.	
Total Amount . £				

The foregoing is a true and correct statement of my loss on the occasion referred to; and I hereby certify, upon my honour, that the actual value of each article at the time the loss occurred is truly stated, according to the best of my judgment and belief; that I was not at the time deviating in any respect from the Orders of the General Officer commanding; and that I have neither received nor applied for indemnification on account of the above loss through any other channel than that in which the present claim is submitted.

(To be signed by the Officer making the claim.) } _____

I hereby certify, that I have particularly examined and enquired into the facts and circumstances of the before-mentioned loss, and that I have every reason to believe the same to be correctly and justly stated.

(To be signed by the Officer commanding the Regiment, or the General Officer commanding the Army or Division, according to the circumstances of the case.) } _____

N.B.—*Duplicate Returns are required in all cases.*

FORM No. 4.

[*To be used by General, Staff, and Regimental Officers.*]

RETURN of HORSES belonging to _____, which were killed in Action, taken by the Enemy, or shot for the Glanders, in the year ___.

HORSES.	Amount. £	s.	d.	The nature of the Duty on which the Officer was employed, with the Date, Place, and particular Circumstances which occasioned each Loss, to be distinctly specified; and if the Claim be made in England, the Reason why it was not preferred at the Station where the Loss occurred should be stated.
First Charger, Actual Cost . . .				
Second Charger, ditto . . .				
Bât Horse or Mule, ditto . . .				
[Specify whether the Bât Horse or Mule was public or private property; and if the former, whether the Claimant has actually replaced such horse or mule at his own expense.]				
In cases of Horses shot for the Glanders, the following Certificates must be produced:—				
1. I certify that on the —— day of ——— I examined a (first or second Charger, or Bât Horse, *as the case may be*) belonging to —— of the —— Regiment of ——; that I found him incurably glandered (or farcied); and that I accordingly recommended his being immediately destroyed, to prevent the communication of the disorder to other horses. ——————*Veterinary Surgeon.*				
2. I hereby confirm the foregoing statement, the horse in question having been destroyed by my orders. (To be signed by the General Officer commanding.)				
3. I hereby certify that the horse referred to in the above Return was my (first or second Charger, or Bât Horse, *as the case may be*); that he was perfectly free from any appearance of infection at the time I purchased him; that he has been in my possession since (specify the period); and that he was actually destroyed on the —— by direction of —— in pursuance of the opinion of —— that he was glandered (or farcied) and incurable. (To be signed by the Claimant.)				
Total Amount . . £				

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of my loss on the occasion referred to; that I was not at the time deviating in any respect from the Orders of the General Officer commanding; and that I have neither received nor applied for indemnification on account of the above loss through any other channel than that in which the present claim is submitted.

(To be signed by the Officer making the claim.) } _____

I hereby certify, that I have particularly examined and enquired into the facts and circumstances of the before-mentioned loss, and that I have every reason to believe the same to be correctly and justly stated.

(To be signed by the Officer commanding the Regiment, or the General Officer commanding the Army or Division, according to the circumstances of the case.) } _____

N.B.—*Duplicate Returns are required in all cases.*

Form No. 5.

Return of Public Money Lost on Service by _____ of the _____ Regiment of _____ in the Year _____.

	Amount.			The nature of the Duty on which the Officer was employed, with the Date, Place, and particular Circumstances which occasioned each Loss, to be distinctly specified; and if the Claim be made in England, the Reason why it was not preferred at the Station where the Loss occurred should be stated.
	£	s	d.	
(Specify whether the money was in Coin or otherwise.)				

I certify, that the money above stated was not private property, but had been received by me (from whom, when, and for what purpose, to be stated); that it necessarily remained in my possession because (the cause to be explained); that it was unavoidably lost under the circumstances above specified; that I was not at the time deviating in any respect from the Orders of the General Officer commanding; that I have been obliged to replace the whole of the sum claimed; and that I have neither received nor applied for indemnification on account thereof through any other channel than that in which the present claim is submitted.

(To be signed by the Officer making the claim.) _____

I certify, that the particulars stated in the above Certificate are to my knowledge correct.

(To be signed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or some superior Officer who has a knowledge of the facts.) _____

The following documents must also accompany the claim.

1. A Certificate from the person by whom the money had been originally paid into the Claimant's hands, stating the amount, the time when, and the purpose for which, it had been so paid.

2. Some sufficient proof that no unnecessary delay had taken place on the part of the Claimant in disposing of the money towards the purposes for which it had come into his hands.

3. A Certificate from the person who has received the money, to prove that the Claimant has replaced it.

If in any case the Claimant cannot replace the money lost, without first receiving an allowance from the Public to enable him to do so, an explanatory Certificate to that effect should be produced; and in all such cases, the amount of the allowance which may be granted, instead of being issued to the Claimant, will be applied to the dischargeof the just demands which the Regiment or individuals may have on account thereof.

Form No. 6.

For the Loss of Soldiers' Necessaries.

_____ Reg'ment of _____

Return of Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Men, now Effective, (or Non-Effective, *as the case may be,*) who actually lost, without any fault of their own, the Articles of Regimental Necessaries specified against their respective Names, on Service in the Year _____.

Names and Rank.	Troop or Company to which the Claimants belonged at the time the Losses were sustained.	Articles of Necessaries lost.	Actual value when lost.			Date, Place, and particular Circumstances of each man's Loss; whether taken Prisoner,—if so, how long he remained in captivity; and in case the Claim be made in England, the Reason why it was not preferred at the Station where the Loss occurred should be stated.
			£	s.	d.	
		Total £				

I hereby certify, that I have particularly enquired into the facts and circumstances of the losses sustained by the several Non-Commissioned Officers and privates of my (Troop or Company) as specified in the above Return; that I believe the same to be in every instance correctly stated; that the Claimants were in no respect deviating from the Orders of the General Officer commanding at the time the loss was sustained; and that no indemnification on account thereof has been received or applied for through any other channel than that in which the present claim is submitted.

_____ *Captain* _____ *Regiment of* _____

or Officer commanding the Troop or Company.

I hereby certify, that I have particularly examined and inquired into the facts and circumstances of the above losses, and that I have every reason to believe the same to be correctly and justly stated.

_____ *Commanding* _____ *Regiment of* _____.

N.B.—Where losses have been sustained on different services, they are to be made out in separate Returns.

Duplicate Returns are required in all cases, accompanied by a statement of the prices paid by the men for their necessaries, according to the Regimental Order in force at the time of the loss, as directed in Clause 25 of this Regulation.

Form No. 7.

For Necessaries Destroyed, in consequence of having been used with Glandered (or Farcied) Horses.

Return of Articles of Necessaries belonging to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the_____Regiment of_____which have been destroyed in consequence of having been used with Horses infected with Glanders (or Farcy).

Troop.	Names and Rank.	Description of Articles destroyed.	Date of Delivery.	Date when destroyed.	Actual Value when destroyed.			Remarks.
					£	s.	d.	

I hereby certify, that it was absolutely necessary to destroy the above articles, in consequence of their having been used with glandered (or farcied) horses.

(Signed)_____ *Veterinary Surgeon*_____ *Regiment of*_____.

I hereby certify, that the above articles have been destroyed, and that the statement of the value of each article is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed)_____ *Commanding*_____ *Regiment of*_____.

N.B.—*Duplicate Returns are required in all cases.*

PROVISION OF CLOTHING, NECESSARIES, ACCOUTREMENTS, AND APPOINTMENTS, FOR CORPS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY, AND OF GREAT COATS FOR THE INFANTRY.

THE following Regulations shall invariably be observed, except in any case of urgent and unavoidable necessity, which shall be immediately reported to the Commander-in-Chief for Her Majesty's consideration; and if any Colonel, or other Officer, shall direct, or knowingly permit, any variation whatever from the sealed patterns of clothing and other articles, without the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, or any deviation from the rules herein laid down, without special sanction communicated through the Secretary at War, such Colonel or other Officer shall for each offence be amenable to a Court-Martial, and shall receive such punishment as the Court may award.

ALLOWANCES TO COLONELS FOR CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

1. The following rates of off-reckonings shall be allowed to Colonels, for providing the clothing, accoutrements, and appointments of their respective Regiments. Rates of Off-Reckonings.

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.	Per Annum. £	s.	d.
For each Serjeant, of every Class, borne upon the Regimental Establishment*	6	12	0
For each Corporal and Trumpeter, ditto	6	0	0
For each Private, ditto	4	0	0

* The Kettle Drummer of the 3rd Light Dragoons is clothed as a Serjeant.

Foot Guards.	Per Annum £	s.	d.
For each Serjeant, of every Class, borne upon the Regimental Establishment	7	10	0
For each Corporal and Drummer, ditto . . .	4	0	0
For each Private Man, ditto	3	15	0

Infantry of the Line.			
For each Serjeant, of every Class, borne upon the Regimental Establishment	7	9	2
For each Corporal and Drummer, ditto . . .	4	19	6
For each Private Man, ditto	2	6	0

Assignment of Off-Reckonings.

2. Every Colonel of a Regiment for which off-reckonings are allowed, is required to make an assignment of them, either to his Regimental Agent or Clothier, or else to empower his Agent to make the assignment to the Clothier, or to some other person; such assignment being intended as a security to the Clothier, who has the first lien thereon, and to the other Regimental tradesmen, for the due discharge of their respective bills for the supplies provided by them, to which the off-reckonings are applicable. When the Colonel, or the Agent on his behalf, shall have made the said assignment, the Colonel shall be exonerated from all responsibility to his Regimental tradesmen, it being incumbent upon them to take the necessary measures in order to obtain from the Agent, or from the holder of the assignment, a settlement of their just demands upon the Colonel.

But with respect to Cavalry Regiments, all bills for accoutrements and appointments furnished on behalf of the Colonel, to replace articles condemned as unfit for service at inspections duly made, within the period of the assignment, under the provisions contained in Article 44, shall be settled out of the moneys received under the current assignment,

so far as the amount thereof may be sufficient to liquidate the same.

3. Assignments may be passed for every Serjeant, Corporal, Trumpeter, Drummer, and private borne upon the Establishment of each Regiment, at the date of the commencement of such assignments. But in case a Regiment (or Battalion) shall be placed upon a reduced Establishment at any time after the commencement, but within the period of such assignment, the Colonel thereof shall not have a claim or right to off-reckonings for the numbers borne on the previous Establishment, unless the number of Non-commissioned Officers and men actually effective at the commencement of the clothing period exceeded the numbers borne upon the reduced Establishment.

Establishment reduced during Period of Assignment.

4. The said assignments shall be biennial in the Cavalry, and annual in the Foot Guards and Infantry of the Line, and shall commence from the 1st day of April inclusive, being the day on which the Regimental clothing becomes due, and on which it shall, if possible, be delivered to the men at all Stations.

Assignments Biennial and Annual.

The Officer who on the 1st of May immediately preceding the commencement of each assignment, was actually commissioned as Colonel, or, in case of his death, his Representative,—or, if the Colonelcy shall have been vacant on the said 1st of May, the Officer succeeding to that appointment, shall be entitled to make that assignment.

But in every case of the death of a Colonel, or of his removal to another Corps, the succeeding Colonel shall pay to him, or to his Representative, at the termination of the last assignment to which he was entitled, a due proportion, according to the period for which they remain to be worn, of the cost of the articles of clothing actually

delivered to the Regiment, which are hereinafter directed to be supplied for longer periods than the duration of the assignment.

Surplus Clothing.

And if a Colonel shall, in compliance with the rules laid down in the Articles 10 and 11, have provided the Regimental clothing before the said 1st of May, or shall have any surplus clothing in store, the Colonel succeeding shall take and apply, as part of the first clothing which he may have to furnish, any clothing so ordered or deposited in store, paying for the same the original cost thereof, together with the freight and other necessary expenses: provided always, that, at the date of succession, or as soon after as a survey can be held, the said clothing shall have been reported by the usual Regimental Board of Inspection not to have been worn, and to be in perfectly good condition. But if the number of suits of clothing so ordered or deposited by the preceding Colonel shall exceed the numbers of men borne on the existing Regimental Establishment, the succeeding Colonel shall not be bound to take a greater portion thereof than such Establishment may require.

In case of any dispute as to the amount to be paid for any articles of clothing thus transferred, or as to the equitable proportion to be paid on account of articles which are to last for a longer period than one assignment, the question shall be referred to the Board of General Officers, who shall report their opinion thereupon to the Commander-in-Chief, or Secretary at War, for Her Majesty's decision.

New Corps of Cavalry or Augmentation—Off-Reckonings.

5. When a new Corps of Cavalry israised, or the Establishment of an existing Corps is augmented, in the first year of an ordinary biennial clothing period, the Colonel, if authorised to make an assignment, shall receive the off-reckonings for twenty-four months, for the numbers of men borne on the Establishment of the new Corps, or added to an existing

Corps; but if the date of establishment of a new Corps, or of an augmentation, shall fall within the second year of the ordinary biennial clothing period, such Colonel shall receive off-reckonings for twelve months for the established number of men, namely, by assignment for such portion of the said off-reckonings as shall accrue from the date of placing the new Corps or augmentation on the Establishment of the Army to the commencement of the next general clothing period, and by warrant for the residue of those off-reckonings. But as Hussar Regiments are provided with certain articles of clothing calculated to last four years, if the Colonel of any such Regiment shall have any claim on account thereof, in case of a new levy or of an augmentation, his claim shall be specially considered.

Allowance for Accoutrements and Appointments.

6. In the case of a new levy, or of an augmentation either of men or horses, to an existing Corps of Cavalry, the Colonel, if authorised to make an assignment, shall receive, in addition to the off-reckonings prescribed by Article 5, an allowance for the accoutrements and appointments required for such new levy or augmentation, at the following rates; viz.—

	For each Set of Men's Accoutrements and Appointments.	For each Set of Horse Appointments.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For a Regiment of Heavy Cavalry	3 14 0	8 0 0	11 14 0
For a Regiment of Light Cavalry in India . .	4 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
For a Regiment of Light Cavalry not in India .	4 0 0	9 5 0	13 5 0

If the Establishment of a Corps of Cavalry shall be reduced, and shall be augmented again within the following three years, the Colonel of the Corps at the time of such

augmentation shall receive no allowance for providing accoutrements and appointments for so much of the augmentation as may be equal to the previous reduction.

Contingent Allowance to Colonels of Cavalry.

7. In order to enable Colonels of Cavalry to meet various contingent expenses to which they are liable, and which the allowances granted under the head of off-reckonings are insufficient to defray, an allowance at the rate of £100 per annum, under the name of the Colonel's Contingent Allowance, shall be made, until further orders, to each Colonel of a Regiment of Regular Cavalry consisting of six Troops; and a proportionate allowance for each Troop, in any Regiment consisting of more than six Troops; but these allowances being founded on the Establishments of the Cavalry as they existed in 1844, are not to be in force after any permanent addition shall have been made thereto, without special sanction; and when any alteration may be necessary in the rate of these allowances, Her Majesty's pleasure will be signified through the Secretary at War.

Corps raised, or augmented. Infantry.

8. When a new Corps of Infantry is raised, or the Establishment of an existing Corps is augmented, the Colonel, if authorised to make an assignment, shall receive off-reckonings for twenty months, instead of twelve months, for the numbers of men borne on the Establishment of the new Corps, or added to an existing Corps, in the following manner; viz.—such portion of the said off-reckonings as shall accrue from the date of placing the new Corps or augmentation on the Establishment of the Army to the 31st of March following, by assignment in the usual manner; and the residue by a separate Warrant. These issues are made for the purpose of enabling the Colonel to provide the men with their first clothing, and with complete sets of accoutrements; and the subsequent annual supplies of clothing shall

be made, and the accoutrements kept up, in a perfectly serviceable state, at the expense of the Colonel, out of the annual off-reckonings. If the Establishment of a Corps shall be reduced, and shall be augmented again within the following three years, the Colonel who may assign for such augmentation, shall receive only twelve months' off-reckonings for so much of the augmentation as may be equal to the previous reduction.

In all cases of augmentations, the allowances in respect of them shall be issued to that Colonel who is entitled to make an assignment of the off-reckonings of the current biennial or annual period; or, if he be dead, to his Representative. Cavalry and Infantry.

Articles of Clothing to be provided.

9. The articles of clothing with which the soldiers of each Corps are to be provided, are as follow; and are to be furnished, in strict conformity to patterns deposited at the Office of Military Boards, at the expense of the respective Colonels, when they are entitled to off-reckonings, and of the Public, when the Colonels do not receive off-reckonings. Conformity with Patterns deposited.

Cavalry.

Heavy Cavalry.

One Helmet	Every sixth year.
One Coat	Biennially.
One Undress Jacket, lined, *except in India*	Biennially.
One pair of Overalls, unlined	Biennially.

Light Dragoons.

One Cap, with Line and Plume	Quadrennially.
One Dress Jacket	Biennially.
One Undress Jacket, lined, *except in India*	Biennially.
One pair of Overalls, unlined	Biennially.
One Cap Cover	Biennially.

Hussars.

One Cap, with Line and Plume	Quadrennially.
One Pelisse	
One Dress Jacket	
One Undress Jacket, lined, *except in India*	Biennially.
One pair of Overalls, unlined	

Lancers.

One Cap and Plume	Quadrennially.
One Dress Jacket	Biennially.
One Undress Jacket, lined, *except in India*	
One pair of Overalls, unlined	
One Cap Line	
One Cap Cover	

Infantry.

Regiments of Foot Guards.

A Bear-skin Cap, complete, with Plume, &c.	Once in six years.
A Coat	Annually.
A Waistcoat	
A pair of Trowsers	
A pair of Short Boots	
A pair of Buck or Doe Skin Gloves, for Serjeants only	

Regiments of the Line, Rifle Corps, and Corps of Veterans serving at Home, Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, North America, Bermuda, the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, and Van Diemen's Land.

A Felt Cap, complete, with Tuft, &c.	Biennially.*
A Coat	Annually.
A pair of Cloth Trowsers	
Short Boots { Serjeants, each two pairs	
Short Boots { Other ranks, each one pair	

* To Regiments serving in North America, the felt cap will generally be delivered once in three years, only, and the men will be allowed compensation for the third year, (at the rate laid down in Article 26,) which is to be applied in aid of the expense incurred by them in providing articles of warm clothing.

Regiments using Highland Clothing.

For Regiments wearing the Kilt:—

A Coat	Annually.
A Waistcoat with Sleeves	
A pair of Shoes	
* Fifteen shillings and sixpence in money to each Serjeant, and 8*s.* 6*d.* to each man of the other ranks, towards the provision of the Highland articles hereinafter established as part of the soldier's necessaries	

For Regiments wearing the Trews:—

A Coat	Annually.
A Waistcoat with Sleeves	
A pair of Boots	
* Thirteen shillings and sixpence in money to each Serjeant, and 6*s.* 6*d.* to each of the man other ranks, towards the provision of the Highland articles hereinafter established as part of the soldier's necessaries . . .	

Highland Corps when serving in the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, or St. Helena, shall receive the same clothing as at other Stations, with the exception of the coat, which is to be supplied biennially; and in the alternate years, the Colonel shall pay each soldier the regulated compensation for the same, according to the rates hereinafter provided in Article 26.

East Indies, &c.

Regiments serving in the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, St. Helena, and Hong Kong.

A Cap, complete, as before described . .	Biennially.
A Coat	
A Shell Jacket in the years in which Coats are not supplied	
A pair of Cloth Trowsers	Annually.
A pair of Boots	

* These payments in money shall be made in advance at the commencement of the military year; but in cases of casualty by death, discharge, &c., before the termination thereof, the Colonel shall have a claim upon the soldier's effects for a proportionate return of such advance, to be calculated from the date at which he became non-effective to the end of the year.

On the above Stations, Serjeants being provided with one pair of boots annually instead of two pairs, as upon other Stations; and Serjeants, Corporals, drummers, and privates, being likewise provided with coats biennially, and with shell jackets in the alternate years, the Colonel shall accordingly pay the following compensation in lieu of the articles short issued; viz.—in the year in which coats are not supplied, 17*s.* 6*d.* for each Serjeant, and 5*s.* 3*d.* for each man of inferior rank; and, in the year in which coats are supplied, 8*s.* for each Serjeant in lieu of a second pair of boots; which sums shall be laid out *abroad* by the Commanding Officer of each Regiment in such articles of clothing for the men as he may deem best adapted to the climate. Certificates of the actual delivery of articles to the said amount, made out in the following Form, shall be sent biennially to the Board of General Officers, through the Adjutant-General.

Form of Certificate for the Year in which the Colonel does not provide Coats.

We do hereby certify, that articles of clothing, to the amount of seventeen shillings and sixpence for each Serjeant, and five shillings and threepence for each Corporal, drummer, and private, clothed on this Station, have been actually delivered to the Serjeants, Corporals, drummers, and privates, respectively, for the year ended the 31st of March ——, in addition to the clothing issued to them on account of the Colonel, as directed by the Regulations for the Clothing and Appointments of the Army.

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____.

_____ *Officer Commanding* ___ *Regt. of* _____.

_____ *Adjutant.*

_____ *Quarter-Master.*

Regiments serving in the West Indies, (except at Bermuda,) including Rifle Corps, and Regiments composed of People of Colour. West Indies, &c., also Blacks.

A Cap, complete, as before described . .	Biennially.
A Coat	Annually.
A pair of Serge Trowsers	
Short Boots { Serjeants, each two pairs . . / Other ranks, each one pair .	
Cotton Socks { Serjeants, each three pairs . / Other ranks, each two pairs .	

Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Ceylon.

A Felt Cap, complete, with Tuft, &c., for the European Non-commissioned Officers, and the Malay Companies; a Turban for the Sepoy Companies	Biennially.
A Dress Jacket / An Undress ditto / A pair of Trowsers — For the European Non-commissioned Officers.	Annually.
A Dress Jacket / An Undress ditto / A pair of Trowsers — For Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men.	Biennially at Ceylon. Annually at Hong Kong.
Twelve shillings, in money, to each Serjeant, and 8*s*. to each soldier of the other ranks, in lieu of Boots.	Annually.

Cape Mounted Riflemen. The Cape.

A Felt Cap, complete, with Line, Plume, and Cap Cover	Biennially.
A Dress Jacket	
An Undress ditto	
A Flannel Waistcoat	
Two pairs of Gloves	
A Girdle	
A pair of Boots and Spurs	
A pair of Overalls	Annually.

Africa.

India Regiments, when serving in Africa.

A Felt Cap, complete, with Tuft, &c.		Biennially.
A Coat, half-lined		Annually.
A pair of Cloth Trowsers		Annually.
Short Boots	Serjeants, each two pairs	Annually.
Short Boots	Other ranks, each one pair	Annually.

Malta.

Royal Malta Fencible Regiment.

A Felt Cap, complete, with Tuft, &c.		Triennially.
A Coat		Every Eighteen Months.
A pair of Cloth Trowsers		Every Eighteen Months.
Short Boots	Serjeants, each, in lieu of two pairs . . . . 16*s.*	Every Eighteen Months.
Short Boots	Other ranks, each, in lieu of one pair . . . . 8*s.*	Every Eighteen Months.

Rules for the Inspection and Dispatching of the Clothing.

Period for exhibiting Patterns, and Comparison therewith.

10. Patterns of clothing for every Corps shall be exhibited to the Board of General Officers, at least two months before the respective dates fixed in Articles 11 and 12 for the dispatching of the clothing. After the patterns shall have been approved and sealed by the Board, the Colonels shall provide the clothing of their Corps, either in Great Britain or in Ireland, at their own option. The clothing, when completed, shall be submitted to the Officer appointed to inspect Army clothing, who shall compare the several articles with the sealed patterns; and, if the same be found strictly conformable thereto, the said Officer shall grant two Certificates of the view and approval of the said clothing; one to be given to the Clothier for transmission, with the clothing, to the Head-Quarters of the Corps, and the other to the Board of General Officers, as their voucher for passing the assignment. The Officer appointed to inspect Army clothing shall follow such further instructions as he shall receive from the Com-

mander-in-Chief, the Secretary at War, or the Board of General Officers.

11. The clothing of Corps shall be submitted to, and completely examined by, the Officer appointed to inspect it, so as to be packed and dispatched to the several Stations at the periods undermentioned:— Period for packing and dispatching Clothing.

Corps serving in	*Period of Shipment or Dispatch.*	
Bengal	Not later than 31st March, being twelve months	Preceding the 1st of April on which the clothing is due to the men.
Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon	Not later than 31st July, being eight months	
Australian Colonies and China	Not later than 31st May, being ten months	
North America	Not later than 31st July, being eight months	
Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Western Coast of Africa	Not later than 31st August, being seven months	
West Indies, Bermuda, and the Mediterranean	Not later than 31st October, being five months	
Gibraltar	Not later than 30th November, being four months	
Great Britain, Ireland, and Islands in the Channel	Not later than 31st December, being three months	

The Colonels shall be held responsible that their Corps be regularly and properly clothed; and it is therefore strictly incumbent upon them to take care that the clothing be submitted for inspection, so as to be ready for shipment or dispatch at the periods herein prescribed.

12. The clothing shall be sent to Regiments ready made up, and not in materials, unless by the special permission of the Commander-in-Chief; and the Officer appointed to inspect Army clothing shall not pass any articles which are not sufficiently and completely sewn for immediate and permanent wear. Clothing in materials, when authorised to be so supplied, shall not be sent to a Regiment without the previous inspection and approval of the said Officer. Clothing; whether sent off ready made up, or in Materials.

When the clothing of a Regiment of Cavalry is supplied in materials, it shall be dispatched to its distination at least three months earlier than the period prescribed in Article 11.

The clothing of the Infantry, when sent to a Corps ready made up, shall be furnished in various sizes, adapted to men of different stature; and, at the same time, the undermentioned clothing in materials shall be sent for the purpose of being made up at the Head-Quarters, and fitted there to any men of extraordinary dimensions; viz.—

For an entire Regiment serving together, six Coats for Serjeants	And five Coats per Company for Rank and File.
For the Service Companies only, four ditto .	
For the Reserve Companies only, two ditto .	

Any necessity for altering the clothing will thus be obviated as far as possible; but if some alterations should still be necessary for fitting and completing the clothing, the actual and unavoidable expenditure, not exceeding 1*s*. per suit, shall be defrayed in equal proportions by the Colonel and the soldier.

Sealed Patterns sent with the Clothing.

Inspection by Regimental Committee.

13. Patterns sealed by the Board of General Officers shall be sent with the clothing to the Head-Quarters of each Corps; and when received, the Commanding Officer present, with the two Officers next in seniority, shall immediately inspect and compare the clothing, and cause to be drawn out an accurate Return of the quantity, quality, and condition, and of the conformity or non-conformity thereof to the sealed patterns; which Return is to be entered in the Regimental Books for the inpection of the Officer or Officers who may from time to time inspect or review the Corps. A duplicate of this Return is to be transmitted by the Commanding Officer, through the Adjutant-General, to the Board of General Officers. The said clothing is also to be compared with the sealed patterns

at the earliest opportunity, by the General, or other Officers Commanding on Stations abroad, or in Districts at home, or by the Officers who shall be appointed to inspect or review the Corps; and two Certificates, according to the annexed Form, vouching the conformity of the clothing to the sealed patterns, and the date of its delivery to the soldiers, shall be transmitted by such General, or other Inspecting Officer; one Certificate, through the Adjutant-General, to the Board of General Officers, and the other direct to the Secretary at War.

Inspection by General Officer.

Form of Certificate.

I certify, that I have inspected the clothing of the_____ issued for the period commencing on the 1st of April,——, and that it appears equal in quality to the sealed patterns, and conformable in every respect to Her Majesty's Regulations. I further certify my belief, that it was duly fitted and delivered to the men for use on the_____day of _____.

Signature of the General, or other Officer Commanding on the Station or District } _____

Dated at_____this_____day of_____.

14. The Colonels are bound to cause the Regimental clothing to be delivered at the Head-Quarters of the Corps, and to each Detachment thereof, at their own risk and cost; excepting when a Corps on foreign service shall be stationed more than twenty miles from the port of landing, in which case the conveyance from such port to the Head-Quarters of the Corps shall be defrayed at the public expense; or, in the event of a Division or Detachment of a Corps on a Foreign Station being at a greater distance than twenty miles from the Head-Quarters thereof, and provided the

Clothing delivered at Risk and Cost of Colonel.

clothing cannot be shipped direct from London to the Station of such Detachment, the conveyance of the clothing from the Head-Quarters of the Corps to the Detachment shall also be defrayed by the Public: but the Colonels are to insure the safe arrival of the clothing at its destination. The same rule as that above directed in regard to clothing, will be applicable to all Regimental accoutrements, appointments, and equipments furnished by the Colonel under the provisions of this Regulation.

Claims of Soldiers on account of Clothing.

Cavalry.

15. Every Cavalry soldier, with the exceptions hereinafter referred to, who may be effective in a Corps on the 1st of April of the year from which the periodical assignment may commence, shall, on that day, if possible, be furnished with complete clothing, consisting of the articles hereinbefore specified.

Recruits approved after periodical Delivery.

16. Recruits finally approved after the proper time for the delivery of the periodical clothing, shall be entitled to clothing as good as, or equivalent to, that in wear by the rest of the Corps; and shall also be entitled to complete new clothing at the next general delivery thereof. But in case a recruit cannot be furnished with a part-worn suit of clothing, or any portion thereof, he is to receive either complete new clothing, or a part of a new suit, as occasion may require, subject to the following rules; viz.—

If a recruit for Heavy Cavalry, Light Dragoons, or Lancers, and finally approved before the 1st of April of the year preceding that on which clothing is due to the Regiment, his new clothing is only to be worn to the end of the period for which the clothing of the Regiment is required to last; but if the man be finally approved on or after the above-

mentioned day, such new clothing as he may receive on his final approval is to be worn until the end of the next biennial period of assignment, the recruit receiving compensation in money, at the rates fixed by this Regulation, for the number of months that the same may have been in wear beyond two years, reckoning from the day of the month next after the final approval of the recruit.

If a recruit for the Hussars, and finally approved in the *second year* of a term for which quadrennial clothing shall have been supplied to the Regiment, he shall receive new clothing complete, to last until the end of the said quadrennial period, but shall have no claim to compensation for the period above two years that the undress, or biennial clothing, may be in wear.

If a recruit for the Hussars, and finally approved in the *third year* of the said term, he shall also receive new clothing complete, to last to the end of the same quadrennial period.

But if a recruit for the Hussars, and finally approved in the *fourth year* of the term for which quadrennial clothing shall have been issued to the Regiment, he shall receive new clothing complete, to be worn to the termination of the respective periods for which the next issues of biennial and quadrennial clothing shall be made to the Regiment, receiving compensation in money, at the regulated rates, for the number of months that the same shall have been in wear beyond the prescribed periods of two or four years respectively.

Recruits raised for a new Levy or Augmentation.

17. Recruits raised for a new levy, or for an augmentation to an existing Corps, if finally approved within the first year of a biennial or quadrennial period of clothing assignment, shall, on being finally approved, receive complete new clothing; and at the next general delivery of clothing, shall further receive another complete suit, with the exception of such articles only as are required to last more than two years;

but if enlisted after the first year of the said periods of assignment, they shall receive clothing as directed in the preceding Article in regard to other recruits.

Infantry.

18. Every Serjeant, Corporal, drummer, and private belonging to a Corps of Infantry, on the 1st of April, shall on that day, if possible, be furnished with complete clothing, consisting of the articles hereinbefore specified.

Recruits approved after periodical Delivery.

19. Recruits (except those for new levies) finally approved after the proper time for the delivery of the annual clothing, shall be entitled to an equivalent, agreeably to the following rules:—The recruit, if finally approved within nine months after the periodical delivery, shall receive part-worn clothing as good as, or equal in value to, that in wear by the rest of the Corps; or, in the event of there being no part-worn clothing in store, he shall receive such articles of new clothing as may be actually necessary, paying or receiving, as the case may be, the difference between the value of those articles, at the rate laid down in Article 26, and the amount of 2*s*. 9*d*. per month from his final approval (reckoned from the 1st of the current month, if such approval took place before the 15th day of the month, and from the 1st of the ensuing month, if after) to the termination of the military year. A recruit finally approved, or joining the ranks from drill, on or after the 1st day of January, in any year, shall receive new clothing complete, which is to last until the expiration of the ensuing military year, and also compensation at the aforesaid rate from the period of his final approval to the 31st of March.

Recruits raised for a new Levy or Augmentation.

20. Every recruit for a new levy shall, on being finally approved, receive complete new clothing, and, at the next general delivery of clothing to the Corps, shall further receive another complete suit, with the exception of a cap, his first

cap being to be worn until the following delivery of clothing to the Corps.

21. Soldiers who die, or are discharged, or are taken prisoners of war, before the completion of the period for which the clothing is expected to last, reckoning from the usual day of delivery, have no claim whatever on account thereof beyond the day when they cease to be effective.

Cavalry and Infantry.

Prisoners of War.

22. Soldiers confined under the sentence of a Civil or Military Court have no claim to Regimental clothing whilst absent from duty in consequence thereof, but are to be clothed in the prison dress. On release, they are either to receive clothing equal to that in wear by the rest of the Regiment, or are to be otherwise accounted with for the same, as is herein directed in regard to recruits on final approval.

Soldiers confined under Sentence.

In calculating claims of soldiers who have been in confinement under sentence, during a period for which compensation in lieu of clothing is allowed to the Regiment generally, the aggregate number of days of absence from duty, in consequence thereof, are to be deducted, and compensation paid only for the number of entire months that remain after such deduction.

23. If a Serjeant be reduced to the ranks, his clothing shall be taken for the use of his successor, and he shall receive private's clothing as good as that in wear by the privates, or articles equivalent to it. When a Serjeant newly appointed cannot receive his predecessor's clothing, or is obliged to retain his original clothing until the next general issue, he is entitled to receive the difference between the regulated rates of compensation for a Serjeant and that of his former rank, reckoning from the 1st of the month following his promotion.

Serjeant reduced to the Ranks.

Clothing taken away by Men transferred.

24. When clothing is permitted to be taken away by men transferred from one Corps to another, the Colonel of the Corps to which the men are transferred shall pay to the Colonel of the other Corps an allowance in money for such clothing, according to the Scale of Compensation established by Article 26; the same to be reckoned at a monthly rate, but not for any broken period of a month, from the last day of the month in which the transfer takes place; in the Cavalry to the 31st day of March of the year in which the assignment may terminate, and in the Infantry to the 31st of March next ensuing. If, however, an Infantry soldier be transferred within the year in which he shall have been furnished with a cap calculated to last two years, a further sum shall be paid equal to twelve months' compensation for the cap. Such transfer of clothing shall be confined to cases where the articles worn by both Corps are of similar description, except under such special circumstances as may render the transfer of the clothing with the man indispensable.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF CLOTHING.

How Proposal for pecuniary Compensation is to be made.

25. Colonels of Corps being, as before stated in Article 11, personally responsible that the clothing be duly and punctually forwarded and delivered to their Corps at the prescribed period, few cases ought to arise in which it can be a question whether the Colonel may be permitted to make a compensation in money instead of delivering the articles in kind. If, however, from any extraordinary circumstance such a case should occur, the grounds upon which the substitution of money for clothing in kind is proposed shall be stated fully, and in due time, to the Commander-in-Chief, for Her Majesty's approval.

Amount of approved Compensation.

26. If the payment of compensation in money is approved, the following sums shall be paid to the men, or expended

in necessaries for their benefit, being the estimated cost of the several articles of clothing to the Colonel, after a reasonable deduction for incidental charges; and the said compensation money shall be paid in the currency of the country in which the Regiment may be serving, at the rate at which the Soldier receives his pay and other allowances, excepting in India, where it shall be paid in rupees, calculated at the rate of 2*s*. each. The amount is to be drawn by Bills on the Agent, to be charged to the Colonel, and the difference of exchange is to be debited or credited, as the case may be, to the Colonel's account.

Scale of Compensation in Money, to be paid to Men of Cavalry Corps, in lieu of Clothing in kind. Cavalry.

Description of Corps.	Articles.	Compensation for Two Years. Serjeants. £ s. d.	Compensation for Two Years. Corporals, Trumpeters and Privates. £ s. d.
Heavy Cavalry	Helmet	0 12 0	0 12 0
	Coat	3 11 0	1 2 6
	Undress Jacket	0 19 0	0 12 6
	Overalls	0 17 6	0 17 6
	£	5 19 6	3 4 6
Light Dragoons and Lancers	Chaco, or Cap	0 18 0	0 9 0
	Dress Jacket	1 19 6	1 4 0
	Undress ditto	0 18 6	0 12 0
	Overalls	0 16 6	0 16 6
	£	4 12 6	3 1 6
Hussars	Chaco, or Cap	0 18 0	0 9 0
	Dress Jackets	1 15 6	0 10 6
	Pelisse	1 8 0	0 13 6
	Undress Jacket	0 18 6	0 12 0
	Overalls	0 16 6	0 16 6
		5 16 6	3 1 6

Soldiers who may have been sent home invalided, but who may not have been finally discharged before the date at which clothing became due to their Regiment, shall not, in any claim to compensation in lieu of clothing for the period between that date and their discharge, be entitled to any allowance on account of the helmet or cap, coat, dress jacket, or pelisse.

Compensation shall not be paid for any broken period of a month.

Infantry. ***Scale of Compensation in Money, to be paid to Men of Infantry Corps, in lieu of Clothing in kind.***

Corps, Stations, &c.	Articles.	Compensation for One Year. Serjeants. £	s.	d.	Other Ranks. £	s.	d.
Regiments of Foot Guards.	Cap, complete	0	6	0	0	3	6
	Coat	1	14	0	0	14	0
	Waistcoat	0	10	0	0	3	0
	Pair of Cloth Trowsers	0	12	0	0	7	6
	Pair of Short Boots	0	8	0	0	8	0
	Gloves (for Serjeants)	0	2	0		..	
	£	3	12	0	1	16	0
Regiments of the Line and Rifle Corps, serving at Home, Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, North America, Bermuda, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australian Colonies.	Cap, complete	0	6	0	0	3	6
	Coat	1	6	0	0	13	0
	Pair of Cloth Trowsers	0	12	0	0	8	6
	Short Boots: Serjeants, each two pairs	0	16	0		..	
	Short Boots: Other ranks, each one pair		..		0	8	0
	£	3	0	0	1	13	0
Regiments using Highland Clothing, when wearing the Kilt.	Coat	1	6	0	0	13	0
	Waistcoat	0	12	6	0	5	6
	Pair of Shoes	0	6	0	0	6	0
	Towards the provision of Highland articles	0	15	6	0	8	6
	£	3	0	0	1	13	0
Regiments using Highland Clothing, when wearing the Trews.	Coat	1	6	0	0	13	0
	Waistcoat	0	12	6	0	5	6
	Pair of Boots	0	8	0	0	8	0
	Towards the provision of Highland articles	0	13	6	0	6	6
	£	3	0	0	1	13	0
Regiments in the East Indies, Ceylon, (the Ceylon Rifle Regiment excepted,) Mauritius, St. Helena, and Hong Kong.	Cap, complete	0	6	0	0	3	6
	*Coat	1	6	0	0	13	0
	Pair of Cloth Trowsers	0	12	0	0	8	6
	Pair of Short Boots	0	8	0	0	8	0
	In lieu of second pair of Boots	0	8	0		. .	
	£	3	0	0	1	13	0
Regiments in the West Indies, including Rifle Corps, and Corps composed of People of Colour.	Cap, complete	0	6	0	0	3	6
	Coat	1	6	0	0	13	0
	Pair of Serge Trowsers	0	9	9	0	7	0
	Short Boots: Serjeants, each two pairs	0	16	0		..	
	Short Boots: Other ranks, each one pai		..		0	8	0
	Cotton Socks: Serjeants, each three pairs	0	2	3		..	
	Cotton Socks: Other ranks, each two pairs		..		0	1	6
	£	3	0	0	1	13	0

Compensation shall not be paid for any broken period of a month. The rate per month for the entire clothing shall be 5*s.* for Serjeants, and 2*s.* 9*d.* for other ranks.

* In the years in which shell jackets are ordered to be supplied at these Stations, in lieu of coats, the compensation under this head is to be reckoned as follows:—

	Serjeants. £	s.	d.	Other Ranks. £	s.	d.
For a Shell Jacket	0	16	6	0	7	9
Difference in value between a Coat and Shell Jacket	0	9	6	0	5	3
Total	£1	6	0	0	13	0

Provision of Necessaries.

27. Every soldier shall be bound to provide, and to keep up, at his own expense, the following articles of necessaries, conformable to approved patterns lodged with the Board of General Officers. Description of Necessaries to be kept up.

All soldiers enlisted previously to the 1st September, 1830, shall receive from the Public, in aid of the said expense, an allowance of 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum each, being the amount formerly contributed towards the cost of their drawers, boots, spurs, and gloves. Cavalry.

Heavy Cavalry.

Articles of Cavalry Equipment.

- Valise
- Corn Bag
- Horse Log (*except in India*)
- Curry Comb and Brush
- Water Sponge
- Horse Picker
- Pair of Scissors
- Horse Cloth and Web Surcingle

An allowance of £1. 10*s.* 6*d.* for each recruit is granted, in order to provide him with these articles, which, therefore, in case of his death, desertion, or discharge, within six months after his final approval, or of his transfer to a Regiment of Infantry within twelve months after his final approval, are either to be issued to another recruit, or are to be sold for the benefit of the Public, as may be most expedient. In case of transfer from one Cavalry Regiment to another, the Dragoon takes his Cavalry equipment with him, and the allowance of £1. 10*s.* 6*d.* is not again issued to him.

Two pairs of Long Cotton Web Drawers
Pair of Gauntlet Gloves, and pair of Short Gloves
Pair of Boots and Spurs
Pair of Ankle Boots
Forage Cap
Two Flannel Waistcoats
Pair of Overalls
Pair of Braces
Stock and Clasp

Three Shirts
Three pairs of Worsted Half Hose, or Cotton for Regiments in India
Two Towels
One Clothes Brush, and two Shoe Brushes
Hair Comb
Razor, Shaving Brush, and Soap
Knife, Fork, and Spoon
Button Stick and Brush
Tin Bottle, with Oil
Tin of Blacking
Piece of Pipe Clay, and Pipe Clay Sponge
Hold-all
Helmet Bag
Mess Tin and Cover, when ordered for service

Light Cavalry.

Articles of Cavalry Equipment.	Valise Corn Bag Horse Log (*except in India*) Curry Comb and Brush Water Sponge Horse Picker Pair of Scissors Web Surcingle *Horse Cloth, for Regiments serving in India*	An allowance of £1. 2*s.* for each recruit (except of Regiments in India, for which the allowance is £1. 10*s.* 6*d.*) is granted in order to provide him with these articles, which, therefore, in case of his death, desertion, or discharge, within six months after his final approval, or of his transfer to a Regiment of Infantry within twelve months after his final approval, are either to be issued to another recruit, or are to be sold for the benefit of the Public, as may be most expedient. In case of transfer from one Cavalry Regiment to another, the Dragoon takes the Cavalry equipment with him, and the above allowance is not again issued to him.

Two pairs of Long Cotton Web Drawers
Two pairs of Gloves, for Light Dragoons and Hussars
Pair of Gauntlet Gloves, and pair of Short Gloves, for Lancers
Pair of Boots and Spurs
Pair of Ankle Boots

Forage Cap
One Girdle, in the Light Dragoons and Lancers
One Sash, in the Hussars, the Colonel defraying the cost beyond four shillings every eighth year
Two Flannel Waistcoats
Pair of Overalls
Pair of Braces
Stock and Clasp
Three Shirts
Three pairs of Worsted Half Hose, or Cotton for Regiments in India
Two Towels
One Clothes Brush and two Shoe Brushes
Hair Comb
Razor, Shaving Brush, and Soap
Knife, Fork, and Spoon
Button Stick and Brush
Tin Bottle, with Oil
Tin of Blacking
Piece of Pipe Clay, and Pipe Clay Sponge
Hold-all
Mess Tin and Cover, when ordered for service

Regiments in India will be permitted, as heretofore, to wear White Trowsers.

The soldier, both in the Heavy and Light Cavalry, is liable to provide at his own expense an undress or stable jacket, in all cases where the undress jacket belonging to the clothing shall be considered by the Commanding Officer to be unfit for appearance on parade.

Regiments of Foot Guards. Infantry.

Two pairs of White Linen Trowsers
One pair of Short Boots, *in addition to the pair provided annually by the Colonel*
Three Shirts

Three pairs of Socks
Stock and Clasp
Pair of Braces
Knapsack and Straps
Forage Cap
Two Shoe Brushes
Tin of Blacking
Clothes Brush
Hold-all, or Case for small Articles
Button Brush and Stick
Sponge
Comb
Razor
Soap and Shaving Brush
Straps for carrying Great Coat
Pair of Mitts, for Corporals, Drummers, and Privates
Knife, Fork, and Spoon
Mess Tin and Cover
Two Towels

Regiments of the Line, (except Highland Regiments,) Rifle Corps, Corps of Veterans, and Regiments composed of People of Colour.

One pair of Light Worsted Mixture Trowsers, (Green in Rifle Corps,) in Regiments serving in the United Kingdom, and on the North American or other Stations in cold climates;

Two pairs of White Linen Trowsers in Regiments serving in the East or West Indies, the Mediterranean, or other Stations in hot climates;

One pair of Short Boots, *in addition to the pair provided annually by the Colonel*

Three Shirts

Red Fatigue Jacket (Green in Rifle Corps)*

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* In the East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, St. Helena, and Hong Kong where the soldier is provided biennially by the Colonel with a shell jacket instead of a coat, the soldier will not be required to provide a jacket as an article of necessaries, so long as that furnished by the Colonel is serviceable.

Three pairs of Socks
Stock and Clasp
Pair of Braces
Knapsack, with Straps
Forage Cap
Two Shoe Brushes
Tin of Blacking
Clothes' Brush
Hold-all, or Case for small Articles
Button Brush and Stick
Sponge
Comb
Razor
Soap and Shaving Brush
Pair of Mitts, when required by the climate
Knife, Fork, and Spoon
Mess Tin and Cover
Two Towels

Regiments using Highland Clothing.

Bonnet, complete, with drooping Feathers, Hackle, Cockade, and Oilskin Cover

For Regiments wearing the Kilt.
- Plaid
- Kilt
- Pair of Fatigue Trowsers
- Three pairs of Tartan Hose
- One pair of Garters and Rosettes
- One pair of Shoes and Buckles, *in addition to the pair of Shoes provided annually by the Colonel*
- Pair of Gaiters
- Knee-Cap
- Purse and Belt

For Regiments wearing the Trews.
- Two pairs of Trews
- Three pairs of Socks
- One pair of Boots, *in addition to the pair provided annually by the Colonel*

Three Shirts
Stock and Clasp
Pair of Braces
Knapsack, with Straps
Forage Cap
Two Shoe Brushes
Tin of Blacking
Clothes Brush
Hold-all, or Case for small Articles
Button-Brush and Stic
Sponge
Comb
Razor
Soap and Shaving Brush
Pair of Mitts, when required by the climate
Knife, Fork, and Spoon
Mess Tin and Cover
Two Towels

Cape Mounted Rifle Regiment.

Two pairs of White Linen Trowsers
Two pairs of Short Boots
Three pairs of Socks
Three Shirts
One Stock and Clasp
One pair of Braces
One Valise
One Forage Cap
Two Shoe Brushes
One Tin of Blacking
One Clothes Brush
One Hold-all, or Case for small Articles
One Comb
One Razor
One Soap and Shaving Brush

One Knife, Fork, and Spoon
One Mess Tin and Cover
Two Towels

Soldiers of Infantry Regiments serving in North America, are allowed out of the Regimental Winter Clothing Fund, on arriving at that Station, two flannel waistcoats, two pairs of flannel or worsted drawers, a fur cap, and half the expense of a pair of winter boots; but the soldier is liable afterwards, whilst the Regiment remains on the Station, to maintain in repair and renew those articles at his own expense, in the same manner as his Regimental necessaries.

No other Articles of Necessaries to be charged to the Men.

28. The preceding Schedules are to be considered as comprising all the articles of soldiers' necessaries required for the Cavalry and Infantry service, and none others are permitted to be charged against the men of any Corps as articles of Regimental necessaries or equipment than those established by this Regulation, unless first specially authorised by the Secretary at War, or the Commander-in-Chief.

The soldier is to defray the expense of marking his necessaries in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

Stoppage for Necessaries lost or damaged.

29. Any necessaries which may be damaged or lost through the neglect of the men, shall be repaired or replaced by stoppages from their pay. Men losing their necessaries on becoming prisoners of war, shall have no claim against the Public on account thereof, if they remain prisoner supwards of four months; but on rejoining their Corps, they shall, if requisite, be supplied with fresh necessaries out of their arrears of pay whilst prisoners, if any be due to them under the provisions of the Mutiny Act; and, if not, by stoppages from their accruing pay.

Amount of Stoppages to be made.

30. The pay of the soldier, on every Station, shall be liable to a stoppage of 2*s.* 7½*d.* per week in the Cavalry;

of 1*s.* 1*d.* per week in the Foot Guards; and of 1*s.* 6*d.* per week in other Corps, for providing and keeping up his necessaries; which rates of stoppage shall not be exceeded, unless by sentence of a Court-Martial. But the stoppages are not to be made in advance before the necessaries are required, except either by the desire of the soldier, or when any expensive article is likely to be soon required;—in which case the regulated stoppages may be resorted to during the month prior to the delivery of such article.

Special Cases of Stoppages.

31. No soldier shall be put under stoppages to pay for any articles of clothing or necessaries not ordered by this Regulation to be provided at his expense, except in cases where the absolute necessity of replacing articles of clothing supplied by the Colonel, or by the Public, shall have been occasioned by gross negligence or wilful damage on the part of the soldier, or by the articles being worn out before the period for the next delivery of clothing.

Sealed Patterns.

32. Every Regiment shall be provided, at the expense of the Colonel, with a complete set of sealed patterns of necessaries, conformable to those lodged at the Board of General Officers.

Mode of purchasing Necessaries.

33. The Officers commanding Troops or Companies, with the sanction of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, shall be at liberty to procure on the spot, whenever it can be done with advantage, any articles required by their men, provided the same be strictly conformable to the established patterns. But whenever, either on foreign service or at home, the soldier is likely to be benefited by obtaining his necessaries through the medium of a Regimental committee, from tradesmen established in London, or elsewhere in the

United Kingdom, at a distance from the Station of the Regiment, the rules contained in the following Articles are to be followed.

Proceedings of Committee and Commanding Officer.

34. When a supply is required, the Officers in command of Troops or Companies shall form a committee for the purpose of ascertaining the wants of each Troop or Company, and of preparing, under the direction and control of the Officer commanding the Regiment, a general requisition, carefully avoiding any unnecessary accumulation of stores.

This requisition is to be transmitted by the Commanding Officer to the tradesman, who shall engage to furnish the articles of the established quality and pattern; and, whenever he is sending out an extensive or general supply of necessaries to a Regiment, shall produce a pattern of each article to be sealed by the aforesaid Board, to accompany the supply; such pattern articles to form a part of the number demanded, and, after serving the purpose of comparison, to be issued to the men.

Examination and Approval of Articles purchased.

35. On the arrival of a supply at Head-Quarters, a Regimental committee, formed of the Field Officers, and of the Officers in command of Troops or Companies present, shall examine and compare the supply with the sealed patterns, and shall reject any articles found not conformable to the patterns; and the tradesman shall be bound, by his agreement with the Commanding Officer or Regimental Agent, either to replace the rejected articles, or to make good the loss on their being disposed of at a lower price than that charged. The freight, insurance, and shipping expenses are to be charged in the tradesman's bill, and to be added to the cost prices by the Committee, together with any incidental expenses on landing. And whenever on a change of Station, the store of Regimental necessaries is conveyed by sea, an

insurance is to be effected thereon, if practicable, to prevent loss to the Regiment.

Three per cent. Contingent Fund.

36. On Foreign Stations, the Regimental committee shall be also empowered to make an additional charge of three per cent. on the prices charged by the tradesman, for the purpose of forming a Contingent Fund, to be applicable *solely* to meet the losses unavoidably arising from deterioration, by detention in store, from insects, damp, or other causes; but it is to be distinctly understood, that no part of this fund is to be applied towards defraying any other charges whatever, on account of the necessaries, previously to the delivery thereof to the men.

An Annual Statement, shewing the amount of the fund thus created, the mode in which it has been applied, and the balance thereof, is to be forwarded by the Commanding Officer on the 31st of March in each year, through the Adjutant-General, to the Board of General Officers; and a similar Statement is to be sent, direct, to the Secretary at War.

By the aggregate amount of the tradesman's prices, and of all the attendant charges before mentioned, the price to be paid by the soldiers shall be regulated; such price shall be published by the Commanding Officer, in Orders, to the Regiment; and shall be specified in the Annual Statement above described.

Quarterly Inspection of Stores.

37. The Commanding Officer shall, at the termination of each quarter, cause inspections to be made of the necessaries in store, for the purpose of ascertaining that they are kept in proper order.

The Paymaster and the Quarter-Master are to compare monthly the General Store Account of the Quarter-Master, and, at the termination of each quarter, both accounts are to

be examined by the Regimental committee, who, after ascertaining that the same are correct, will report to that effect to the Commanding Officer, who will thereupon ascertain and certify that the proper amount of stoppages for the quarter has been appropriated by the Paymaster, as directed in this Regulation.

A copy of the Paymaster's Account for the quarter, certified by the Commanding Officer, is to be annexed to the Pay List, or if the Regiment be in India, to the Remittance Return, in which the sums due to the tradesmen are deducted, or reported as remitted; and a notification of all such deductions or remittances should be regularly sent by the Commanding Officer direct to the tradesmen concerned.

The Quarter-Master is to take care of the necessaries, and to issue them when required; but he is not to give any orders for necessaries, nor to deal therein with the soldiers, nor to have any pecuniary transactions with the tradesmen or dealers in those articles, but is simply to be the storekeeper thereof.

The Paymaster shall keep the accounts of the necessaries, under such orders as may be given to him by the Secretary at War.

Payment to the Tradesmen

38. The stoppages for articles of necessaries, issued to the men out of these supplies, are to be retained by the Paymaster, who, after carrying to the account of the Contingent Fund the deduction of the three per cent. for losses, shall remit the remainder, Quarterly, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, to the tradesman, in liquidation of his account.

Duty of Officer succeeding to the Command.

39. Whenever a supply shall be procured under these Regulations, if the Commanding Officer under whose direction it was ordered should leave the Regiment before the articles

had been issued and paid for, his successor shall be bound to see the whole of that supply issued before the issue of any fresh supply of articles of the same description is commenced upon.

Accoutrements and Appointments.

How supplied. Patterns and Description of Articles.

40. Accoutrements and appointments shall be furnished, in conformity to patterns lodged at the Office of the Board of General Officers, and at the expense of the Colonel of the Corps, if allowed off-reckonings, or of the Public if not allowed. When new accoutrements are required, either for an entire Regiment, or for any considerable portion thereof, one complete pattern set shall be approved and sealed by the said Board; and the whole supply shall be compared with such pattern set, by the Officer appointed to inspect Army clothing, who is to grant Certificates of Inspection in like manner as for supplies of clothing.

The accoutrements and appointments shall consist of the undermentioned articles; viz.—

For Heavy Cavalry. Cavalry.

Standards, or Guidons, with Cases and Belts

Men's Appointments.

- Sword Knot and Hilt Lining
- Waist Belt, with Plate and Catch, and Hook
- Long Sword Carriage, with Billet
- Short ditto, ditto
- Pouch
- Pouch Belt, with Pouch Carriages, Buckle, Tip, and Slide
- Carbine Swivel
- Sabre-tache, with Straps, for Non-commissioned Officers
- Axe, with Case and Belt, for Farriers
- Cloak

Horse Appointments.

- Saddle, with Seat and Flaps
- Pannel
- Crupper, complete
- Breast-plate
- Pair of Stirrup Irons
- Pair of Stirrup Leathers
- Leather Girth
- Leather Surcingle
- Pair of Wallets
- Holster and Wallet, for Serjeant-Majors and Trumpeters
- Middle Cloak Strap, and pair of Cloak and Wallet Straps
- Carbine Bucket, and Strap
- Carbine Stay Strap
- Pair of Shoe Cases, and Straps
- Set of Baggage Straps
- Sheepskin, and containing Strap
- Pair of Churns, with Straps, for Farriers
- Bridle Bit, with Curb, Chain, and Hooks
- Bit Head Stall, with Nose Band, and Rein
- Bridoon, with Links, and Tees
- Bridoon Rein
- Collar Head Stall
- Collar Chain *(except in India)*

For Light Dragoons and Hussars.

Men's Appointments.

- Sword Knot
- Waist Belt, with Plate and Catch, and Hook
- Long Sword Carriage, with Billet
- Short ditto, ditto
- Pouch
- Pouch Belt, with Pouch Carriages, Buckle, Tip, and Slide
- Carbine Swivel
- Sabre-tache, with Straps
- Axe, with Case and Belt, for Farriers
- Cloak

Horse Appointments.

- Saddle-tree, with Seat and Thongs, and pair of Saddle Flaps
- Saddle Blanket (*except in India*)
- *Pannel, in lieu of Blanket, for Regiments in India*
- Pilch
- Girth and Strap
- Crupper, with Buckles, Chapes, Dees, and Thongs
- Leather Surcingle, with Shabracque Strap
- Breast-plate
- Pair of Stirrup Leathers
- Pair of Stirrup Irons
- Pair of Wallets
- Holster and Wallet, for Serjeant-Majors and Trumpeters
- Pair of Horse-Shoe Cases, with Straps
- Carbine Bucket, with Strap
- Carbine Stay Strap
- Middle Cloak Strap, and pair of Double Cloak Straps
- Set of three Baggage Straps
- Pair of Churns, with Straps, for Farriers
- Shabracque (*except in India*)
- Sheepskin
- Bridle Bit, with Curb Chain and Hooks
- Bit Head Stall, with Nose Band and Bit Rein
- Bridoon, with Links and Tees
- Bridoon Rein
- Collar Head Stall
- Collar Chain (*except in India*)

For Lancers.

Men's Appointments.

- Sword Knot
- Waist Belt, with Plate and Catch, and Hook
- Long Sword Carriage, with Billet
- Short ditto, ditto
- Pouch
- Pouch Belt, with Pouch Carriages, Buckle, Tip, and Slide
- Sabre-tache, with Straps, for Non-commissioned Officers
- Axe, with Case and Belt, for Farriers
- Cloak

Horse Appointments.

- Saddle-tree, with Seat and Thongs, and pair of Flaps
- Saddle Blanket (*except in India*)
- *Pannel, in lieu of Blanket, for Regiments in India*
- Pilch
- Girth and Strap
- Crupper, with Buckles, Chapes, Dees, and Thongs
- Leather Surcingle, with Shabracque Strap
- Breast-plate
- Pair of Stirrup Leathers
- Pair of Stirrup Irons
- Pair of Holsters
- Pair of Horse-Shoe Cases, with Straps
- Pair of Lance Buckets
- Middle Cloak Strap, and pair of double Cloak Straps
- Set of three Baggage Straps
- Pair of Churns, with Straps, for Farriers
- Shabracque (*except in India*)
- Sheepskin
- Bridle Bit, with Curb Chain and Hooks
- Bit Head Stall, with Nose Band and Bit Rein
- Bridoon, with Links and Tees
- Bridoon Rein
- Collar Head Stall
- Collar Chain (*except in India*)

Infantry.

For the Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, Corps of Veterans and Regiments of People of Colour.

Regimental Colours and Belts.

Staff Serjeants.	Sword, with Knot and Belt Breast-plate Sash
Company Serjeants.	Sword and Knot Sash Pouch, with Belt Bayonet Belt, with double Carriage Breast-plate Fusil Sling

Whistle and Chains for Serjeants of Light Infantry Regiments, and Light Infantry Companies of other Regiments.

Corporals and Privates.	Pouch, with Belt Bayonet Belt Breast-plate Firelock Sling
Drummers and Fifers.	Sword, with Knot and Belt Breast-plate Drum Carriage Two Fifes and Cases, for Grenadiers only

For Rifle Corps.

Staff Serjeants.	Sword and Knot Sling Waist Belt Sash
Company Serjeants.	Sash Pouch, with Belt Sling Ball Bag Waist Belt Whistle, with Strap Lock Cover

Corporals and Privates.
- Pouch, with Belt
- Ball Bag
- Waist Belt
- Sling
- Lock Cover

Buglers—Sword, with Belt

Set of Pioneer Appointments for one Corporal and ten Privates.

11 Leather Aprons
11 Pouches
11 Slings
11 Breast-plates
11 Bill Hooks, with Cases and Girdles
3 Saws, with Cases and Belts
3 Broad Axes, with Cases
8 Spades, with Cases and Belts
2 Felling Axes, with Cases
3 Pick-Axes
3 Mattocks

Set of Pioneer Appointments for two Corporals and twelve Privates, for Regiments of twelve Companies when divided into two Battalions.

14 Leather Aprons
14 Pouches
14 Slings
14 Breast-plates
14 Bill Hooks, with Cases and Girdles
4 Saws, with Cases and Belts
4 Broad Axes, with Cases
10 Spades, with Cases and Belts
2 Felling Axes, with Cases
4 Pick-Axes
4 Mattocks

For Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Accoutrements.	Pouch
	Pouch, or Carbine Belt, with Swivel
	Sabre
	Waist Belt, with Sword Carriages
	Sabre-tache and Straps, for Serjeants only
	Cloak, with Cover and Straps
Appointments.	Saddle, complete, with Girth, Crupper, Breast-plate, and Strap, Surcingle, Stirrup Leathers and Irons, Baggage Straps, Carbine Bucket, with Straps, for Double-barrelled Carbine, Carbine or Thigh Strap, and Horse-Shoe Case
	Bridle, complete, with Bit and Bridoon
	Pair of Churns, with Straps, for Farriers only
	Pair of Wallets

Accoutrements how to be marked.

41. All accoutrements and appointments shall be marked, as far as practicable, with the number or appellation of the Regiment, Battalion, or Corps, the number or letter of the Troop or Company, and also the date of the year in which issued.

Duration of Cavalry Accoutrements.

42. The periods of expected duration assigned on home service for Cavalry accoutrements and appointments, are as follow; viz.—

	Standards or Guidons, with Cases and Belts	20 years.
Men's Appointments.	Farrier's Axe, with Case and Carriage	20 „
	Sword or Waist Belts	18 „
	Pouches	
	Pouch or Carbine Belts	
	Sword Scabbards	12 „
	Sword Carriages	
	Sabre-taches, with Straps	
	Pockets for Percussion Caps	
	Cloaks	10 „

Horse Appointments.	Stirrup Irons, Bits	20 years.
	Saddles, Holsters, Shabracques	14 „
	Wallets, Churns for Farriers, Carbine and Lance Buckets	12 „
	Sheepskins	10 „
	Saddle Blankets	8 „
	Stirrup Leathers, Breast-plates, Cruppers, Surcingles, Girths, Head Stalls, Bit Reins, Baggage and Cloak Straps, Shoe Cases	9 „
	Bridoon Reins, Collar Head Stalls, and Collar Chains	5 „

On Foreign Stations, the duration of these articles will, of course, vary, according to the climate and nature of the service; but the above periods are to be kept in view, and acted upon as far as may be practicable.

43. The period of expected duration assigned for Infantry accoutrements under ordinary circumstances is 12 years, with the exception of the Serjeants' sashes, which being a more perishable article than the rest of the appointments, necessarily require more frequent renewal. Duration of Infantry Accoutrements

On foreign service, the duration of these articles will, of course, vary, according to the climate and nature of the

service; but in cases of change of Colonels, the Report of the Regimental committee, held under Article 45, shall not include, as in a fit and serviceable state for transfer to a succeeding Colonel, any accoutrements which have been in wear for the full period of 12 years.

Duty of Officers as to Care and Preservation of Accoutrements.

44. It is the duty of the Colonel at all times to keep his Corps complete in its different accoutrements and appointments; but it is equally the duty of Officers in command of Corps, and of Captains and Commanding Officers of Troops or Companies, themselves to pay, and to enforce on the part of others, the strictest attention to the care and preservation thereof; and to cause individuals immediately to replace such articles as they shall lose, and to repair such as shall be damaged by their neglect or misconduct. The accoutrements and appointments are therefore to be examined frequently, and reports of the state thereof are to be made to the Colonel; and in order to ensure a due preservation of these articles, the Commanding Officer of each Corps, together with the two Officers next in seniority, shall annually, between the 1st of November, and the 1st of January, or oftener if necessary, make a strict examination of the accoutrements and appointments of the Corps, and cause an accurate Statement of the condition of the several articles to be drawn out, under the several heads of "serviceable," "unserviceable," and "wanting," including as unserviceable every article likely to become so before the end of the military year, in order that the requisite supply may be forwarded to the Head-Quarters, previously to the inspection of the Corps by the Reviewing General in the ensuing spring; and that Officer, after his inspection, is to specify in his confidential Report to the Commander-in-Chief, whether the said supply had been duly furnished, and whether, at the date of such inspection, the Corps

was completely provided with accoutrements and appointments. In case of Detachments at a distance from the Head-Quarters, commanded by a Field Officer, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment shall, in conjunction with the next senior Officer, make the required inspection. But in regard to Detachments not under the command of a Field Officer, the Field Officer who periodically inspects the Detachment shall, in conjunction with the Officer commanding the same, or the Captain of the Troop or Company to which such Detachment belongs, make the annual inspection of the accoutrements and appointments thereof.

The Officers making these inspections are to enquire whether the articles of accoutrements and appointments reported as unfit for service have become so by fair wear, and are not repairable, before they finally condemn them; and in case any of these articles shall have become unserviceable before the period has expired for which they have been calculated to last, a special Report shall be made to the Colonel, in order that proper checks may be established on this head.

Inspections and Transfers on Change of Colonel.

45. In cases of change of Colonels of Regiments, the accoutrements and appointments shall be transferred to the new Colonel, on the termination of his predecessor's assignment, complete for the Establishment of men and horses, and in a fit state for active service in the field; and with this view, immediately before such termination, a special examination of the Regimental accoutrements and appointments shall be made by the Commanding Officer, and the two Officers next in seniority present, when all articles reported by them as "unserviceable" and "wanting" shall be replaced at the expense of the Colonel who made the assignment, or of his Representative.

In the case of Detachments at a distance from Head-Quarters, the like examination is to be made. Expenses incurred by Officers for travelling to make inspection on behalf of Colonels, are to be defrayed by the Colonel who made the assignment.

Should the Establishment of a Regiment have been reduced within three years preceding the commencement of the new Colonel's assignment, he shall (except in the case of a Regiment recently returned from foreign service) receive from his predecessor accoutrements and appointments for the Establishment, as it stood previous to such reduction. Should the Regiment, however, have returned from foreign service within the aforesaid three years, the new Colonel shall be only entitled to receive from his predecessor accoutrements and appointments for an Establishment equal to that of other Regiments generally of the same number of Troops or Companies serving at home.

Reference of Disputes.

46. If any dispute should arise between Colonels or their Representatives, upon the transfer of accoutrements and appointments, in cases of change of Colonels, the question shall be referred to the Board of General Officers, who shall report their opinion thereupon to the Commander-in-Chief, or to the Secretary at War, for Her Majesty's decision.

Supply of Great Coats for the Infantry.

How furnished.

47. Great coats shall be furnished at the public expense to the Non-commissioned Officers and men on all Stations, except in India, where they are furnished at the expense of the East India Company.

Loss or Damage to be made good by Stoppage.

48. The great coat shall be taken care of by the soldier in the same manner as his necessaries; and any loss or damage thereof, occasioned by his neglect, shall be made good by

stoppages from his pay; the fact of such loss or damage shall be ascertained by frequent inspections; and the amount of the sum to be stopped shall be fixed by a Court-Martial, and shall be remitted to the Ordnance Department, through the Regimental Agent, with a statement of the particulars.

Patterns and Inspection.

49. A pattern great coat shall be lodged at the Office of the the Board of General Officers, and one sealed coat of each regulated size shall accompany every supply of these articles, in order that the same may be inspected and compared at the Head-Quarters of the respective Corps, and may be reported upon in the like manner as the Regimental clothing.

Serjeants' Great Coats; extra Expense.

50. Great coats for Serjeants shall be furnished without cuffs and collars, which are to be added at the Head-Quarters of each Corps, and shall be made of Army coat cloth, of the same quality and colour as the facings of the Corps. The actual and necessary expense of such addition, not exceeding *one shilling and sevenpence* per coat, is to be defrayed by the Ordnance Department, on the production of Quarterly Statements from the respective Commanding Officers, shewing the number of great coats completed with cuffs and collars in the preceding three months, and the amount of charge.

Chevrons on the right sleeve may be added at the Regimental Head-Quarters to the great coats of Serjeants and Corporals; but the expense thereof shall be defrayed by the wearers.

Duration of Great Coats.

51. New great coats may in general be supplied, if necessary, at the expiration of three years from the time of the last delivery to the soldiers. But for troops employed in North America, or in active or continued operations in the field, great coats may, if necessary, be

NON-EFFECTIVE.

supplied at the expiration of two years from the preceding delivery: in these cases, however, the necessity of supplying the new coats must be specially certified by the General or other Officer Commanding on the Station; and it is in all cases to be understood distinctly, that new great coats are not to be supplied to a Regiment, as a matter of course, immediately on the termination of the respective periods above stipulated; but at such time only when the Commanding Officer shall certify to a Return showing that such supply is required. All great coats which may be reported as unserviceable are, at the time of the delivery of the new ones, to be transferred, as condemned stores, to the nearest Ordnance Station or Barrack; and none which have been so reported are to be retained, or appropriated by the Regiment, on any pretence whatever, except by the authority of the Secretary at War.

Application for Great Coats.

52. Every application for great coats should be forwarded through the Regimental Agent, to the Secretary at War, according to the established Form of Requisition; but if any portion of the supply be specially required to replace great coats prematurely worn out, or unavoidably lost or damaged, a detailed statement of the circumstance should accompany the application.

Special Issue of Great Coats.

53. On Foreign Stations, where, owing to the distance, or the urgency of the service, the General or other Officer Commanding may have occasion to authorise the issue of great coats from an Ordnance Store on the spot, the Officer who authorises the issue is immediately to transmit to the Secretary at War a duplicate of the Requisition, and of his authority for the issue, showing the number of great coats received by the Regiment, as well as of those ordered to be delivered into store.

54. Annual Returns are to be made to the Secretary at War, on the 1st of April in each year, by every Regiment, Corps, or Depôt, after a careful inspection of the great coats by the Commanding Officer and Quarter-Master. The said Returns are to shew the exact number and state of the great coats in the possession of the Regiment on that day; how long they have been in wear; and what variations have taken place in the numbers during the preceding year, by casualties or other causes. Annual Returns.

REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

1. To afford to the soldiers of the Army facilities for depositing their savings, there shall be established in every Regiment and Depôt of Regular Cavalry and Infantry, a Regimental Savings Bank for the safe custody and increase of such savings; and the following Regulations shall be observed and obeyed wherever the troops may be serving (the territorial possessions of the East India Company alone excepted). **In every Regiment and Depôt.**

2. Officers commanding Troops and Companies shall receive as public money, to be applied to the payment of those public services which it is their duty to defray, such sums as the soldiers under their command may from time to time desire, and be entitled, to deposit in the Savings Bank of the Regiment. **Commanding Officers to receive Deposits.**

3. The maximum of each soldier's deposit shall be limited to £30 in any one year, and to £200 in the whole. **Maximum Deposit.**

4. The rate of interest upon deposits shall be £3. 15*s.* per cent. per annum, but no interest shall be allowed upon any other parts of a pound sterling than 6*s.* 8*d.* and 13*s.* 4*d.*, nor upon any sums that have not remained in deposit for at least one month, to be reckoned from the last monthly muster day, and interest shall only be allowed upon sums withdrawn up to the muster day preceding the day the deposit is withdrawn, unless such day shall be the muster day. **Rate of Interest.**

Interest upon all sums in deposit shall be added to the principal quarterly, and shall thenceforward bear interest.

Notice of Withdrawal of Deposit.

5. When a soldier shall be desirous of withdrawing the whole, or any part of his deposit, he shall give at least seven days' notice to the Captain or Officer commanding the Troop or Company to which he belongs, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for repayment of the amount at the next day of monthly muster; but if such Captain or Officer Commanding shall be satisfied of the urgency of the case, and that the immediate withdrawal of the deposit would be for the advantage of the soldier, he may direct payment to be forthwith made.

Whenever the Officer commanding the Troop or Company shall have grounds for believing that the soldier intends to make an improper use of his money, he will be permitted to withhold the privilege of withdrawing the deposit until the Commanding Officer of the Regiment shall determine whether it should then be issued or not; and should the Officer Commanding deem it essential to the discipline of the Regiment to withhold from a soldier the privilege of withdrawing his deposits, he shall report specially, to the Commander-in-Chief and to the Secretary at War, the circumstances under which he has felt himself compelled to exercise this power.

Deposits strictly secured to the Soldier himself.

6. All moneys deposited by the soldier in the Regimental Savings Bank shall be held strictly in trust for his own use and benefit, and shall on no account be transferable to any third party, either by endorsement, conveyance, or otherwise, and shall not be affected by any debts contracted by him, nor be made available for any purpose whatever except under his own order, signified to the Officer commanding his Troop or Company: and such moneys shall, if

possible, be paid to the soldier personally, and in all cases his receipt shall be obtained, and shall be attached to the Troop or Company Savings Bank Ledger.

7. Upon the discharge of a soldier, his deposits may remain at interest in the Regimental Savings Bank for a period not exceding six months, after which time interest shall cease; but, if required by the soldier, the principal may be retained without interest for a longer period, for security. Discharge of Depositor.

8. At the death of a soldier, interest on his deposits shall cease from the muster day next after his death, and the amount of his deposits, with the interest accumulated thereon, shall be added to his other effects, and be reported to the Secretary at War, to be disposed of, in the usual manner, to the legal Representative of the deceased, as prescribed in the Articles of War. Death of Depositor.

9. A soldier convicted by a Court-Martial of desertion, or recorded by a Board of Officers in the usual manner as a deserter, shall forfeit to the Public all moneys he may have in the Regimental Savings Bank, and such forfeiture shall only be remitted by the Secretary at War. Forfeiture by Desertion.

10. To prevent parties not in military employ from availing themselves of the advantages afforded by these Banks, no soldier is, on any pretence whatever, to deposit in his own name the money of another person, whether a soldier or not; and in case any soldier shall so deposit the money of another person, in addition to any punishment which a Court-Martial may award for the fraud thus committed, all sums so deposited shall be forfeited to the Public, and one-half of the amount, not exceeding £5, shall be allowed to the informer. Penalty on fraudulent Deposit.

Regimental Savings Bank Ledger.

11. In the Orderly Room of every Regiment or Depôt of Cavalry and Infantry, there shall be kept under lock and key, under the inspection of the Commanding Officer, the Officer second in command, and the Adjutant, a Regimental Savings Bank Ledger, in which shall be entered the Savings Bank account of every soldier.

Entries by Troops or Companies.

12. The entries shall be made in the Regimental Ledger by Troops or Companies, so that the amount of each Troop or Company shall be kept separate, and upon the transfer of a soldier from one Troop or Company to another, a transfer of his account shall be made in the Regimental Savings Bank Ledger.

Savings Bank Clerk.

13. A Non-commissioned Officer shall be selected by the Officer Commanding to act as Clerk to the Regimental Savings Bank, and such clerk shall make all the entries in the Regimental Savings Bank Ledger, and shall receive an allowance according to the following Scale:—

	Per Month.	
	s.	*d.*
If the Depositors are under 50 .	2	6
If 50 and under 75	3	6
If 75 and under 100	4	6
If 100 and under 150 . . .	6	0
If 150 and under 200 . . .	7	6
If 200 and upwards	10	0

Troop or Company Ledgers.

14. Each Captain or Officer commanding a Troop or Company shall keep a Savings Bank Ledger for the accounts of the Non-commissioned Officers and men of his Troop or Company.

Deposits Monthly.

15. Deposits of savings (not under one shilling) can only be made, and entered in the Troop or Company Ledgers,

and in the Regimental Ledger, once in each month; viz., on the day of monthly settlement, when all sums withdrawn will be also entered. The Captain or Officer commanding the Troop or Company, will, by his signature in the Troop or Company Ledger, acknowledge the receipt of all deposits made; and the soldier will in like manner acknowledge the receipt of all sums withdrawn.

Quarterly Comparison of Ledgers.

16. At the end of every quarter the Troop or Company Ledgers are to be compared with the Regimental Ledger by the Officer Commanding, the Officer second in command, and the Adjutant; and the Officer Commanding will transmit to the Secretary at War, each quarter, a Certificate, in the form prescribed, that this comparison has been made. Should a Troop or Company be absent from Head-Quarters, the comparison of the Ledger of that Troop or Company with the Regimental Ledger may be deferred until it return to Head-Quarters, but such delay must be reported upon the Quarterly Certificate; and a Certificate duly signed, that the comparison has been made, must be transmitted to the Secretary at War upon the return of the said Troop or Company to Head-Quarters.

Annual Transmission of Ledgers to the War Office.

17. The Regimental Savings Bank Ledger, (certified by the Commanding Officer, the Officer second in command, and the Adjutant, to have been compared with the several Troop or Company Ledgers,) and the Monthly Statements of each Troop or Company, are to be transmitted to the War Office at the end of each year, so soon as the balances of each depositor shall have been carried forward into the Regimental Ledger of the succeeding year, but within the time prescribed for the transmission of the Quarterly Pay List to the 31st of March.

Audit of Account by Secretary at War.

18. The Secretary at War, after auditing the Savings Bank Ledger, and satisfying himself that the money has been duly brought to account by the Paymaster, will furnish the Officer commanding the Regiment with a declaration that the account of the Regimental Savings Bank, to that date, has been audited and found correct, and will become responsible to the depositors that the amount due to each, with interest, shall be paid out of public money.

The declaration of the Secretary at War will be preserved in the Orderly Room; and the Commanding Officer will notify to the Officers commanding Troops or Companies that the account of the Regimental Savings Bank has been audited to that date, and admitted by the Secretary at War to be correct.

Temporary Suspension.

19. During active operations in the field, or whenever circumstances may render it impracticable to attend to the details of the Savings Banks, the General Officer in command may direct the temporary suspension of this Regulation; but all sums then actually in deposit, under the provisions of it, shall bear interest in the same manner as if it had not been suspended.

NON-EFFECTIVE.

UNATTACHED PAY, RETIRED FULL-PAY, AND HALF-PAY.

Unattached Pay and other Rates of Pay to General Officers.

1. The number of General Officers, upon *unattached* pay of £1. 5*s*. a day, not being in command of Regiments, is limited to an Establishment of *One Hundred and Twenty*. **Established Number.**

2. General Officers, being Colonels of Regiments, in the event of their Regiments being reduced, may be placed in the first instance as supernumeraries on the said Establishment, but are to fall into the vacancies that may occur. **Supernumeraries.**

3. An Officer promoted to be a General Officer shall, whether on full-pay or half-pay at the time of promotion, receive unattached pay, at the rate of £400 per annum, or if a Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, the nett full-pay of that rank, until elected to the Establishment of Unattached Pay, at £1. 5*s*. a day, or appointed to be a Colonel of a Regiment;—provided such Officer shall have actually served upwards of *six years* with the rank of *Regimental* Major or Lieutenant-Colonel, either with a Regiment or in some other substantive military employment in the public service: or, having obtained the rank of Regimental Field Officer, been obliged to go upon half-pay on account of reduction, or in consequence of ill health contracted in the Service, (as established by the Report of a Board of Medical **Conditions of Grant of £400 per Annum.**

Officers,) or in consequence of wounds received in action, before he had served the six years above prescribed.

With certain Exceptions thereto.

4. To the limitations contained in the preceding Article, the following exceptions only will be admitted:—

Appointment as Major-General *on the Staff.*
Selection for a Distinguished Service Pension.
Appointment to a Military Government.

In these cases the insufficiency of service as Regimental Field Officer, above alluded to, will not render an Officer ineligible for the £400 per annum.

The deficient time of service as a Regimental Field Officer may be supplied by the completion of the requisite period in the Staff appointment of

Assistant Adjutant-General;
Assistant Quarter-Master-General;
Military Secretary (or Assistant Military Secretary, where there shall be no Military Secretary) to such General Officers alone, as are exercising the supreme command on a Station.

Exclusion from Grant of £400 per Annum.

5. The benefit of this pay shall not be extended to any General Officer, who when he last went upon half-pay, received the difference; nor to any Officer who went upon half-pay at his own request in time of war, after having obtained the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; nor to any Officer who went upon half-pay at his own request in time of peace, before he had served six years with the rank of Regimental Field Officer.

Officers thus situated shall continue to receive the half-pay only of which they were in the receipt at the time of their promotion to be General Officers.

6. Officers removed from their commissions as Field Officers, in Regiments of Foot Guards, in consequence of being promoted to be General Officers, shall receive unattached pay according to the following Scale; viz.— Field Officers of Foot Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel .	£600 per annum
Major	550 „

RETIRED FULL-PAY.

7. The following is the limited Establishment of Officers on Retired Full-Pay:— Established Numbers.

20 Lieutenant-Colonels, at 17*s.* a day each.
20 Majors, 16*s.* „
115 Captains, whereof a number not exceeding 45, may be Brevet Field Officers at 13*s.* 7*d.* a day each, and the remainder Captains at 11*s.* 7*d.* a day each.

The Officers are to be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, and appointed according to their Regimental, and not according to their Brevet rank. They shall not thereby obtain any additional rank, nor can they be further promoted.

8. Officers appointed to Veteran Battalions do not, on their retirement therefrom, acquire any claim to *full retired pay*, but upon reduction are liable to be placed upon half-pay, under the same regulations as Officers reduced from Regiments of the Line. Retirement from Veteran Battalions.

Temporary Allowance, in the nature of Half-Pay.

Service of less than Three Years.

9. An Officer having served less than three years, will *if reduced*, receive only a *temporary* allowance of half-pay, according to the following Scale:—

Services on Full-Pay.	Temporary Allowance.
Under 1 year	for 1 year.
1, and under 2 years . . .	for 2 years.
2, and under 3 years . . .	for 3 years.

The *temporary* allowance ceases at the termination of the above recited periods, or previously, if the Officer shall have been previously replaced on full-pay.

Re-appointment within Four Years.

10. But an Officer on *temporary* half-pay is eligible to be appointed to a full-pay commission, either by exchange or otherwise, provided his appointment take place within *five* years after he has ceased to receive *temporary* half-pay, in which case his former service is allowed to reckon.

11. The exchange to full-pay, under the preceding Article, may be made with a full-pay officer entitled to half-pay.

Sale of Commission.

12. An Officer who has been reduced with only a *temporary* allowance, having purchased his commission, may receive the regulated price thereof from the Public through the Secretary at War, and the Public shall be reimbursed by the sale of a first full-pay commission, which would otherwise have been conferred without purchase: but these sales shall not be required in any greater proportion than one for every two such vacated commissions.

HALF-PAY.

13. The half-pay of the Army is granted as a remuneration for past military services, and also as imposing an obligation on the Officer to return to his military duties whenever called upon; therefore any Officer not obeying the call is liable to forfeit his half-pay. **Liability to Forfeiture.**

14. An Officer shall be entitled to be placed on the Half-Pay Establishment, if compelled to retire in consequence of wounds received in action. **Wounds received in Action.**

An Officer having served more than three years shall be entitled to be placed upon the Half-Pay Establishment, if compelled to retire in consequence of ill-health contracted on duty, as certified by the Medical Board or Medical Officers to whom he has been referred for examination. Unless the result of such examination be received by the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary at War, he will be considered to have retired upon half-pay for his own convenience. **Ill-health contracted on Duty.**

An Officer having actually done duty in some Regiment or Corps, or in some other military capacity in the public service for a period of at least three years, shall be entitled to be placed on the Half-Pay Establishment on *reduction* from full-pay. **Reduction after Three Years' Service.**

15. No Garrison commission or appointment shall give an Officer any claim to half-pay on retirement. **Garrison Appointments.**

16. The residence of the Half-Pay Officer is to be stated every quarter in his Declaration, whether his half-pay be received by an Agent or by himself. **Residence of Half-pay Officer.**

No Right to sell or commute.

17. No Officer on half-pay shall, of right, have a claim to sell or commute his half-pay; the permission shall be governed by such a consideration of the individual case as may induce the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary at War to recommend it.

Sale of Commission by Officers having a Claim to Half-Pay.

18. If a Subaltern Officer whose service confers a claim to half-pay be desirous of retiring from the Army by the sale of his commission, the following rules should be observed:—

1. If he purchased his commission, the regulated price may be granted (whether he should be receiving half-pay or a temporary allowance of the nature of half-pay).

2. If he did not purchase his commission, and had served, if a Lieutenant, seven years on full-pay in the Army, or an Ensign or Cornet six years on full-pay, he may receive the new price of his commission in either rank.

3. But if he had served on full-pay, being a Lieutenant for a period between four and seven years, or being a Cornet between four and six years, he shall be entitled to the old price only of his commission.

4. If he should retire after a service of more than three and less than four years' duration, at his own request, and not on account of ill-health or wounds, he shall be entitled to receive half the price of his commission at the new rate.

5. If a Non-commissioned Officer shall have been promoted to the rank of an Ensign, or Cornet, or Adjutant, he shall not have a claim to retire, by the sale of his commission, unless he shall have served in the Army, as an Officer on full-pay, upwards of one year, in which case he may be awarded the full price of the commission, which he shall have received without purchase, or such portion thereof as

shall be deemed proper by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary at War.

19. An Officer of any of the undermentioned ranks, having entered the Service since the termination of the war in 1815; and having been permitted to exchange to half-pay, not on account of ill-health, but for his private convenience, before he had served seven years on full-pay, shall be allowed only the old rate of half-pay specified in the following Schedule :— **Certain Officers who have been permitted to retire for their own Convenience.**

	Cavalry.		Infantry.	
	New Rate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.	Old Rate.
	Per diem.	Per diem.	Per diem.	Per diem
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Colonel	15 6	13 0	14 6	12 0
Lieutenant-Colonel	12 6	10 0	11 0	8 6
Major	10 0	8 0	9 6	7 6
Captain	7 6	5 6	7 0	5 0
Ditto of Infantry having superior Brevet rank, and provided he shall have served as Captain on Full-Pay for at least two years immediately before retirement to Half-Pay	..	..	8 0	..
Ditto of Cavalry with Brevet rank, exchanging to Half-Pay, after two years' Full-Pay service, with a Captain of Infantry	..	..	7 6	..
Lieutenant	4 8	3 0	4 0	2 4
Ditto of Infantry, if commissioned seven years as a Lieutenant in the Regular Army, at the Date of being placed upon Half-Pay	..	..	4 6	..
Ditto of Cavalry, of five years' standing, if entitled to reckon two years for the Battle of Waterloo	5 2	..	..	..
Cornet	3 6	2 6	..	..
Second Lieutenant and Ensign	..	..	3 0	1 10
Adjutant, if not commissioned as Lieutenant	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0

If the retirement should be for the public convenience, by reduction or otherwise, or in consequence of ill-health, cer-

tified by a Medical Board, the Officer will be allowed the new rate of half-pay.

Promotions to Unattached Rank and Half-Pay.

20. For every three vacancies occurring by death on the Retired List, or on the British Half-Pay, in the ranks of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major serving upon full-pay may be promoted to the unattached rank and half-pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry :—in like manner, for every three vacancies in the rank of Major, one Captain may be promoted from the full-pay to the unattached rank and half-pay of a Major; and for every three vacancies in the rank of Captain, one Lieutenant may be promoted to the unattached rank and half-pay of Captain.

The Officers so promoted under this Regulation shall retain their claims to pensions for their widows at the rate accorded to their new ranks.

The vacancies which these promotions will create on the Full-Pay List, shall be in all cases filled from the Half-Pay List.

Allowance in addition to Half-Pay.

21. In order to make a better provision for Officers of long and meritorious service, the limited number, of twenty Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels shall receive an allowance of £100 a year each, in addition to the half-pay assigned to them by the Schedule annexed to the 19th Article.

They will be selected by the Commander-in-Chief from those Lieutenant-Colonels having the Brevet rank of Colonel who have retired to half-pay after thirty years' service upon full-pay. But the grant will not be made to any Officer who received the difference when he retired upon half-pay; and he will cease to receive the allowance when he shall cease to receive half-pay.

Medical Officers.

22. The rate of half-pay for a Medical Officer of the Army, shall in every case be determined by the service which he may have rendered upon full-pay, and the circumstances under which he may be placed upon half-pay. **Rate of Half-Pay.**

23. If a Medical Officer shall be placed upon half-pay by *reduction* of Establishment, he shall be allowed the half-pay to which his services may entitle him, according to the following Schedule :— **On Reduction.**

Rank of Reduced Medical Officers.	Rates of Half-Pay after a Service on Full-Pay of				
	30 Years.	25, but under 30 Years.	20, but under 25 Years.	10, but under 20 Years.	Less than 10 Years.
	Per diem. £ s. d.	Per diem. £ s. d.	Per diem. £ s. d.	Per diem. £ s. d.	Per diem. £ s. d.
Inspector-General of Hospitals	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	..	..
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	1 0 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 10 6	0 8 0
Staff Surgeon	0 17 0	0 15 0	0 12 6	0 10 0	0 7 6
Regimental Surgeon and Staff Surgeon, Second Class	0 15 0	0 13 0	0 11 0	0 8 6	0 6 0
Assistant Surgeon	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

24. If a Medical Officer shall be placed upon half-pay from any other cause than reduction of Establishment, he shall be allowed the half-pay to which his services may entitle him, according to the following Schedule :— **From other Causes.**

Rank of Retired Medical Officers.	Rates of Half-Pay after a Service on Full-Pay of											
	30 Years.			25, but under 30 Years.			20, but under 25 Years.			10, but under 20 Years.			Less than 10 Years.		
	Per diem. £	s.	d.	Per diem. £	s.	d.	Per diem £	s.	d.	Per diem. £	s.	d.	Per diem. £	s.	d.
Inspector-General of Hospitals .	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	..			..		
Deputy-Inspector General of Hospitals . . .	0	18	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	7	0
Staff Surgeon . .	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	9	6	0	7	6	0	6	6
Regimental Surgeon and Staff Surgeon, Second Class . . .	0	15	0	0	11	6	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	5	6
Assistant Surgeon .	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0

Right to retire.

25. Every Medical Officer who may have served upon full-pay for 25 years and upwards, shall have the right to retire upon half-pay, and may be recommended for the rate assigned to his rank and service in the Schedule annexed to Article 23, provided he shall have served 3 years in the rank from which he retires; but if he shall not have served 3 years in such rank, he shall receive only the rate attached to the rank from which he was last promoted.

26. If a Medical Officer shall have served 30 years on full-pay, including 3 in the rank from which he retires, or, not having served such 3 years, shall have served 10 in the Colonies, or 5 with an army in the field, in any rank, he may be allowed the rate of half-pay assigned to his rank in the Schedule annexed to Article 23; but it is not to be understood that this clause is intended to convey an authority to place any Officer in retirement immediately subsequent to any promotion he may obtain.

Paymasters.

27. Paymasters on first appointment being invariably Officers either on full or half-pay of the Army, are, in cases of future retirement from the situation of Paymaster, to be allowed half-pay according to the following rules:— **Rates of Half-Pay.**

If of less than 5 years' actual service as Paymaster	The half-pay of his former Regimental commission.
If of more than 5 years' actual service as Paymaster	6*s.* a day, or the half-pay of his former Regimental commission.
If of more than 10 years' service as Paymaster	8*s.* a day.
If of more than 15 years' service as Paymaster	10*s.* a day.
If of more than 20 years' service as Paymaster	13*s.* a day.
If of more than 30 years' service as Paymaster	15*s.* a day.

28. Previous service on full-pay in other ranks, as a Commissioned Officer, shall reckon as equivalent to that of Paymaster, according to the following Scale:— **Previous Service in other Ranks.**

5 years' service	shall reckon	as 2 years.	
10	ditto	ditto	as 5 years.
15	ditto	ditto	as 7 years.

Provided always, that the Secretary at War shall be satisfied with the manner in which the Paymaster shall have performed his duties.

29. An Officer on half-pay, who may have served less than 5 years as Paymaster, will be eligible for re-employment on full-pay, either in that situation, or in his former **Re-employed on Full-Pay.**

rank; and if restored to full-pay, as Paymaster, his previous service will be allowed to reckon.

Re-call to Service as Paymaster.

30. An Officer who may have served more than 5 years, and less than 20 years, as Paymaster, and shall be receiving the half-pay of that commission; viz., 6*s.*, 8*s.*, or 10*s.* a day, will be liable to be recalled to full-pay in that appointment, if his health shall be found sufficiently good to enable him to resume his duties; and in case he shall decline the appointment, he shall be liable to revert to the half-pay of the commission which he held before he was appointed Paymaster.

Medical Certificates.

31. No Paymaster shall be entitled to claim retirement on the ground of unfitness from ill-health after any period of service under 30 years, unless such unfitness for service shall be supported by medical certificates, to the satisfaction of the Secretary at War.

Unqualified right to retire.

32. Every Paymaster who shall have served in the Army an aggregate period of 30 years, of which 25 years' service has been on full-pay as Paymaster, may have an unqualified right to claim retirement.

Chaplains to the Forces.

33. Chaplains to the Forces shall be entitled to half-pay, agreeably to the terms laid down in the following Articles.

Temporary Half-Pay.

34. A Chaplain to the Forces, in case of reduction before he has completed 6 years' service on full-pay, may be allowed

temporary half-pay at *Five Shillings* a day, for 3 years only, and be subject, of course, to a recall to employment during that period.

35. A Chaplain to the Forces, having served more than six years on full-pay, shall have— **Rates after certain Periods of Service.**

	Per Diem. s.	d.
Under 15 years	5	0
Above 15, and under 20 years . .	7	6
Above 20, and under 30 years . .	10	0
Above 30 years	16	0

36. A Chaplain to the Forces who has not completed 15 years' service on full-pay at the date of reduction or retirement upon half-pay, shall be liable to be recalled to the Service, or forfeit his half-pay if he declines, unless a case of disability from ill-health contracted in the Service be clearly established; but, after 15 years' service on full-pay, he shall have an unqualified right to retire, under the terms specified in the preceding Article. **Claim to Retirement.**

37. Chaplains in Garrisons, or at certain Stations, or at Military Establishments, having commissions from Her Majesty, shall have their retired pay regulated by the Warrants for the government of those Establishments, or by the Rules established for Civil Superannuations, but not being liable to sudden orders to serve abroad, their claim to retired or half-pay will in no case be an unqualified right. **Garrison and other Chaplains.**

Quarter-Masters.

Rates of Half-Pay.

38. The rate of half-pay for a Quarter-Master shall in all cases be determined by the service which the Officer may have rendered to the Public as Quarter-Master, or in any former military capacity.

After previous Service as Non-commissioned Officer.

39. If a Quarter-Master shall have previously served at least 5 years as a Non-commissioned Officer, he shall in case of being placed upon half-pay, receive the same according to the following Scale; viz.—

	Per diem. s.	d.
Under 5 years' service as Quarter-Master . . .	3	0
Above 5 years' ditto	4	0
Above 10 years' ditto	5	0
Above 15 years' total service, of which 10 years' as a Quarter-Master	5	6
Above 20 years' total service, of which 10 years' as a Quarter-Master	6	0
Above 25 years' total service, of which 10 years' as a Quarter-Master	7	0
Above 30 years' total service, of which 10 years' as a Quarter-Master	8	0

Unqualified Claim to Retirement.

40. Every Quarter-Master who shall have served for an aggregate period of 30 years, of which 10 years as a Quarter-Master, shall have an unqualified claim to retirement upon the highest rate of half-pay stated above, provided such retirement shall be recommended to the Secretary at War by the Commander-in-Chief.

Medical Certificates.

41. No Quarter-Master shall be entitled to claim retirement after any period of service under 30 years' duration, upon the

ground of ill-health contracted in the Service, unless such unfitness for service shall be supported by medical certificates satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary at War.

42. A Quarter-Master appointed to this situation from another commission in the Army, shall, in case of reduction or retirement to half-pay before he shall have completed 10 years' service as a Quarter-Master, revert to the half-pay of his former commission; but, after 10 years' full-pay service as Quarter-Master, he shall be entitled to the higher rates of half-pay stated in Article 39. **When to revert to former Half-Pay.**

Veterinary Surgeons.

43. The half-pay to be granted to a Veterinary Surgeon shall be regulated by his service on full-pay, according to the following Scale; viz.— **Rate of Half-Pay.**

In case of reduction before he has completed 5 years' service on full-pay, he shall be entitled to *temporary* half-pay at 3*s.* 6*d.* a day, for 3 years only, and be subject, of course, to a recall to employment during that period.

		Per Diem. *s.*	*d.*
Above 5 years' service, as a Veterinary Surgeon		5	0
Above 10 years' service,	ditto .	6	0
Above 15 years' service,	ditto .	7	0
Above 20 years' service,	ditto .	8	0
Above 25 years' service,	ditto .	10	0
Above 30 years' service,	ditto .	12	0

Medical Certificates.

44. No Veterinary Surgeon shall be entitled to claim retirement after any period of service under 25 years' duration upon the ground of ill-health contracted in the Service, unless such unfitness be supported by medical certificates satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary at War.

Right to retire on Half-Pay.

45. Every Veterinary Surgeon who shall have served upon full-pay for 25 years and upwards, or who may have served for 20 years, provided he have passed 5 years on Foreign Stations, shall have the right to retire upon half-pay at the rates assigned to those periods of service in the 43rd Article.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS OF THE LAND FORCES, LIMITED TO WOUNDS AND INJURIES RECEIVED IN ACTION.

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1. If an Officer shall receive a wound in action, which shall occasion the loss of an eye, or a limb; or the total use of a limb; or shall receive bodily injury fully equal to the loss of a limb, he may be eligible to receive a gratuity in money of one year's full-pay, of the Regimental rank or Staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded. Gratuity of One Year's Pay.

2. If an Officer shall be wounded in action, and it shall appear, upon an inspection made of him by a Board of Army Medical Officers assembled by order of the Secretary at War, that such Officer has, in consequence of his wound, lost a limb, or an eye; or has totally lost the use of a limb; or that he has sustained a severe injury in action, fully equal in every respect to the loss of a limb, he may be recommended to Her Majesty for a pension, at the rate fixed in the annexed Scale for the rank held by him when he was wounded, and commencing one year after the wound was received; the continuance of which shall depend upon subsequent examinations before a Military Medical Board. Temporary Pension.

3. If the Officer shall have lost more than one limb, or eye, he may be recommended for a pension for each limb, or eye, so lost in action. Loss of more than One Limb.

Gratuity of 18 Months' Pay.

4. If the wound received by an Officer in action shall be so severe in its permanent effects as to be nearly equal, but not fully equal, to the loss of a limb, such Officer may be recommended for a gratuity of eighteen months' full pay of his Regimental rank, or Staff appointment held by him when wounded. In which case no pension shall at any subsequent time be granted to him under this Regulation.

Expense of Cure.

5. If any wound received in action shall be certified to be severe and dangerous, but in its permanent effects, not equal to the loss of a limb, the Officer receiving such wound may, in consideration of the expense attending the cure thereof, receive a gratuity, varying, according to the nature of the case, from three to twelve months' full-pay of the Regimental rank, or Staff appointment held by him at the time he was wounded.

Permanent Pension.

6. If an Officer shall have held a pension for a wound received in action for a term of five years, and shall have been examined, twice at the least, before a Board of Army Medical Officers, he may be recommended for the permanent continuance of such pension; but if the Officer, before the expiration of the term of five years, shall have so far recovered, that his wound, or injury, is not fully equal to the loss of a limb, then he shall cease to receive such pension, and shall have a gratuity of full-pay according to the degree of his injury, as laid down in Article 5.

Limit of Application for Pension,

7. If within the period of five years after a wound has been received, an Officer does not apply for the pension, or, applying for it, the wound shall not have been proved to be fully and permanently equal to the loss of a limb, such

Officer's claim to a pension shall not at any subsequent period be entertained.

8. No gratuity or allowance for any wound shall be granted after the lapse of five years from the time the wound was received. **or for Gratuity.**

9. No pension for the loss of one eye, from a wound received in action, shall be granted unless the actual loss of vision shall have occurred within five years after the wound was received, and be solely attributable to such wound. **Loss of Vision.**

10. As a general rule, the pension shall be granted according to Regimental rank; but in cases in which Officers with Brevet rank shall have been employed at the time they were wounded, in discharge of duties superior to those attached to their Regimental commissions, the pensions shall be given according to the Brevet rank. **Brevet Rank.**

11. These pensions being granted as a compensation for the permanent disability sustained by wounds received in action, may be held together with any other pay and allowances to which an Officer may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof. **Pensions tenable with Pay.**

Rates of Pension.

12. Ranks.	Amount.
Field Marshal, General, or Lieutenant-General Commanding in Chief at the time	To be specially considered.
Lieutenant-General	£400
Major-General, or Brigadier-General commanding a Brigade	350
Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel *Adjutant-General *Quarter-Master-General *Deputy Adjutant-General, if chief of the Department *Deputy Quarter-Master-General, if ditto Inspector-General of Hospitals	300
Major commanding	250
Major *Deputy Adjutant-General *Deputy Quarter-Master-General Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	200
Captain *Assistant Adjutant-General *Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General *Assistant Quarter-Master-General *Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General *Secretary to the Commander of the Forces *Aide-de-Camp *Major of Brigade Surgeon, Staff, or Regimental Paymaster *Judge-Advocate Physician Purveyor Chaplain	100
Lieutenant Adjutant Assistant Surgeon	70
Cornet Ensign Second Lieutenant Volunteer, classing as Cornet or Ensign Regimental Quarter-Master Apothecary Hospital Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Deputy Purveyor	50

The Officers marked thus (*) to have the allowance according to their Army rank, if they prefer it.

WIDOWS' PENSION.

1. THE Pensions authorised by this Regulation cannot be claimed as a *right*:—they are granted by Her Majesty as rewards for good and faithful military service rendered by deceased Officers,—they are only to be conferred on proper and deserving objects,—they are not to be granted to Widows left in wealthy circumstances, and are liable to be discontinued altogether, in case of any misconduct rendering the individuals receiving them unworthy of the Royal Bounty. **No Claim of Right.**

WIDOWS ELIGIBLE FOR THE PENSION LIST.

2. The Widows who are considered eligible for the Pension List, subjected to the above restrictions, are those whose husbands belonged to the Land Forces,—or held Commissions from The Crown, with *permanent* rank in the Army, in Corps raised for service in the Colonies;—to such Widows, Pensions according to the annexed Scale, may be given in the following cases; viz.— **Rank of Officer and Circumstance of his Case.**

i. If the Officer held the rank of a General Officer.

ii. If the Officer was *killed in action*,—or died of his *wounds* within six months after being wounded in action,—in either of which cases, and in those only, the special Pension fixed in the annexed Scale may be allowed.

iii. If the Officer died while serving on *Full-Pay;* provided he had served *ten* years on Full-Pay.

If, however, the Officer died from the effects of foreign service, then, provided he had served *seven* years,—was in good health when he married,—and

it be clearly shewn, that the disease which occasioned his death resulted from such service alone, and did not arise from constitutional predisposition, nor was brought on by any misconduct, or by any circumstances over which the Officer himself had control.

iv. If the Officer died on *Retired Full-Pay,* or on *Half-Pay,* having actually served 10 years on Full-Pay;—provided he married before he was placed on Half-Pay; and provided his retirement was occasioned by any of the following circumstances; viz.—

a. By reduction of Establishment.

b. By wounds received in action.

c. By ill-health contracted on foreign service.

d. By exchange to Half-Pay on being appointed to a Staff or Garrison situation.

In the above cases, if the Officer married before 1st January, 1831, he will not be subject to the condition of having served *ten years* on Full-Pay; but his Widow will be considered eligible for the Pension List, without reference to the length of her Husband's service, if the marriage took place before his retirement.

If the marriage took place after the retirement of the Officer, and before the 25th December, 1825, then, provided he had served three years on Full-Pay as a Commissioned Officer in the Land Forces.

If the marriage took place after the retirement of the Officer, and after the 24th December, 1825, then provided he had served three years on Full-Pay as a Commissioned Officer, and provided the marriage shall have taken place within *eight* years after the Officer's retirement upon *Full-Pay,* or within *ten* years after his being placed upon *Half-Pay.*

e. By retirement upon Half-Pay to enable him to receive the appointment of *Staff Officer of Pensioners.*

In the event of such Officer's dying while holding the appointment above mentioned, he is to be considered, with reference to his Widow's claim to Pension, as a Full-Pay Officer;—but, if in receipt of Half-Pay, and not holding the appointment of Staff Officer of Pensioners at the time of his death, he is to be considered as a Half-Pay Officer.

f. By retirement upon Half-Pay to enable him to receive the appointment of *Barrack Master.*

In the event of his marrying subsequently to his going upon Half-Pay, then, provided he shall live three years after his marriage, and at the time of his death shall have completed a continued service of Twenty years, of which not less than ten shall have been on Full-Pay in the Army.

g. By retirement upon Half-Pay to enable him to receive the appointment of *Adjutant of Militia,* subject to the same restrictions as a Staff Officer of Pensioners.

h. By retirement on Half-Pay of the next effective rank above his Regimental rank, under General Orders, dated the 25th April and 27th December, 1826, and 27th October, 1834; or under any General Order in which the claims of Widows to Pension are recognised.

i. By retirement upon Half-Pay in the cases of Quarter-Masters, Veterinary Surgeons, and Medical Officers, in consequence of the completion of certain periods of service, under Regulations established for the retirement of those classes of Officers.

k. By retirement upon Full-Pay under the Regulation authorising a limited establishment of Retired Full-Pay Officers.

l. By the retirement, of the Officer for his *own personal convenience*—although not in consequence of reduction, or ill-health; provided he had married three years at least *before* he retired,—had actually served twenty years on Full-Pay,—and that his retirement to Half-Pay was not occasioned by his own misconduct.

m. If the Officer *married after his retirement upon Half-Pay;* provided he had previously served at least twenty years on Full-Pay, and had been obliged to retire in consequence of disability from wounds received in action, or ill-health contracted on Foreign Service; and provided he shall live three years after his marriage.

Retired and Veteran Officers.

3. Officers *on the Retired List* of Invalids, and Veteran, or Garrison Battalions and Companies receiving Full-Pay will be considered, in reference to their Widows' claims to Pensions as Half-Pay Officers.

Officers raised from the Ranks.

4. In all calculations of length of service necessary, in the preceding cases, to render a Widow eligible for the Pension List, if the Officer had been raised from the ranks, three years of his service previously to his obtaining a Commission, may, in cases of Officers dying subsequently to the 8th November, 1845, be reckoned as equivalent to two of service as an Officer.

Length of Service of such Officers.

5. In those cases in which, under the provisions of this Regulation, the Widow of an Officer who had been raised from the ranks would not be entitled to a Pension, The Secretary at War may exercise his discretion in recommending the grant of a Pension; provided the deceased Officer's actual service in all ranks, had exceeded ten years.

WIDOWS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE PENSION LIST.

6. A Widow shall *not be eligible* to be placed on the *Pension List* under any of the following circumstances,—which are applicable to all ranks; viz.—

i. If her husband died *within one year* after his marriage, although he may have completed the terms of service required by this Regulation.—Exceptions may, however, be allowed in cases of Officers killed in action, or dying of wounds within six months after being wounded;—and also in case the Officer died a violent death in the execution of some act of military duty,—or died on Foreign Service, or in any Colony abroad from the effects of climate;—provided he married when in good health, and in the active execution of his military duty. **Period of Death.**

ii. If he took the *regulated difference on exchanging* to Half-Pay; unless he had been previously placed on Half-Pay under circumstances which rendered his Widow eligible for the Pension List, and had paid the difference on being restored to Full-Pay; provided, however, that his last retirement to Half-Pay was occasioned by wounds, or by infirmities contracted on foreign service, which rendered him incapable of active military duty. **Difference on Exchange.**

iii. If he had been guilty of any fraudulent misapplication of the public money, discovered and proved in the settlement of his accounts. **Peculation.**

iv. If he had been guilty of *Bigamy*—or if, having married before the 1st January, 1831, the Widow was living in a state of separation from her husband at the time of his death, and was not wholly or in part maintained at his expense,—or if, having married after the 31st December, 1830, either of the parties was living at the time of the Officer's death, in a disreputable state of separation. **Bigamy.**

v. If the Officer died in the service of a *Foreign State*, unless serving with The Queen's permission. **Service of a Foreign State.**

Declining Service.

vi. If the Officer, being capable of service, had, at his own solicitation, been *excused from serving*, when called upon; provided he was officially warned, that his Widow would thereby forfeit the Pension; or if he had been passed over in a Brevet on such account.

Period of Marriage—Age.

vii. If the Officer married on or before the 31st December, 1830, and was, at the time of marriage *sixty-five* years of age—or if he married after the above date, and was at the time of marriage *sixty* years of age.

Temporary Rank.

viii. If the Officer was placed upon Half-Pay with *temporary rank* only.

Other Pensions.

ix. If the Widow shall receive any *other Pension, Provision, or Allowance* from the Public, on account of her husband's military services.

Widow Re-marrying.

7. In all cases, a Widow re-marrying after the 31st December, 1830, shall forfeit her Pension from the date of her re-marriage, whether her first marriage had taken place before that date, or subsequently thereto.

Officers to notify their Marriage.

8. Every Officer, whether on Full or Half-Pay, shall,—in order to facilitate the decision upon the claim of his Family, after his decease, to the benefit of this Regulation—notify his marriage *within six months* of its taking place, to the War Office, according to the Form No. 4, annexed to this Regulation.

Scotch Marriages.

With respect to marriages contracted in Scotland, none will be admitted, for the purposes of this Regulation, which cannot be proved either by an extract of the Register of the Kirk Session, or other legal record of the place in which the marriage shall have been celebrated,—or by an acknowledgment of a Marriage to be transmitted to The Secretary at War, made and subscribed by the parties themselves *in Scotland*, in presence of a Magistrate, according to the annexed Form, No. 5.

9. To enable The Secretary at War to submit the Widow's claim to The Queen, a Declaration must be transmitted to the Agent of the Regiment to which her late Husband belonged, agreeably to the annexed Form, (No. 1, 2, or 3, according to the circumstances of the case,) together with the documents therein pointed out; in order that the Agent may lay them before the Colonel for his recommendation, previously to their being submitted to The Secretary at War. The Colonel is held responsible that the claim so recommended by him is deserving of favourable consideration. **Mode of Application for Pensions.**

10. The Widow's Pension will in general commence from the date of her Husband's death; but the claim must, if the Widow reside within the United Kingdom, be established by the production of satisfactory documents in support of it, *within one year after the death* of the Officer. If, however, the Widow be living with her Husband at a Foreign Station when he dies, the commencement of her Pension will be governed by the date at which her application, accompanied by the proper Certificates, is transmitted:—and if any unnecessary delay has taken place, the Pension will be given, not from the date of the Officer's death, but from such period as, under the circumstances of the case, The Secretary at War may recommend. **Date of Commencement of Pension.**

11. If the claim of a Widow to Pension shall not be established *before her death,* the amount of Pension to which she would have been entitled if living, shall not be allowed to her Representatives. **No Grant to Representatives.**

12. Pensions to Widows of Regimental and Medical Staff Officers shall not be given according to any *Brevet* rank which their husbands may have held, but according to the Regimental or Staff Commission by which they received Pay. **Brevet Rank.**

SPECIAL PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO RELATIVES OF OFFICERS.

Widows.

Gratuity to Widow.

1. If an Officer be *killed in action,* or die of his *wounds within six months* after being wounded, and leave a Widow or Children, or both, a Gratuity of one year's Pay of the Regimental Commission held by him, may be given to his Widow in addition to her Pension, and one-third of the amount of such Gratuity to each of his legitimate Children under age and unmarried.

Mother.

Annuity to Mother.

2. If such Officer leave no Widow, nor legitimate Child, an annual Allowance, equal to the ordinary rate of Widow's Pension attached to the Regimental rank of the Officer, may be granted to his *Mother*;—provided she be a *Widow* and in distressed circumstances, and was mainly dependant upon the Officer for support; but if the Mother shall be herself in receipt of a Pension as an Officer's Widow, or shall have any other Provision of any kind from the Public, no Allowance under this Regulation shall be made to her on account of her Son, unless she relinquish such Pension or Provision. In the event of her re-marrying, any Allowance that may have been granted to her shall cease.

Sister.

3. If the Officer shall have left no Widow, legitimate Child, nor Mother, but shall have left a *Sister* or *Sisters*, being Orphans, having no Parent nor surviving Brother, and having been dependant for support upon the Officer, an Allowance, equal to the ordinary rate of Widow's Pension, may be granted to such Sister, or to such Sisters collectively, under extraordinary and special circumstances, to be judged of by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; but the Allowance in such case shall cease when the Person receiving it shall marry, or shall be in any other manner sufficiently provided for. **Annuity to Sister.**

COMPASSIONATE LIST.

Children of Officers.

If Widow be entitled to Pension.

1. Allowances on the Compassionate List to the legitimate Children of deceased Officers, may be given in those cases in which the Widow of the Officer would be entitled to be placed on the Pension List; provided it be shewn, that the Children have no other Allowance, Pension, or Provision from the Government; and that their pecuniary circumstances, and those of their family, are so limited, that they actually require assistance from the Compassionate Fund.

Applications for Compassionate Allowances should specify the particulars pointed out in the Form annexed, No. 6.

Value of Father's Services.

2. The fund being limited to an annual sum, the claims of the Children will be considered according to the length, nature, and merit of the services performed by the Father; and as far as the decision upon claims can be governed by Regulation, they will be recommended to Her Majesty in the following order viz.;—

1st. Children of Officers killed in action.
2nd. Orphans, having neither Father nor Mother.
3rd. Children of Officers dying on Foreign Service.
4th. Children of Officers dying on Full-Pay at Home.
5th. Children of Officers dying on Half-Pay.

3. The Allowances granted to the *Sons* of Officers may be continued until they attain the *Age of Eighteen,* or are otherwise previously provided for;—and those to the *Daughters* may be continued until they marry, or attain the *Age of Twenty-one,* whichever shall first happen, and no longer;—except in very special cases, in which it shall be shewn, that such Sons or Daughters are afflicted with any mental or bodily infirmity, rendering them incapable of making any exertion for their own support; and that they are still in distressed circumstances. **Period of Allowances.**

4. The aggregate amount of the foregoing Allowances granted to the family of any Officer killed in action, including the Widow's Pension, if he leave one, shall in no case exceed the rates specified in the Scale hereunto annexed;—and in the case of Officers not killed in action, shall not exceed for the Family of a General Officer £300 a year—or for the Family of any other Officer the rate of the Half-Pay attached to his Rank. **Aggregate Amount of Allowances.**

Form No. 1.

Required for placing a General Officer's Widow on the Pension List.

I, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was lawfully married* at on the day of to late a General in Her Majesty's Service, who† ; that ever since his decease I have continued a Widow, and am so at this present time; and that I have no Pension, Allowance, or Provision from Government. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV., cap. 62.

Signature of the Widow _____

Her Place of Residence _____

Declared and subscribed before me at , this day of .

Signature of the Magistrate _____

Place or County for which he acts _____

I do hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the particulars stated in the above Declaration are true, and I do therefore humbly recommend Mrs. as a deserving object of Her Majesty's Royal bounty.

Given under my hand this day of .

_____ *Adjutant General.*

* Annex the Certificate of Marriage, or a copy thereof, certified by the Minister of the parish in which the ceremony was performed.

† Insert when and where the Officer died, or was killed, and his age; and if not killed, the cause of his death.

Form No. 2.

Required for placing on the Pension List the Widow of an Officer under the Rank of Major-General.

I, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I was lawfully married* at on the day of to late a in the Regiment of who died at on the day of aged years; that ever since his decease I have continued a Widow, and am so at this present time; and that I have no Pension, Allowance, or Provision from Government. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV., cap. 62.

Signature of the Widow _____

Her Place of Residence _____

Declared and subscribed before me at , this day of .

Signature of the Magistrate _____

Place or County for which he acts _____

We do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that was the lawful Wife of

---

* Annex the Certificate of Marriage, or a copy thereof, certified by the Minister of the parish in which the ceremony was performed.

who†

; and we do humbly recommend her as a deserving object of Her Majesty's Royal bounty.

Given under our hands this day of .

‡ _____ { *The Colonel to sign here.*

_____ { *The Agent to sign here.*

---

† Insert when and where the Officer died, or was killed; and if not killed, the cause of his death.

‡ When the Colonel's signature cannot be procured, that of the Commanding Officer is required. Widows of Staff Officers are to be recommended by the Officer under whose command their late husbands were serving at the time of their death.

Form No. 3.

Required for placing on the Pension List the Widow of an Officer who died on Half-Pay, or Retired Full-Pay.

I, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I was lawfully married* at on the day of to late a on Half-Pay of the Regiment of who died at on the day of aged years; that ever since his decease I have continued a Widow, and am so at this present time; and that I have no Pension, Allowance, or Provision from Government. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV., cap. 62.

Signature of the Widow } _____

Her Place of Residence } _____

Declared and subscribed before me at , this day of .

Signature of the Magistrate } _____

Place or County for which he acts } _____

N.B.—If the marriage of the parties took place *before the Officer was placed on Half-Pay*, the following Certificate

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* Annex a certified copy of the parochial Register of the Marriage. Certificates of the Officer's age, and the date and cause of his death, should also be annexed.

must be filled up and signed in the manner pointed out below; but if the marriage took place after the Officer was placed on Half-Pay, the Certificate is not required.

We do hereby certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that now residing at was the lawful Wife of , who formerly on served Full-Pay as a in the Regiment of , and died at on Half-Pay of the Regiment of on the ; wherefore we do humbly recommend her as a deserving object of Her Majesty's Royal bounty.

Given under our hands this day of .

To be signed by the Colonel and Agent of the Corps in which the Officer last served.† _____

† When the Colonel's signature cannot be procured, that of the Commanding Officer is required. Widows of Staff Officers are to be recommended by the Officer under whose command their late husbands were serving at the time of their death

Form No. 4.

(*Date*)_____

Report of an Officer's Marriage, made for the purpose of its being recorded at the War Office, with a view to facilitate the Settlement of any Claim that may be made on behalf of the Officer's Family, in the event of his Death.

Officer's Name	
Officer's Age at the time of Marriage	
Regiment to which he belongs	
Maiden Names of the Lady, *at full length*	
The Lady's Age at the time of Marriage	
Date of Marriage . . .	
Place where the Ceremony was performed . . .	
Names of the Officiating Clergyman, and subscribing Witnesses	

*Signature of the Officer*_____

His Place of Residence, if he is not serving on Full-Pay _____

Form No. 5.

Applicable to Marriages in Scotland only.

We, the subscribing parties, viz., A. B. (*here mention the Name of the Officer, his Rank, and the Regiment to which he belongs*) and C. D. of (*here give the Lady's designation*) hereby declare, and do certify to The Secretary at War, that we are lawfully married persons.

(Signed) A. B.
C. D.

Made and subscribed in my presence at ,
on the day of .

(Signed) E. F.,
J. P. for the County of .

Form No. 6.

_____*Class.*

Particulars required to be stated by Persons claiming Allowances from the Compassionate Fund.

Name and Rank of the Officer deceased	
Regiment to which he belonged at the time of his Death; and whether he died on Full or Half-Pay.	
Names and Dates of Birth of Children . . . . . N.B.—Certificates of their Baptism must be annexed; and if their Mother be not living, a Certificate of their Parents' Marriage must also be annexed.	
Situation in which they are left, and their means of support	
Recommendation of an Officer of Rank, or person of respectability, who is well acquainted with the family, and can certify that they are in such pecuniary distress as to require assistance; and that they are proper and deserving objects for relief from a Fund established for compassionate purposes	

SCALE referred to in the

RANK OF THE OFFICERS.	Widow's Pension.	Special Pensions in cases of Officers Killed in Action. To the Widow, in lieu of the Ordinary Pension.	To the Mother or Sisters.
	£		£
General Officers	120	According to the circumstances of the case	120
REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.			
Colonels, not being also General Officers	90	£ 200	90
Lieutenant-Colonels of the Foot Guards			
Majors of the Foot Guards			
Lieutenant-Colonels	80	200	80
Majors	70	120	70
Captains	50	70	50
Paymasters			
Lieutenants	40	60	40
Adjutants			
Second Lieutenants	36	46	36
Cornets			
Ensigns			
Quarter-Masters			
Regimental Chaplains, married prior to 1796, and in the receipt of the Reduced Allowance of 4*s.* a day at the time of their deaths	30	..	..
Veterinary Surgeons	30	40	30
Ditto, dying subsequently to 7th of October, 1846	40	50	40
MEDICAL OFFICERS.*			
Inspectors-General of Hospitals	80	200	80
Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals	60	90	60
Assistant Inspectors of Hospitals	50	70	50
Staff Surgeons, First Class			
Surgeon Majors of the Regiments of Foot Guards			
Surgeons (Staff or Regimental)	45	55	45
Purveyors			
Assistant Surgeons	40	50	40
Deputy Purveyors	30	40	30
STAFF AND GARRISON OFFICERS.			
Chaplains to the Forces	50	..	..
District Paymasters			
Provost Marshals, commissioned as such			
Other Staff or Garrison Officers	According to the Regimental com-		

* The Widows of Half-Pay Medical Officers holding any commission rates of Pension specified in the Scale

preceding Regulation.

Compassionate Allowances to Legitimate Children.		Aggregate Amount of Allowances to the Family of any one Officer not to exceed	
If the Officer was Killed in Action.	If the Officer was not Killed in Action.	If Killed in Action.	If not Killed in Action.
Each per Annum.	Each per Annum.		
£ £	£ £	£	£
25 to 40	16 to 20	500	300
18 ,, 25	14 ,, 16	350	Not exceeding the annual amount of the Half-Pay attached to the rank of the Officer.
16 ,, 20	12 ,, 14	250	
12 ,, 16	9 ,, 12	150	
8 ,, 14	5 ,, 10	100	
8 ,, 14	5 ,, 10	80	
.. ..	5 ,, 10	..	
8 ,, 14	5 ,, 10	65	
8 ,, 14	5 ,, 10	80	
16 ,, 20	12 ,, 14	350	
12 ,, 16	9 ,, 12	200	
12 ,, 16	9 ,, 12	150	
12 ,, 16	9 ,, 12	125	
8 ,, 14	5 ,, 10	100	
8 ,, 14	5 ,, 10	65	
.. ..	9 ,, 12	..	

missions which they held when placed on Half-Pay.

giving a rank not included in the above Scale, may, if eligible, have the annexed to the Warrant of 13th June, 1826.

PENSIONS OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

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1. ALL Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers enlisted before the 24th May, 1847, shall, as regards their claim to pension, be entitled to every benefit (not forfeited by misconduct) which they can claim under any Warrants, or Regulations, which were in force at the time of their original enlistment.

Former Warrants in force.

2. No soldier can demand his discharge until the expiration of his engagement, as a *matter of right*, either with, or without a pension; but discharge may be granted—

Ground of Discharge.

i. On account of incapacity for further service.

ii. In consequence of reduction of the Military Establishment.

iii. As an indulgence upon certain conditions.

3. The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital are charged with the application of those rules which are to govern the ordinary grants of pension. But the Commissioners shall not, without the concurrence of The Secretary at War, act upon any discharge which shall not have been

Ordinary Grants by Chelsea Commissioners.

completed according to the form prescribed by The Secretary at War; nor upon such discharge unless it be brought before them within six months after the date on which the soldier shall have quitted the Service.

Special Grants.

4. Such special deviations from those general rules as are hereinafter expressed, or as may appear advisable to Her Majesty, will be made by The Secretary at War, with whom alone it rests to interpret the true intent and meaning of any passage in the Regulations on which a doubt may arise.

Disability.

5. The pecuniary benefits attaching to cases of disability, are expressly and strictly to be limited to disability caused in and by the Service.

Increase of Pension.

6. The amount of pension granted by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital shall not exceed the rates fixed by this Regulation. In special cases however, of men whose disabilities shall have increased subsequently to their leaving the Service, the Commissioners may reconsider such cases, if any peculiar circumstances justifying such a proceeding snall occur, and be brought forward within two years after the original grant of pension was made.

Soldiers Discharged on account of Incapacity for further Service.

Permanent Pensions.

7. Permanent pensions shall be granted to men discharged in consequence of being rendered incapable of further service by wounds or injuries received in action, according to the following Scales:— **Wounds received in Action.**

1st. To Europeans enlisted previously to the 2nd March, 1833.

RANK.	First Degree. Men losing *two limbs*, or *both eyes*, from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be *totally incapable* of earning a livelihood, and to require the assistance and care of some other person.				Second Degree. Men rendered *incapable* of earning a livelihood but not requiring the care of another person.				Third Degree. Men able to contribute in a *small degree* towards a livelihood.				Fourth Degree. Men able to contribute *materially* towards a livelihood, although unfit for the ordinary duties of the Service.			
	From		To		From		To		From		To		From		To	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Serjeant .	2	6	3	6	2	0	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	0	1	6
Corporal .	2	0	3	0	1	6	2	0	1	0	1	6	0	9	1	0
Private .	1	6	2	0	1	0	1	6	0	9	1	0	0	6	0	9

In cases of *severe wounds* or *injuries* received in *action*, the pension shall be fixed, according to the rates in the foregoing Scale, by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, who will grant the lowest or the highest, or any intermediate rate, according to the *degree* of the injury received,—the *length* of the soldier's previous service,—his *character*,—or any peculiar circumstances attending his conduct at the time the wound was received.

2nd. To Europeans enlisted subsequently to the 1st March, 1833; and Black Soldiers discharged from Corps raised for Service in the West Indies and Africa.

	RANK.	First Degree. Men losing *two limbs* or *both eyes*, from wounds, or being so severely wounded as to be *totally incapable* of earning a livelihood, and to require the assistance and care of some other person.		Second Degree. Men rendered *incapable* by wounds, of earning a livelihood, but not requiring the aid of another person.	Third Degree. Men able to contribute towards earning a livelihood, although rendered by wounds unfit for the ordinary duties of a Soldier.	
		From	To		From	To
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Europeans.	Serjeant .	2 6	3 0	2 0	1 3	1 8
	Corporal .	1 10	2 4	1 6	1 0	1 3
	Private .	1 6	2 0	1 2	0 8	1 0
		s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	
Blacks.	Serjeant .	1 0		0 10	0 8	
	Corporal .	0 10		0 8	0 7	
	Private .	0 9		0 7	0 6	

In cases of extreme suffering from wounds received in action, by Non-commissioned Officers or soldiers of long service, or of gallant conduct in the field, a sum not exceeding *sixpence* a day to European soldiers, enlisted subsequently to the 1st March, 1833, and *threepence* a day to Black soldiers, without reference to the date of enlistment, may be granted, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, with the consent of The Secretary at War, as Her Majesty's Royal bounty, in addition to the pension which may have been awarded by the said Commissioners.

8. Men who shall become totally blind from unavoidable causes, other than wounds, but clearly attributable to the Military Service alone, shall be entitled to permanent pensions, according to the following Scale:— Blindness.

	European Soldiers. From		European Soldiers. To		Black Soldiers.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Private	0	9	1	0	0	9
Corporal, having served 7 years as such . . .	1	0	1	3	0	10
Serjeant, having served as a Non-commissioned Officer 10 years, and not less than 5 years as a Serjeant	1	3	2	0	1	0

If the soldier shall have served more than 14 years in the Infantry, or more than 17 years in the Cavalry, and be discharged with a constitution impaired by the effects of Colonial service, besides being afflicted with total blindness, an increase to the above rates, not exceeding, for a

	European Soldiers. d.	Black Soldiers. d.
Private	3	1½
Non-commissioned Officer . . .	4	2

may be added by the Commissioners, with the consent of The Secretary at War.

No soldier shall be discharged for the loss of an eye only, whether it be the right or the left; but if a soldier shall have lost one eye by a wound in action, or by the effects of service, and shall receive other wounds or injuries in action, or be otherwise so disabled as to render his discharge necessary, the loss of an eye shall be taken into consideration in fixing the pension at such a rate as his combined wounds or disabilities may entitle him to receive.

Discharge after certain Periods of Service.

9. Men discharged after 21 years' service in the Infantry, or 24 years' service in the Cavalry, shall be entitled to pensions according to the following Scales :—

1st. To Europeans enlisted previously to the 2nd March, 1833, *and discharged unfit for the ordinary duties of a Soldier, in consequence of disabilities contracted in and by the Service.*

		After Years of Service.	Rates. s.	d.	
Privates . . .	Cavalry	24	1	0	a day
		28	1	2	,,
	Infantry	21	1	0	,,
		25	1	2	,,

2nd. To Europeans enlisted subsequently to the 1st March, 1833, *and discharged after completing* 21 *years' service in the Infantry, or* 24 *years' in the Cavalry, at their own request or for the public service, and to Black Soldiers.*

	European.	Black.
Privates .	8*d.* to 1*s.* a day .	6*d.* a day.

The increase for Europeans from the minimum shall be in each case ½*d.* a day, for every year of actual service completed beyond 21 years in the Infantry, or 24 years in the Cavalry; but in no case shall the maximum be exceeded, except by the addition of reward for good conduct.

European Serjeants-Major, Quarter-Master Serjeants, Troop Serjeants-Major, Colour Serjeants, Serjeants, and Corporals, shall have their pensions computed, according to the dates of their enlistment; and Black Non-commissioned Officers, without reference to the date of enlistment, at the same rate as privates, with the following addition for every *year* of service as Non-commissioned Officers :—

	European. d.		s.	d.
Serjeants-Major . .	2½	Total pension not to exceed	2	6
Quarter-Master Serjeants	2		2	3
Troop Serjeants-Major Colour Serjeants, Serjeants . . .	1		2	0
Corporals	0½		1	6

	Black. d.		s.	d.
Serjeants . . .	0½	Total pension not to exceed .	1	4
Corporals . . .	0¼		1	0

Provided always, that the Non-commissioned Officer shall have served 24 years in the Cavalry, or 21 years in the Infantry, and shall have been discharged as a Non-commissioned Officer, having served without interruption as such for the *three years* immediately preceding his discharge. And no Non-commissioned Officer shall receive the aforesaid superior rates, if discharged whilst holding an inferior rank.

Men incapable of earning a Livelihood.

10. To men enlisted subsequently to the 1st March, 1833, and discharged after 21 years' service in the Infantry and 24 years' service in the Cavalry, for disabilities contracted in and by the Service, which not only unfit them for the ordinary duties of soldiers, but which render them incapable of earning a livelihood, the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital may grant a temporary increase of pension to each rank to the following extent:—

	European. s.	d.	Black. s.	d.	
Private	0	3	0	1	a day
Corporal	0	4	0	1⅓	„
Serjeant	0	6	0	2½	„

The aggregate pension, however, is in no case to exceed the maximum granted in Article 9; and such increase is only to be granted for one year, and to be renewed thereafter by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, with the consent of The Secretary at War, for such period as they may, under the circumstances of the case, conceive proper, on evidence of the Pensioner's continued incapacity to earn a livelihood.

Permanent Disabilities.

11. Soldiers discharged on account of permanent disabilities contracted in and by the Service after 14, but under 21 years in the Infantry, or after 17, but under 24 years in the Cavalry, shall be entitled to receive pensions at the following rates; viz.—

	European Soldiers.					Blacks.		
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Serjeant .	0	9	to	1	3	0	5	a day
Corporal .	0	7	to	1	0	0	4	„
Private . .	0	7	to	0	9	0	3½	„

such pensions being granted either permanently or conditionally, according as the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital shall in their discretion consider the nature of the disability to warrant. Provided, however, that in the case of a Serjeant or Corporal discharged as such, his service shall have been at least of 5 years' duration in the rank of a Non-commissioned Officer.

The precise amount of pension shall be regulated by the time the soldier may have served,—the climate in which he may have been serving,—the degree of the disability as affecting his means of earning a livelihood,—and his good conduct while serving.

The temporary pensions which may have been awarded by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, to men discharged as unfit for the ordinary duties of a soldier on account of disabilities contracted in and by the service, previously to the completion of 14 Syears' ervice in the Infantry, or of 17 years' in the Cavalry, may, under extraordinary circumstances of extreme suffering, or of permanent incapacity to earn a sufficient livelihood, be made permanent, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, by The Secretary at War. Special Change to permanent Pension.

Temporary Pensions, or Gratuities in lieu thereof.

12. Men discharged previously to the completion of 21 years' service in the Infantry, or of 24 years' service in the Cavalry, on account of their being unfit for the ordinary duties of a soldier, in consequence of disability contracted in and by the Service, may be allowed temporary pensions according to the following Scale; viz.— Men unfit for Ordinary Duty.

	Europeans. 6*d.* a Day.	Blacks. 1½*d.* a Day.
Under 7 years' service . .	from 1 to 18 months.	from 1 to 2 years.
Above 7 but under 10 years' service	from 1 to 2 years.	from 2 to 3 years.
Above 10 but under 14 years' service in the Infantry, or under 17 years' in the Cavalry	from 2 to 3 years.	from 3 to 5 years.
Above 14 but under 21 years' service in the Infantry, and above 17 but under 24 years' in the Cavalry . .	from 3 to 5 years.	from 5 to 7 years.

In severe cases of disability or injury, resulting entirely from Military duty, or from the effects of climate, under Renewal of temporary Pension.

21 years' service in the Infantry, or under 24 years' service in the Cavalry, the temporary pension may be renewed by The Secretary at War for such further period as the special circumstances of the case may, in his judgment, warrant.

Addition to Pension.

A Non-commissioned Officer, who shall have served continuously as such, at least 3 years in the rank he held when discharged, may be allowed an addition not exceeding the following rates; viz.—

	Europeans.		Blacks.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Corporal	0	2	0	0½
Serjeant	0	4	0	1

to the temporary pension which would have been granted to him if he had been discharged as a private.

Gratuities.

In special cases, where it may be considered more advantageous to the European soldier's interests that a gratuity in money, proportioned to the length of his services, and the duration of the temporary pension awarded, should be given instead of the temporary pension, a sum, varying from £1 to £30, may be allowed by the Commissioners, if the soldier appear personally before them, or by The Secretary at War, if the soldier be discharged without being examined personally by the Commissioners; but in every instance the gratuity shall be paid to the soldier, only after his arrival at the place of his intended future residence.

Soldiers Discharged on Reduction.

Permanent Pension on Reduction.

13. Permanent pensions shall be allowed to men discharged without disability, in consequence of the reduction, or disbandment, of their Regiments, after a service of 21

years in the Infantry, or of 24 years in the Cavalry; and the rates shall in no case, exceed those granted by this Warrant, according to the date of their enlistment, to men discharged as unfit for the ordinary duties of a soldier, and shall be proportioned to the length of the man's service, and his merits as a soldier.

Temporary Pension on Reduction.

14. Temporary pensions, or the gratuities in lieu thereof, according to the Scales in Article 12, may also be granted, at the discretion of the Commissioners, to men discharged, without disability, for the convenience of the Public Service, in consequence of the reduction or disbandment of their Regiments, after a service of 14, but under 21 years, in the Infantry, or after 17, but under 24 years' service, in the Cavalry, and such men shall be eligible to re-enter the Service, according to the rule laid down in Article 27.

Soldiers Discharged as an Indulgence.

By Purchase.

15. Soldiers of good character may be allowed to purchase discharge, or to obtain free discharge or discharge to pension at their own request, upon the terms specified in the Scale given in Article 17, if they have served the requisite period; but the number of the men to be annually discharged, and the selection of the individuals, shall be governed by such instructions as the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of The Secretary at War, may from time to time give for extending, or limiting the numbers, or for wholly suspending the permission.

Permanent Pension of 10*d.* in certain cases.

16. European private soldiers enlisted *before the 2nd March*, 1833, who shall have completed 21 years' service

in the Infantry, or 24 years' service in the Cavalry shall be allowed, if discharged at their own request, a permanent pension of 10*d.* a day.

Discharge of Non-commissioned Officers.

When a Non-commissioned Officer is discharged at his own request, a diminution of 2*d.* a day shall be made in all ranks from the rate of the pension to which he would otherwise be entitled for actual service, if discharged for the public convenience.

Discharges, Free or by Purchase; Registry for deferred Pension.

17. Soldiers may be allowed to purchase or obtain their discharge upon the following conditions:—

	Europeans.		Blacks.
	Cavalry. £	Infantry. £	£
Under 7 years' actual service, without a distinguishing mark . .	30	20	12
Ditto, with one distinguishing mark	25	18	11
After 7 years' actual service, without a distinguishing mark . .	25	18	9
Ditto, with one distinguishing mark	20	15	8
After 10 years' actual service, without a distinguishing mark . .	21	15	7
Ditto, with one distinguishing mark	15	10	5
Ditto, with two distinguishing marks	10	5	3
After 12 years' actual service, without a distinguishing mark . .	15	10	5
Ditto, with one distinguishing mark	10	5	3
Ditto, with two distinguishing marks	5	Free.	Free.
After 14 years' actual service, without a distinguishing mark . .	12	5	3
Ditto, with one distinguishing mark	5	Free.	Free.
Ditto, with two distinguishing marks After 16 years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark . .	Free, with right of registry for deferred pension of 4*d.* a day, upon attaining 50 years of age.		
After 15 years' actual service, with three distinguishing marks . After 16 years' actual service, with two distinguishing marks, having possessed the second at least 12 months	Free, with right of registry for deferred pension of 6*d.* a day, upon attaining 50 years of age.		
After 15 years' actual service, without a distinguishing mark . .	6	Free.	Free.
After 16 years' actual service, without a distinguishing mark . .	Free.		

Soldiers serving with Regiments in the Australian Colonies, who are desirous of becoming settlers in those Colonies, may, subject to such instructions as shall from time to time be given, be permitted to obtain discharge at their own request upon the following terms:— Discharges, &c. of Soldiers becoming Settlers in Australia.

Under 7 years' actual service, upon payment of					£20.	
Above 7	ditto	ditto			£10.	
8	ditto	ditto			£7.	
9	ditto	ditto			£4.	
10	ditto	Free discharge.				
11	ditto	ditto, and pay for 3 months.				
12	ditto	ditto,	ditto	6	,,	
13	ditto	ditto,	ditto	9	,,	
14	ditto	ditto,	ditto	12	,,	
15	ditto	ditto,	ditto	12	,,	with

right of registry for a deferred pension of 4*d.* a day, on attaining 60 years of age.

Above 16 years' actual service, free discharge and pay for 12 months, with right of registry for a deferred pension of 6*d* a day, on attaining 60 years of age.

When it is the intention of an European Soldier enlisted *subsequently to the 1st March,* 1833, or a Black at whatever time enlisted, who has been permitted to obtain a free discharge at his own request, to settle in any other of Her Majesty's Colonies, he may, if in good health, be allowed, in furtherance of that object, by The Secretary at War, a gratuity proportioned to the length of his services, according to the following Scale; but this gratuity shall be paid to him only in the Colony in which he proposes to settle, and in such manner and at such times, but within eighteen months after his arrival, as shall be deemed best for his interests by the General Officer in command of the Station, or by the Governor of the Colony; but the permission to settle in the Colonies will of course be governed by the instructions of The Secretary of State for the Colonies. Gratuities to Men embarked after 1st March 1833, and of Black Soldiers, becoming Settlers not in Australia.

Cavalry.	Infantry.	Europeans. Privt.	Corp.	Serj.	Blacks. Privt.	Corp.	Serj.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
After 15 years	After 12 years	10	15	20	6	9	12
17	14	12	18	24	7	10	14
18	15	14	20	28	8	12	16
19	16	16	24	32	9	13	18
20	17	18	27	36	10	15	20
21	18	20	30	40	11	16	22
22	19	24	36	48	12	18	24

provided that, in the case of the Corporal and Serjeant, he shall have served continuously 5 years immediately preceding his discharge in the rank he held when discharged.

Where grants of land in the Colonies can be made in addition to free discharges, the precise terms of the grant, and the most advantageous mode of paying the gratuity, shall be clearly explained to the soldier before he receives his discharge, and shall be registered in the Regimental Records. When a soldier who has received a free discharge, with or without a gratuity, has been settled three months, and is actually residing on his grant, and is industriously employed in clearing it, the Governor, under authority from The Secretary at War, may authorise the issue of a quarter's pension at 6*d.* a day for Europeans, and 5*d.* a day for Blacks, and may from time renew such issue for a period not exceeding in the whole one year.

Time for Deliberation.

18. In all cases of free discharge, a period of not less than thirty days, for the purpose of giving a soldier a sufficient time for deliberation, shall elapse between the soldier's application and the Commanding Officer's consent to recommend the discharge; and the prospect of permanent pension which the soldier will forfeit by accepting a free discharge at his own request, shall be clearly explained to him.

Rewards for Meritorious Service.

19. With the view of rewarding distinguished or meritorious service, and of promoting good conduct in the Army, a sum not exceeding £2000 a year may be granted in Annuities to Serjeants who are now, or who may be hereafter in the Service,—and such grants may be made, either while the men are serving, or after their discharge, with or without pension, in sums not exceeding £20, which may be held during service and together with pension. Annuities.

The Serjeants selected for this honorary distinction, to be entitled to receive and wear a Silver Medal, having on one side The Royal effigy, and on the other, the words "For Meritorious Service," and the name and Regiment of the Serjeant, with the date of the grant.

It shall rest with the Commander-in-Chief, to select the individuals whom he may recommend for this honourable mark of The Royal approbation.

20. With the view of further rewarding meritorious soldiers when discharged, and of encouraging good conduct in others while serving, a gratuity, in addition to the ordinary pension, may be granted upon discharge to certain men, who shall have served 21 years in the Infantry, or 24 years in the Cavalry. Gratuities with Pensions.

	Europeans.	Blacks.
	£	£
The Gratuity to a Serjeant, who shall have served 10 years as such, shall be	15	9
To a Corporal, who shall have served 7 years as such	10	6
To a Private	5	3

The Commanding Officer of every Regiment may annually recommend such individuals while serving, as he

shall consider will be best entitled to this gratuity when discharged, provided the amount recommended in any one year does not exceed the undermentioned sums; viz.—

	Europeans.	Blacks.
	£	£
For a Regiment of an Establishment of 700 Rank and File and upwards	30	18
Ditto under 700 Rank and File .	20	12

The men to be recommended, must have completed 21 years of actual service in the Infantry, or 24 years of actual service in the Cavalry; have never been convicted by a Court-Martial; and must have borne an irreproachable character; or, if not coming strictly within these latter conditions, must have particularly distinguished themselves by gallantry and zeal in the Service.

Soldiers recommended to receive, upon their discharge, the gratuities above mentioned for good conduct, shall, upon the Commander in-Chief's approval being given, be entitled to wear a silver medal, having on one side the words, "For Long Service and Good Conduct," and on the other side, in relief, the Royal Arms, with the name and rank of the soldier. This medal will be delivered to the soldier on parade by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and shall be worn by him during the remainder of his service.

If circumstances should prevent the discharged soldier from receiving the medal at the Regiment, it will be delivered to him in such other manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall think fit.

These gratuities will be paid under the directions of The Secretary at War, to whom the Commander-in-Chief will notify the individuals selected previously to their discharge. The names and services of the individuals receiving the gratuity shall be published in the Regimental

Orders; and The Secretary at War will notify them to the parishes to which the men belong, so far as practicable.

Good-Conduct Pay with Pension.

Soldiers not entitled to additional pay, and Black Soldiers.

21. European soldiers who, under the terms of their enlistment, are not entitled to additional pay for length of service, and Blacks, who by their good conduct shall have obtained one or more distinguishing marks, shall be entitled to have the full rate of good-conduct pay of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for six months immediately preceding their discharge, added to the rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a claim under the provisions of this Warrant. But the maximum for a private shall not exceed 1*s.* 3*d.*

As however, by Article 9, Corporals are entitled to an addition to the pension of a private of ½*d.* a day for every year they have served as Corporal, they will not be entitled also to have their good-conduct pay added to their pension on discharge; but they shall have the option of having their pensions computed as privates, with the addition of the good-conduct reward, or as Corporals under the rule in Article 9.

Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good-conduct pay for at least six months immediately preceding their discharge for disability, or by reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pension, or who shall be entitled only to temporary, or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital; and upon their attaining fifty years of age, shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension—

If discharged with one distinguishing mark, of	4*d.* a day.
If discharged after having been 12 months in possession of two distinguishing marks	5*d.* „
If discharged in possession of three distinguishing marks	6*d.* „

And this reward for former good conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge at their own request, as an indulgence after certain periods of service, as described in Article 20.

The distinction and the rewards for good conduct do not extend to Serjeants and other Non-commissioned Officers above the rank of Corporal; but if such Non-commissioned Officers be permitted to purchase their discharges, or to obtain free discharges at their own request, they will be admitted to the benefits of Article 20.

Soldiers entitled to claim additional Pay.

All soldiers now serving, who enlisted before the 2nd March, 1833, by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of service, become thereby entitled to claim all the advantages of good-conduct pay while serving; but as the Warrants which were in force at the time of their original enlistment, give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge than those which are to be granted to men enlisted after the 1st March, 1833, they will not be entitled to have their good-conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

In special cases, however, of men enlisted before the 2nd March, 1833, who, by their good conduct, have obtained one or more distinguishing marks, and who, after short service, may be discharged for disabilities, or by reduction, either with temporary or conditional, or permanent pensions, (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services to men enlisted after the 1st

March, 1833,) the good-conduct pay may, by the consent of The Secretary at War, be added to their pensions; and such men, if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea Hospital for the deferred pension, under the same Rules as the men enlisted after the 1st March, 1833.

All soldiers now in the Service, who enlisted since the 1st March, 1833, but before the 1st September, 1836, and have relinquished their right to the additional pay to which they were entitled, may have all the advantages acquired by good conduct with respect to pension on discharge, and to deferred pension, which are granted to soldiers enlisted on or after the 1st September, 1836.

Soldiers enlisted after the 2nd March, 1833, and before the 1st September, 1836, who have obtained distinguishing marks, without relinquishing additional pay for good-conduct pay, may have the same addition to their pensions for the number of distinguishing marks they may severally possess at the period of their discharge, as is allowed to men who have relinquished additional pay, and are in receipt of good-conduct pay.

Medical Examination of Soldiers claiming Pensions for Disability.

Other Report than that of Medical Officers of his Regiment.

22. In no case shall a soldier be pensioned for disability until his case shall have been reported upon by some other medical authority than the Medical Officers of the Regiment to which he belongs; and the principal Medical Officer, or Staff Surgeon, who has had under treatment at the General Hospital, the soldier who is required to appear personally before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, or before the Governors of Kilmainham Hospital, will attend on the day appointed for holding a

Board at Chelsea, or Kilmainham, with an abstract of his professional observations on the man's case; when the Board will decide upon the soldier's claim to pension.

Black Soldiers.

In the cases of Blacks, the soldier will appear before the Board of Officers assembled for the purpose of enquiring into the case; and the principal Medical Officer, or Staff Surgeon, who has had the man under treatment, will attend the Board on the day appointed by the proper authority in the Colony, with an abstract of his professional observations on the case; when the Board will report upon the soldier's claim to pension, for the consideration of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

Cases in which personal Appearance at Chelsea is dispensed with.

23. Soldiers who obtain permission to be discharged to pension at the own request for length of service and good conduct; and soldiers discharged as being disabled, if they have completed 21 years' service in the Infantry, or 24 years' service in the Cavalry, may be admitted on the Out-Pension List without appearing personally before the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, provided the Reports of the Regimental Boards, and the Discharges, be transmitted, through the Commander-in-Chief to The Secretary at War, who will signify to the Commissioners Her Majesty's pleasure for the pensioning of such soldiers, without their appearing personally before the Board, at such rate of pension as the Commissioners may determine; but no soldier shall be pensioned by the Commissioners without personal appearance, except under such dispensing authority conveyed to them by The Secretary at War.

Proceedings of Commissioners to be reported to The Secretary at War.

24. Immediately after each Board at Chelsea Hospital, a Return shall be forwarded by the Commissioners to The Secretary at War, shewing in detail the pensions which

have been granted, and the claims which have been refused at the Board. The Secretary at War, on receiving the Return, shall make such communications on the subject to the Commanding Officers of the Regiments from which the men shall have been discharged, and to the Parishes to which the men belong, as may in his judgment seem proper.

RULES FOR RECKONING SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION AND GRATUITY.

Date of Attestation, and Age of Soldier.

25. The date of attestation shall be the commencement of a soldier's service; which service shall reckon towards pension from the age of eighteen only.

The age specified in the Attestation shall be taken to be the real age; and the soldier shall in no case benefit by the subsequent discovery of any misrepresentation.

A soldier exchanging from Cavalry to Infantry, or from one regular service, to another, shall reckon his service according to the Regulations applicable to the Corps in which he may be serving when discharged.

But he shall not reckon as Military service any previous service in Her Majesty's Navy, nor any period during which he shall not be entitled to pay, according to the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

Continuous Service of Non-commissioned Officers.

26. No Non-commissioned Officer shall, on his discharge, have any claim to the allowance or pensions awarded to a Corporal or Serjeant, except for continuous service immediately preceding his discharge, in the rank he held when discharged; but if a Serjeant shall be discharged without having served continuously as Serjeant the full period prescribed by this Warrant to entitle him to the pension of that rank, he may be allowed to reckon as Corporal's service the whole of his continuous service

as a Non-commissioned Officer, to entitle him to the rate of pension allowed to the rank of Corporal; and antecedent service as a Non-commissioned Officer in a rank from which he may have been reduced, may be specially admitted to reckon as part of his continuous service, provided it be established to the satisfaction of The Secretary at War, that such reduction in rank was on account of the Public Service, and did not result from any irregularity or misconduct on the part of the soldier himself.

Acting Lance Serjeant or Corporal.

The period during which any soldier may have been employed as an Acting Lance Serjeant or Corporal, shall not be allowed to reckon as Non-commissioned Officer's service.

Discharged Men Re-enlisting.

Disbandment or Reduction.

27. A soldier discharged on the disbandment or reduction of his Corps, or for disability, shall, on being permitted to re-enlist within three years, reckon his former service; provided that, at the time of being attested, he shall declare his former period of service, and the cause of his discharge from his last Corps, so that they may be recorded in his Attestation.

Discharge by Purchase or Free Discharge.

If a soldier shall have purchased his discharge, or received a free discharge at his own request, or being enlisted for limited service, shall have claimed his discharge after the expiration of the first period thereof, such soldier shall, if he re-enlist within six months, be permitted to reckon his former service, provided he shall be recommended for such indulgence by his Commanding Officer, on account of good conduct, at the expiration of one year after his re-engagement.

A soldier discharged from the Army for disability, or for any other cause, who shall, on re-enlisting, conceal the fact or misrepresent the cause of his former discharge, shall not be allowed to reckon his past service, or to receive any pension if again discharged for disability.

Soldier misrepresenting the cause of Discharge.

A pensioner who shall, under a Proclamation of Her Majesty, or other lawful authority, be called upon to serve in a Veteran Battalion or Company, or to be attached to a Regiment of the Line, within the United Kingdom, shall, on his discharge, reckon such service towards increase of pension, provided the period be not less than one year; and the like advantage may be allowed to a *Black* pensioner serving in a Veteran Battalion or Company in the Colonies.

Service in a Veteran Battalion, &c.

A pensioner (European) who voluntarily enlists into a Veteran Company or Battalion, or who is appointed to be a District, or Barrack, or Garrison Serjeant, or a Military Clerk, or Hospital Steward, or who is employed in any other Military capacity, shall not be entitled to reckon such service towards increase of pension; but if such pensioner shall have served 10 years or more in a Veteran Company or Battalion, or as District Serjeant, and shall be discharged therefrom with a good character, or even if he shall have served less than 10 years, and shall be discharged under circumstances entitling him to special consideration as a deserving soldier, an increase of pension may be granted to him, not exceeding in any case the rates allowed by this Warrant to men discharged as unfit for the ordinary duties of a soldier, upon Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect being signified to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital by The Secretary at War.

Increase of Pension in certain cases.

Forfeiture of Pension.

Soldiers.

Desertion.

28. A soldier convicted of desertion by the sentence of a Court-Martial forfeits all claim to reckon his service anterior to that conviction.

A soldier is liable to forfeit all claim to pension who has been convicted—

By a Court-Martial—

Maiming himself, &c.

1. Of having wilfully maimed himself; or of having tampered with his eyes, or caused a total or partial loss of sight, by his vice, intemperance, or other misconduct:

Fraudulent Documents.

2. Of having made, or of being privy to the making, of any false entry, or of producing any fradulent document, either as regards his own services, or those of any other person; and

Bad Conduct.

3. Of any vicious or disgraceful conduct.

By a Civil tribunal—

Felony, &c.

Of felony; or of any vicious or disgraceful conduct.

Restoration of Pensions.

If in either of the above cases the soldier shall, subsequently to such conviction, have performed good, faithful, or gallant service, he may, on the same being duly certified by the Commander-in-Chief, be restored to the benefit of the whole or of any part of his service, upon Her Majesty's pleasure to that effect being signified by The Secretary at War.

Record of Forfeiture.

Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers who have forfeited their claims to pension, in consequence of misconduct, shall have their names, and the circumstances under which their pensions were forfeited, published in the Orderly Book of the Regiment to which they belonged.

Pensioners.

A pensioner shall be subject to forfeiture of pension under the following circumstances:— Causes of Forfeiture of Pension.

1. For wilfully obtaining credit for more than his actual service, by means of false entries, alterations, or erasure in Regimental Books or Documents, or by any misrepresentation of his real claims;

2. For the commission of any felonious act, or gross fraud, proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

3. For not appearing when called upon, according to the Regulations and Conditions of the Service, by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, the Governor of the Colony in which the pensioner resides, or other lawful authority, to serve in a Veteran or Garrison Battalion or Company, or in a Regiment of the Line, within the limits of the United Kingdom, or for refusing so to serve when required. Men enlisted before the 2nd March, 1833, and discharged after having actually served 24 years in the Cavalry, or 21 years in the Infantry, are not liable to be called upon for further service.

4. For neglecting to obey the call of the Magistrates or other sufficient authority, to assist in preserving the public peace;

5. For gross violence or outrage towards any person paying the Pensioners;

6. For assuming a false name when committed or imprisoned by the Magistrates on any charge of vagrancy, or of any misdemeanour or crime.

7. Upon conviction, by a Civil Tribunal, for felony, or for any vicious or disgraceful conduct.

But the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, with the consent of The Secretary at War, may, in certain cases, appearing to them to admit of such an act of grace, restore the pensioner who has so forfeited his pension, to the whole or to a portion of his original rate of pension.

Any pensioner who neglects to draw his pension for four successive quarters, shall be struck off the Pension List, and shall not be replaced, unless he shall satisfactorily account for such omission; and The Secretary at War shall, at his discretion, grant or withhold the arrears or any portion thereof.

If a pensioner shall apply to any parish for relief for himself or family, or shall suffer his family to become chargeable to the parish, his pension will become payable to the Parish Officers, according to the provisions of the law.

A pensioner, on his admission to Chelsea or Kilmainham Hospitals as an in-pensioner, forfeits all claim to the out-pension; but the Commissioners of Chelsea and Governors of Kilmainham Hospitals may, upon reasonable cause assigned to them, permit any in-pensioner to retire from the said Hospitals, and may also dismiss any in-pensioner who has been guilty of misconduct; reserving to themselves the power of restoring, or of reducing the amount of the pension to which such pensioner was entitled on his admission.

Issue of Pensions to Blacks.

Periods of Payment.

29. As a general rule, the payment of pensions granted to *Black soldiers* on discharge, shall be made monthly in arrear, but as from local circumstances such an arrangement cannot, in all cases, be carried into effect, excep-

tions may be allowed whenever obstacles exist which render the payment monthly in arrear impracticable. In all those cases, however, the circumstances which render the general rule inapplicable, and also the deviations therefrom, which it is proposed to adopt, shall be stated to The Secretary at War, who will submit them for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and will communicate the decision thereupon.

Deductions to which the European Pensioner is liable.

30. No person employed to pay the pensioners shall take from them any fee or reward, without subjecting himself to the penalty of forfeiting his office, together with the sum of £100.

Should a pensioner lose his Instructions, and make an application for a fresh copy, he may be supplied therewith on making an affidavit of the circumstances under which the original was lost; and provided it shall be shewn that the same had not been pledged or improperly disposed of: but if the pensioner be proved to have taken a false oath, he shall be struck off the Pension List. When new Instructions are given, he shall be liable to pay for them, a sum not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.*, nor less than 1*s.*

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this First day of July, 1848, in the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
F. MAULE.

EXPLANATORY DIRECTIONS

FOR

PAYMASTERS.

EXPLANATORY DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

OF

PAYMASTERS

AND OTHERS.

War Office, 1st July, 1848.

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EXPLANATORY DIRECTIONS.

REGIMENTAL AGENT.

1. The Agent of a Regiment is appointed by the Colonel, who, upon receiving the notification of his own appointment to the Command of the Regiment, should immediately report to the Secretary at War the names of the parties whom he has appointed his Agents in Great Britain and Ireland respectively; and in the event of the death or failure of the Agent first nominated by the Colonel, he should immediately report the circumstance to the Secretary at War, and state the name of the person whom he shall have appointed to succeed such Agent.

2. The Colonel of a Regiment is accountable, in the event of any default on the part of his Agent, for the Pay of his Regiment, for the Regimental Funds, and for other money with which the Agent is usually intrusted; and he is responsible also for every obstruction and inconvenience which may arise to Her Majesty's Service from the death or failure of his Agent; and the Colonel ought, therefore, to require sufficient security from his Agent.

3. The Accounts to be rendered to the War Office by Agents are as follows:—

Monthly Estimates of Pay of Officers belonging to Corps abroad.

Quarterly Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements.

Supplementary Accounts when necessary.

Quarterly Statements of Pay and Allowances issued to Commissioned Officers.

Quarterly Returns of Sums received for Stamps on Commissions.

Annual Accounts of Pay and Allowances of Officers.

Annual General States.

4. The Agent is, immediately upon receiving the Extract from the Quarterly Pay List of a Regiment at Home, or of the Reserve Companies, to ascertain whether all the Bills and Remittances, which have been drawn for the period of the Account, are therein credited; and in case any be omitted, notice thereof is immediately to be given to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or Reserve, and to the Secretary at War. The Agent is also to notice any irregularity that may appear either in the amount or nature of any Bills or Requisitions drawn by Paymasters.

5. The Quarterly Accounts of Agents are to be rendered to the War Office within one month from the expiration of the Quarter to which they belong; and the Annual Account of Pay and Allowances of Officers, and the General State of the Agent's own Accounts, are to be rendered within fourteen

days after he shall have received the Extract from the Paymaster's Pay List to 31st March.

6. All sums received by the Agent for the credit of the Public, including Payments for the purchase of Soldiers Discharges, are to be credited as soon as received in the Agent's Quarterly Accounts; and when sums of money are received by an Agent from the Public, on account of Officers in his Agency, he is without fail to make the earliest possible notification to the Officers concerned.

7. Officers permitted to retire from the Army by selling their Commissions, are not to receive the produce thereof until their Accounts with the Regimental Agents have been settled.

8. The Agent is to credit in his Quarterly Accounts of Regiments at home and abroad the amount of the Pay of Officers paid by the Regimental Paymaster, as shewn by the Quarterly Statements of Officers' Pay received from the Regiment.

REGIMENTAL PAYMASTER.

9. The Colonel of a Regiment recommends to the Secretary at War the Officer who is to be appointed Régimental Paymaster, and the Colonel is held responsible that the Officer whom he may recommend shall be fit for the situation, by his qualifications, character, and circumstances. Such Officer must not be under the rank of First Lieutenant, and must be taken from the Half-Pay List, or, if on full-pay, must be succeeded by an Officer from the Half-Pay List.

10. If the Colonel of a Regiment is abroad, and the

Regiment is at home, the Paymaster is to be proposed by the Lieutenant-Colonel, or by the next Senior Officer of the Regiment, in conjunction with the Agent.

11. When the Colonel is abroad, and the Regiment abroad also, no nomination is to be made until the Colonel can be consulted.

12. The Paymaster of a Regiment is to give security for the due performance of his duty, by his own bond for two thousand pounds, and by the bonds of two Sureties for one thousand pounds each, or by the assignment of one thousand pounds in the Public Securities, in lieu of the bonds of two Sureties.

13. Every Paymaster serving in the East Indies will be expected, if required by the Local Government, to deposit with that Government his own security and that of another person in the sum of five thousand rupees each.

14. A Paymaster is not liable to perform Regimental duty, nor is he to assume any military command.

15. The Paymaster is amenable, in the ordinary course, to Martial Law, for every part of his conduct which may appear inconsistent with military discipline, the rules of the Service, or the obedience due to the Colonel, or Commanding Officer of the Corps, or other his superior Officer; but he is not liable to receive orders touching the manner of making up his Pay Lists and Accounts, unless under a special instruction in writing from the Officer Commanding in Chief on the Station, if abroad; or if at home, from the Queen, through the Commander in Chief of the Forces, or the Secretary at War.

16. A Paymaster on a Foreign Station, charged with misdemeanour in the execution of his duty, may be suspended by the Officer Commanding in Chief on the Station, but by no other authority upon the Station.

17. Regimental Paymasters on Foreign Service, are in no case to be permitted to hold any Staff situation; such duty being incompatible with that of their Regimental Commission.

18. The full-pay of a Regimental Paymaster commences from the time he joins his Regiment, but if the Corps is serving abroad, he is to receive ten shillings a day from the day on which he embarks to join his Regiment; if the duties of the Paymaster, previously to his arrival at Head-Quarters, are performed by a Committee, such Committee are to receive ten shillings a day; if the duties are performed by a Captain, the pay of such Officer is to be made up to fifteen shillings a day; or if the duties are performed by a Subaltern, he is to receive six shillings a day, in addition to his pay as Subaltern.

19. The General Instructions and Notices relative to Accounts transmitted from the War Office, are to be transcribed into the Paymaster's Regimental Book, and also into a Book which is to be kept for that purpose in the possession of the Commanding Officer.

20. Paymasters are to prepare answers to the Abstracts of Examination of their Accounts, as soon as they receive those Abstracts; and if they neglect to furnish such answers within one month, or do not explain any circumstances which may render delay unavoidable, the objections made will be considered acquiesced in, and the charges objected to will be disallowed.

21. Paymasters are required to credit in their Accounts all disallowances made in the decisions sent to them, and these credits are to be given in the next Pay List, which they shall complete after the receipt of such decisions; Paymasters are not, however, by having given such credits, precluded from offering specially any further explanations which they may have to submit, and if such explanations prove satisfactory, a specific authority will be given to re-charge the sums which may be re-allowed; but a Paymaster neglecting to credit in the first instance the whole amount of all the disallowances made in the decisions communicated to him, will be suspended for disobedience of orders, and no explanation offered by him will be attended to until the credits required by the decisions shall have been actually given.

22. When a Regiment is ordered to embark for Foreign Service, the Paymaster is to apply to the War Office for a supply, in advance, of the printed Forms on which the Regimental Accounts are made up.

23. Should a Paymaster at any time experience difficulty in obtaining reimbursement of moneys due to him from Officers paying Troops or Companies, he is to make a prompt representation of the circumstance through his Commanding Officer to the Secretary at War; when, if he shall have used proper caution in making his advances, immediate and effectual assistance will be given him.

24. When a Paymaster wishes to obtain leave of absence, he is to apply to his Commanding Officer, and to report the name of some Officer of the Regiment who may be willing to perform his duties during his absence; he is to undertake to be responsible for the acts of such Officer; and he is to state

the period to which his Accounts have been transmitted to the War Office.

25. If the Commanding Officer approve of the arrangement, he is to recommend the application to the General Officer commanding, by whom it is to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and Secretary at War.

26. Commanding Officers are not to recommend the application of a Paymaster for leave of absence, unless the Paymaster shall have rendered his Accounts to the War Office up to the latest period.

27. The allowance of five shillings a day to a Regimental Paymaster, who, on account of ill-health, is absent with leave from his Corps when on Foreign Service, is not granted unless he remunerates the Officer or Committee doing his duties for him, to the extent of at least five shillings a day, out of his full-pay as Paymaster; if the Paymaster remunerates the Officer or Committee at a less rate than five shillings a day, for performing his duties, then such less rate only is to be charged to the Public, in addition to the Paymaster's full-pay.

28. Applications for the allowance to Regimental Paymasters, who are absent with sick leave from Corps on Foreign Service, and who are required to remunerate the Officers who perform their duty in their absence, are to be made to the Secretary at War; accompanied in the first instance by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and the Senior Medical Officer on the Station, that the health of the Paymaster is such, that he cannot continue personally to discharge his duty; and also by a statement shewing the sum intended to be allowed to the

Officer who is to perform the duty of Paymaster; no more than Two Months' allowance will be issued at one time, and at the expiration of every Two Months the application should be renewed, and a Certificate from a Medical Officer should be produced, shewing that the Paymaster continues incapable of joining his Regiment: the allowance will in no case be extended beyond twelve months in all.

29. Whenever a Paymaster shall be placed under arrest upon charges of defalcation, he is, in the same manner as when applying for leave of absence, to name some Officer to do his duty, and to remunerate such Officer for the same.

30. Should the Paymaster be unable to prevail on any Officer to undertake the duty, a Committee is to be appointed to act for him, and if the Paymaster be found guilty, the allowance of ten shillings a day paid to the Committee is to be deducted from his pay; but if he be acquitted, the allowance paid to the Committee is to be charged against the Public.

31. Whenever a Paymaster applies to retire on half-pay, his application must be made unconditionally, and uncoupled with any suggestion of the name of any Officer to succeed him.

32. An Officer on half-pay, having received the difference when placed on half-pay, is not eligible for a Paymastership until he has repaid that difference to the account of the Paymaster-General, for the benefit of the Public.

33. In case of the Paymaster's death, or incapacity, his papers are to be taken possession of by the Major, or if the Major is not present, by the Commanding Officer, and by

the two next Senior Officers; and the three Senior Officers, not including the Commanding Officer, are to act as a Committee of Paymastership, and to make up the several Pay Lists and Accounts at the same periods and under the same regulations as are prescribed for the Paymaster.

MUSTERING OF REGIMENTS.

34. On the last day of each month, the Paymaster is to muster the Regiment or Corps to which he belongs. When the last day of the month falls on a Sunday, the muster is to be taken on the following day. The Roll for the Muster is to be prepared by the Adjutant, with the names of all the men in each respective rank in alphabetical order, so that they may stand in the same order on the Muster Roll as in the Quarterly Pay List.

35. In taking the muster, the Paymaster is carefully to state the following particulars:—

(i.) The absence of any Officer without leave, in the course of the month.

(ii.) The precise dates of enlistment of recruits, or of the transfers of men from other Regiments or Corps.

(iii.) The reasons and duration of absence, and causes of broken periods.

(iv.) The date on which any man ceased to belong to the Corps, and the cause thereof, whether by discharge, desertion, transfer, death, &c.

(v.) Against men of the same name, the trade and birth-place of each.

(vi.) The Regimental number of every soldier.

(vii.) The situations held by soldiers other than those in which they are mustered.

(viii.) Against the names of soldiers in possession of distinguishing marks for good conduct, without good-conduct pay, G. 1, G. 2, G. 3, G. 4, G. 5, G. 6, according to the number of marks of which they are in possession.

(ix.) And, generally, any remarks that may tend to make the Roll an accurate record of the situation of those Non-commissioned Officers and men who have not been actually present and on duty during the whole of the period.

36. The record of muster is to be kept upon a Form applicable to each Quarterly period, and the Commanding Officer will be held responsible for the safe custody of the Roll, and that it be forthcoming whenever required by the War Office.

37. Each muster is to be kept entire and distinct; and it is the duty of the Commanding Officer to be present at the Monthly Muster, and to cause it to be closed immediately after it shall have been taken and the Certificate signed and dated according to the Form prescribed.

38. The Muster Rolls are not required to be transmitted to the War Office by any Regiments, except those in India.

DOCUMENTS TO BE TRANSMITTED TO THE WAR OFFICE.

39. General or other Officers Commanding on Foreign Stations are to transmit to the Secretary at War, as early as possible after the termination of each Period, an Abstract of all the Warrants which shall have been granted by them for Regimental Services during the Quarter, and also the Two-Monthly Returns of the Issues of Staff and Garrison Pay.

These Abstracts are to be made out on printed Forms, which are supplied from the War Office.

40. Such Officers are also to transmit to the War Office with the Monthly Return, copies of all General Orders issued within the previous month, except such as relate to parades and other matters of purely military discipline not involving or causing any expense, and except the proceedings and detailed evidence before Courts-Martial.

41. On the 1st day of each month, the Commanding Officer of every Regiment of Cavalry at Home, is to cause the Adjutant of his Corps to prepare an Extract from the Roll, so far as regards the chargers of Officers and the Troop horses, for each day of the preceding month, agreeably to the printed Form supplied to him; which document is to be prepared without the intervention of the Paymaster, and is to be sent off from the Head-Quarters of the Corps as soon as possible after the 1st of the month. If a Regiment be stationed in Great Britain and also in Ireland, in the course of the same month, a separate Extract for each country is to be sent.

42. On the 30th September, and 31st March, the Commanding Officer of every Regiment and Battalion at Home or Abroad, where a Military Prison is established, is to transmit to the Secretary at War a Return, in the prescribed Form, of the Character and Conduct of all Soldiers of the Regiment who, having been confined in Military Prisons, have been released therefrom in the Half-year ended on the previous 30th June and 31st December respectively.

The like Return is to be rendered at the same dates by the Commanding Officer of Reserve Companies; also by the Commandant of the Cavalry Depôt; and by the Commanding Officers of the Provisional and Depôt Battalions.

43. The following Documents are to be rendered by the Paymaster to the Secretary at War:—

Monthly Estimates, with an Abstract thereof, for the use of the Agent.

Supplementary Estimates when necessary, and Abstracts thereof.

Monthly Bread Account, when at Home.

Monthly Meat Account, when at Home.

Monthly Forage Account from Regiments of Cavalry, when at Home.

(*Separate Accounts to be rendered of Supplies in Great Britain and in Ireland.*)

(*Duplicates of these Accounts for Great Britain and Ireland are to be forwarded to the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments respectively.*)

Quarterly Pay List.

Extract from ditto for the use of the Agent.

Quarterly Statement of Officers' Pay, for the use of the Agent; containing a transcript of the Three-Monthly Muster Rolls of the period, so far as they relate to Officers, and shewing the amount of pay issued to each Officer, vouched by the respective signatures of the Officers, or by their separate Receipts. This Statement is to be authenticated by the Declaration of the Paymaster, and by the Certificates of the Commanding Officer and Adjutant.

44. Commanding Officers are to take care that the Public Accounts of the Corps are sent off at the proper periods, and if, from particular circumstances, a delay may be unavoidable, they are immediately to report to the Secretary at War the cause of such delay.

45. Commanding Officers of Regiments on Foreign Service are invariably to report to the General Officer commanding, whether their respective Paymasters have or have not sent off the Quarterly Accounts and Returns by the earliest opportunity that may have occurred, after the expiration of one month from the end of each quarter.

46. The General Officer commanding on a Foreign Station is to suspend from duty, pay, and allowances, any Paymaster who shall be reported by his Commanding Officer not to have sent off his Quarterly Pay List or other Returns at the period prescribed by the Regulations; unless the Regiment be engaged in such active service as may, in the opinion of the General Officer commanding, justify his delaying such suspension.

47. General Officers are to report to the Secretary at War the orders which they may find it necessary to give for the suspension of Paymasters, in consequence of Pay Lists or Returns not having been sent off.

The following Statement shews what Accounts and other Documents are to be rendered by a Regiment or Battalion *at Home.*

By Cavalry or Infantry, as specified in the respective Columns.		Description of Account or other Document.	When required to be sent off.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Monthly Return.	The 1st of every month.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Daily Distribution, and List of Casualties for each month.	With the Monthly Return.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Pay List, with Extract therefrom.	On or before the last day of the month succeeding the expiration of the quarterly period.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Statement of Pay issued to Commissioned Officers.	On or before the 7th of the month succeeding that in which the quarter terminates.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Hospital Account.	With the Pay List.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Return of Courts-Martial.	On the expiration of each quarter.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Monthly Estimate and Abstract thereof.	So as to arrive from Corps in Ireland on or before the 10th, and from Corps in England on or before the 15th, of the month preceding that for which the Estimate shall be made.
Cavalry.	———	Monthly Extract from Adjutant's Roll.	So as to arrive by the 7th of the month following that for which it is made up.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Bread Account.	Monthly, on or before the 7th of the month following that for which they are made up.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Meat Account.	
Cavalry.	———	Forage Account.	
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Returns of Deserters.	Immediately on the desertion taking place.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Annual Returns of Casualties.	So as to arrive at the War Office on or before the 30th April following.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Half-Yearly Returns, to 30th June and 31st December, of the Character and Conduct of Soldiers released from Military Prisons.	On the 30th September and 31st March respectively.

The following Statement shews what Accounts and other Documents are to be rendered by a Regiment or Battalion *Abroad* (except in India*).

By Cavalry or Infantry, as specified in the respective Columns.		Description of Account or other Document.	When required to be sent off.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Monthly Return.	The 1st of every month.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Daily Distribution, and List of Casualties for each Month.	With the Monthly Return.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Pay List, with Extract therefrom.	By the earliest proper opportunity, after the last day of the month succeeding the quarterly period.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Statement of Pay issued to Commissioned Officers.	Ditto.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Hospital Account.	With the Pay List.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Quarterly Return of Courts-Martial.	On the expiration of each quarter.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Monthly Estimate and Abstract thereof.	By the earliest proper opportunity.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Returns of Deserters.	By the earliest proper opportunity after the desertion has taken place.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Annual Returns of Casualties.	By the earliest opportunity after the termination of the year.
Cavalry.	Infantry.	Half-Yearly Returns, to 30th June and 31st December, of the Character and Conduct of Soldiers released from Military Prisons.	On the 30th September and 31st March respectively.

* For the Documents required to be rendered by a Regiment in India, *vide* Article No. 50.

48. Reserve Companies are to send to the War Office the same Accounts and Documents as Regiments at home; and the pay of the Officers and men is to be drawn, issued, and charged, in the same manner, and at the same periods, as is prescribed for entire Regiments.

49. The Acting Paymaster is in all respects to be governed by the Rules and Regulations in force for the guidance of Regimental Paymasters.

50. A Regiment stationed in the territories of the East India Company, is required to transmit to the War Office only the Monthly Return, the Daily Distribution and List of Casualties for each Month, the Adjutant's Three-Monthly Rolls, the Quarterly Casualty Return of Deceased Officers, and of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates become Non-effective, the Quarterly Statement of Officers' and Soldiers' Remittances, the Quarterly Statement of Sums received for Stamps on Commissions, and the Annual Returns of Casualties.

N.B.—All Letters and Packets sent to the War Office by Overland Mails from India, are to be directed viâ Southampton, except such as relate to cases of emergency requiring the earliest dispatch, which should be addressed viâ Marseilles, or by such other quick route as may be hereafter established.

51. In any case in which the proper printed Forms may not have been received at the usual time by a Regiment, either at home or abroad, the Accounts and other Documents are to be prepared in manuscript, so as to be ready to be sent off at the periods prescribed by the Regulations.—(*See Statements*, pages 19 and 20.)

52. The actual expense of conveying new Regimental Books and new Troop or Company's Books from London,

when too bulky to be sent by post, will be admitted in the Regimental Pay List, if vouched by the Receipt of the Carrier, and by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, that the parcel contained such Books only.

ESTIMATES.

53. Every Paymaster or Acting Paymaster, on service at Home, is to lay before his Commanding Officer, every month, for his approval and signature, an Estimate of the Public Expenditure for his Corps, which, with the Account Current thereof, is to be carefully prepared according to the prescribed Form, and, as directed in the preceding Statement, to be transmitted to the War Office, with an Abstract for the use of the Agent.

54. Supplementary Estimates and Abstracts, when necessary, are to be prepared and transmitted in like manner, before any sums are drawn on account of them.

55. When a Regiment or Detachment is ordered to embark for Foreign Service, the Paymaster is to prepare an Estimate for the necessary advance of pay, at the rates allowed on board ship, and is to deduct the regulated stoppage of ninepence a day for Officers' rations, or three shillings and sixpence for their messing on board, when they are liable to such contribution.

56. General and other Officers commanding on Foreign Stations, are enjoined to use the utmost care that no new allowance, nor increase, nor extension of any existing allowance, not sanctioned by express Regulation or Treasury Order, nor any unusual contingent disbursement, be authorised by them, without a previous reference to, and

the sanction of the Secretary at War. If, however, any case of necessity should occur, so urgent that the delay in waiting for such sanction would, in their opinion, be detrimental to the Public Service, a full Report of all the circumstances is immediately to be forwarded to the Secretary at War for consideration; and in the meantime the requisite expenditure may be provisionally authorised until the receipt of instructions from England on the subject.

57. The Monthly Estimates of a Corps on a Foreign Station are to be prepared in triplicate, by the Paymaster, and are to be examined and certified by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

58. One copy is to be laid by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment before the Officer Commanding on the Station, in proper time before the commencement of the month for which the Estimate is prepared, agreeably to such directions as may be given in this respect by the Officer commanding on the Station, who, if satisfied of the propriety of the Estimate, will grant a Warrant on the Commissary for the amount; and this copy of the Estimate is then to be forwarded to the Secretary at War.

59. One copy of the Estimate is to be transmitted by the Paymaster to the Principal Commissariat Officer on the Station, in order that the latter may attach the Warrant thereto, and annex the same to his Accounts as his Authority for the payments to be made thereon to the Paymaster.

60. One copy is to be retained by the Paymaster at Head-Quarters.

61. An Abstract of the Estimate for the use of the Agent,

is to be forwarded to the Secretary at War, by the earliest proper opportunity after the termination of each monthly period.

62. The Paymaster will from time to time draw upon tne Commissariat Chest for such sums as he may want during the month, each Draft being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who will satisfy himself at the time, that the money is wanted for immediate use, and take care that each payment on account of the Estimate is duly inserted in the Abstract of the Estimate, which is to be transmitted at the termination of the month to the Secretary at War, for the use of the Agent.

63. Each Draft, with the Receipt of the Paymaster, will constitute the Commissary's Voucher (to be attached to the Accounts of the latter) for each separate payment; but to enable the Commissariat Department to reclaim at the War Office the amount of the several advances to the Paymasters on account of their Estimates, the Commissary will prepare a General Monthly Statement of his Issues to the Paymasters, to which each Paymaster, on the occasion of his receiving a payment, will affix his signature, as an acknowledgment to the War Office of the advance made to him.

64. The Paymaster will leave undrawn so much of the full-pay of the Regiment included in his Estimate, as will cover the probable amount of the regulated stoppages for rations issued to Officers and men, until the end of the month, when the actual number of rations supplied is to be accurately ascertained and paid for, to the Commissariat Officer, with whom the Paymaster is then to effect an adjustment of account, by receiving credit for the amount, including the stoppages, and by being debited with the amount of the stoppages due.

65. This monthly settlement for rations is to be effected at the Regiment, with such accuracy and entire agreement with the Commissariat Officer, as shall leave no room for after dispute or correspondence.

66. A certified Return, in the prescribed Form, is at the same time to be delivered to the Commissariat Officer, containing the particulars of the rations supplied during the month, in conformity to the Regulations, to the Wives, Widows, and Children of Officers and Men.

67. The Paymaster is to credit in the General State of the Regimental Pay List, the precise amount of his Drafts on account of the Estimate authorised by the Warrant, and he is to take care that this amount is drawn for within the month, subject to the restrictions prescribed by Articles 110 and 167 of these Directions, so that the several payments made to him and inserted in the Commissary's General Monthly Statement, may invariably correspond in amount with the Regimental credit.

68. The foregoing instructions regarding the Estimates for Regiments, apply equally to those for Detachments, if under the command of Commissioned Officers belonging to the same Regiments. Detachments which are not so commanded, and which are too distant from their Regiments to admit of their being subsisted by the Paymasters thereof, are to be included for pay and other authorised disbursements in the Monthly Estimates of the Regiment to which they are attached, the several sums and the particular Corps being distinctly specified therein.

69. In order that the Regimental Paymaster may have the earliest and most correct information of the sums issued

monthly out of the Commissariat Chest to any Officer commanding a Detachment stationed in a different Island or Colony from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, but acting as Sub-Accountant to such Paymaster, the Commissariat Officer making the issues is to state the particulars thereof on the Monthly Ration-Stoppage Return, which he furnishes to the Paymaster.

70. When a Regiment returns Home, the first Estimate rendered to the War Office after landing, is to be accompanied by a Certificate from the Commissariat Officer on the Station abroad, shewing the period to which the pay and allowances of the Officers and men had been received from the Commissariat Chest abroad. For a Regiment returning from India, the Certificate required will be that of the Company's Paymaster at the Presidency where the Regiment was stationed.

71. The Agent for a Corps on a Foreign Station is to transmit to the War Office a Monthly Estimate, shewing the sums required to be issued to him on account of the pay of those Officers of the Corps who are not expected to receive their pay through the Regimental Paymaster. This Estimate is to be delivered in before the 15th of the month antecedent to that to which it applies, and is to include only such portion of the pay of Officers abroad as the Agent may expect he shall be actually called upon to issue during the month, having due regard to the distance of the respective Stations.

72. Fractional parts of a penny are to be excluded as much as possible from the totals of the Paymaster's Estimates, also from his Drafts or Requisitions, and from any balance paid into the Commissariat Chest.

PAY LISTS.

73. Two sets of Pay Lists are to be made up for each quarterly period, on the printed Forms which are supplied from the War Office; one to be sent to the War Office, and the other to be retained by the Paymaster.

74. When there are two or more soldiers of the same name, the trade and birthplace of each are to be specified.

75. The remarks in the Muster Rolls, together with any other information which a Paymaster may possess explanatory of the situation of soldiers, and of the charges made for their pay, are to be carefully inserted against their names in the Pay Lists.

76. When men are charged for the first time, and when men are discontinued to be borne or charged, the proper Vouchers are to be annexed, and the necessary explanations given, to account for the commencement or termination of the charge for each man.

77. The date of enlistment of a recruit is, in every case, to be inserted opposite to his name in each Pay List in which a charge is made for him on his first joining.

78. When a recruit is rejected, the cause of his rejection is to be stated; and no charge is to be made on account of a recruit rejected for a cause which shews culpable inattention on the part of the Officer by whom he was enlisted, or of the Medical Officer or Practitioner by whom he was examined.

79. When soldiers are returned as recruiting, or as absent from any other cause, the places at which they are stationed, are, if known to the Paymaster, to be inserted against their names.

80. The periods from and to which Furloughs are granted, and the dates at which soldiers leave and rejoin their Regiment, are to be stated against their names in the Pay List.

81. Charges made on account of soldiers absent, are to be supported by proof of payment of the amount, and the pay of such men is in no case to be charged beyond the period to which they are proved to have been actually settled with.

82. Opposite to the name of a soldier charged as in stationary quarters, the name of the place where he is stationed is to be inserted.

83. The word "Band" is to be placed opposite the names of men serving as Musicians, and no Pay is to be charged for men of this description exceeding the number authorised to be employed as Musicians.

84. The Vouchers to a Pay List are not to be divided under different heads, but the whole are to be separately numbered in regular succession in one series, care being taken to insert against the name of every man, and against every contingent or other charge, and against every credit, the numbers of the several Vouchers which are to be referred to.

85. No Voucher will be admitted in which there shall be any erasure, interpolation, or alteration, affecting the nature or amount of the expenditure, or the date of payment; and

duplicates of Receipts and of other Vouchers are to be taken, in order that the duplicate Pay Lists and Accounts retained at the Regiment may be in every respect complete and ready to be produced, if required, for the same purposes as the originals.

86. In every Pay List the Paymaster is to give credit separately for all the sums drawn or received by him, for the services of the period for which the Pay List is made up, including the full-pay of Non-commissioned Officers and men.

87. The Commissariat Receipts for the stoppages on account of rations supplied to men on Foreign Stations, are to be annexed to the Pay Lists in support of the charge of full-pay inserted therein.

88. Paymasters of Regiments are to charge in their Pay Lists the amount paid by them to Commissioned Officers, precisely as it is shewn by the Quarterly Statements.

89. No deductions are to be made in the General State of the Pay List; all sums inserted therein must be stated either as charges or credits.

90. When a repayment is made to the Commissariat Chest, or to the Regimental Agent, the Receipt of the Commissariat Officer, or the Agent, for the amount, is to be annexed to the Pay List.

91. In order that the whole of the expenditure for each distinct year may be drawn for and paid within that year, as far as practicable, the Paymaster is to include in his Estimate for the month of March, and is to draw from the Commissariat Chest or Regimental Agent, as the case may be,

and disburse before the expiration of that month, the exact amount remaining unpaid on account of the year, so far as the same can then be ascertained, under every head of expenditure, including the fixed pay and allowances of Officers and men, and quarterly or half-yearly Regimental allowances to the 31st March, so as to leave the smallest possible balance due to or from the Public on the Quarterly Pay List to that date. Such balance is not to be drawn or paid back specifically, but is to form the first item of debit or credit in the first Account of the new year; and if any payment applicable to the preceding year should occur after the 31st March, the same is to be included in the Estimate and Pay List for the new year, next prepared after such payment shall have been made.

92. Paymasters and others are clearly to understand that, as the full-pay of Officers and men to the 31st March is to be estimated and drawn for before the termination of that month, the whole amount thereof will be likewise chargeable in the Pay List to that date, although certain balances on the Officers', or Troops', or Companies' Accounts, or stoppages for rations, may not be finally adjusted until after that date; and that no part of the expenditure of Detachments liable to be inserted in the Regimental Paymaster's own Accounts for the same period is to be excluded, although the details and Vouchers for such expenditure may not reach him until after the 31st March; provided the Detachment payments are made on or before the 31st March, agreeably to these Regulations.

93. The Commissariat Receipt for the stoppages on account of rations supplied during the month of March, though the amount be paid over after the 31st, is to accompany the Pay List to that date as heretofore, the said Receipt being required

as one of the Vouchers in proof of payment of the full-pay of the men.

94. The balance on each Pay List, either in favour of or against the Paymaster, is to be of the smallest possible amount; and if at any time it exceed fifty pounds, an explanation of the cause thereof is to be immediately transmitted, with a copy of the Estimate in which the balance is credited. The balance may be carried on from one Pay List to another; but when a Paymaster ceases to act, he is required to annex to his final Pay List the Receipt of his successor for any balance paid over to him.

95. For the Quarter in which a Corps is removed from Great Britain to Ireland, it will not be requisite to transmit more than one Pay List, provided the Paymaster take care to distinguish in the General State thereof the exact amount drawn from the British and Irish Agents respectively, as well as the exact proportions for pay of Officers liable to be accounted for by each Agent; and the Paymaster is to continue to draw from the British Agent for the whole of the services of the particular month in which the Corps shall embark.

96. When a Corps is removed from Ireland to Great Britain, a similar course is to be followed; the Paymaster drawing from the Irish Agent for the whole of the services of the particular month in which the Corps shall embark.

97. When a Corps lands in Ireland from a Foreign Station, it will continue on the British Establishment to the termination of the month in which it disembarks, the Paymaster drawing upon the British Agent for any further sums required to complete the services of that month; but it will not be

requisite to transmit more than one Pay List for the quarter, provided the Paymaster carefully distinguish in the General State thereof, the exact amounts drawn from the Commissariat Chest, and from the British and Irish Agents respectively.

In either of the foregoing cases of change of Station, the Paymaster is to transmit a separate Statement of the pay of Officers to the termination of the month in which the transfer shall occur.

98. When a Regiment embarks from Ireland for service abroad, except in India, one Pay List will be sufficient for the quarter, but the advance of pay on embarkation is to be drawn from the Agent in London; and the Paymaster is to transmit a separate Statement of the pay of Officers to the day preceding that of embarkation.

99. When a Regiment embarks for the East Indies, a Pay List is to be made up to the day preceding that of embarkation of the Head-Quarters, and another from the date of embarkation to the date preceding that of disembarkation, both inclusive. Each of these Pay Lists is to be exactly balanced.

100. When a Regiment returns from the East Indies, a Pay List is to be made up from the date following that to which the Regiment was paid in India, to the day preceding that of disembarkation of the Head-Quarters, and is to be exactly balanced. If, however, the Regiment is victualled on board ship for the day of landing, the Pay List is to made up to that day inclusive.

101. The Declaration to the Pay List of a Corps serving

abroad, not in a British Settlement, may be made before any General Officer of the Brigade or Division to which the Regiment shall be attached; but if the Corps is in a Garrison, and there is no General Officer present, then the Paymaster is to make the Declaration to his Account before the Senior Officer of the Garrison, not being an Officer of the Regiment.

102. In Stations abroad, where there is a British Consul, Vice-Consul, or Pro-Consul, or Deputy Judge-Advocate, the Declaration is to be made before one of those Officers.

103. The total amount of disbursements, and the total amount of receipts, are to be inserted in the Declaration to a Pay List in words at length, in the handwriting of the Paymaster, and without any erasure.

PAY LISTS OF DETACHMENTS.

104. When a Detachment, in consequence of its being at a distance from the Regiment, or from other special causes, cannot be mustered by the Paymaster, the Officer commanding the Detachment is to take the muster on the last day of the month, and to make up and transmit to the Head-Quarters, Pay Lists, vouched by his Certificate, as well in regard to the fact of the muster having been taken, as to the correctness of the charges.

105. These Pay Lists, when received at Head-Quarters, are to be examined by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and by the Paymaster; and the pay and allowances of the men of the Detachment are to be charged in

the Pay Sheets of the Regimental Pay List, the Detachment Pay List being annexed as a Voucher.

106. The sums required by the Detachment are to be supplied by the Regimental Paymaster, who is to take care that the requisite information, as to the Forms of Pay Lists and Accounts, is given to the Officer commanding the Detachment.

107. For Detachments under the charge of Commissioned Officers, and drawing pay direct from the Commissariat Chest, the Officer in command is to furnish to the War Office Detachment Pay Lists at the regular quarterly periods, supported by the proper Vouchers, retaining exact copies of the Pay Lists and Vouchers.

108. The Non-commissioned Officers and private men of other Corps, paid through the Paymaster of a Regiment to which they are temporarily attached, are to be mustered and borne, Corps by Corps, on the Muster Rolls and Quarterly Pay Lists of that Regiment, in the alphabetical order of their names, immediately after the whole of the men of the same respective ranks belonging to such Regiment, and the number and title of the Corps to which the attached men belong, are to be carefully stated above their names in the Rolls, Pay Lists, and Vouchers, whenever their names occur therein.

The number of days applicable to the men of such Detachments are consequently to be included in the Pay Sheets, and carried forward to the recapitulation of pay in the same Totals applicable to the men of the Regiment to which they are attached, and their pay and subsistence are to be included in the same statement in the Pay List of sums received and

paid by Captains of Troops or Companies; and such detached men are also to continue to be borne in the Pay Lists and other nominal and numerical Returns of the Regiments to which they actually belong.

BILLS, DRAFTS, AND STAMPS.

109. Bills drawn by Paymasters or Acting Paymasters, for the pay and allowances of the Army, or for other expenditures liable to be charged in the Public, Regimental, or District Accounts, are exempt from the Stamp Duty, when drawn in the prescribed form, and may be drawn upon unstamped paper; but Bills drawn for bread, meat, and forage, in favour of Contractors, who, according to their Contract, are liable to pay the Stamp Duties, must be drawn upon stamped paper.

110. The Drafts, or Requisitions of Paymasters, founded upon the Monthly Estimates, are to be made only at such intervals within the month, and only for such sums as shall be absolutely necessary, to enable them to defray the services regularly, and at the periods when, by the custom of the Army, they are usually defrayed.

111. No Draft will be valid unless it expresses all the services for which it shall be drawn, distinguishing the proportion for each, and referring to the particular Estimate in which such service shall have been included. The Drafts should be invariably filled up in the handwriting of the Paymaster.

112. Bills drawn on the Agent are to be made payable at the greatest number of days after sight at which Paymasters may be able to negotiate them at par. When it may

be found absolutely necessary to draw at sight, Paymasters are to send letters of advice to the Agent at least one day before they issue their Drafts; and they are always to take the earliest opportunity of sending to Agents, letters of advice of the Bills which they may draw upon them.

113. Charges for discount on the Bills of Paymasters are inadmissible, except in a case of extraordinary emergency; and if Paymasters at Home find any difficulty in negotiating Bills at par, they are to apply to the Collectors of the Revenue, or to the Regimental Agent, for Bank Notes, which should be remitted in the mode prescribed in Article 530 of these Directions.

114. Government accordingly will not make good or be responsible for any loss which may be sustained by Paymasters, or by any Officer or soldier, through the failure of country Bankers.

115. Paymasters are to draw Bills on the Board of Ordnance at three days after sight, for the billet money of Officers' and Troop horses; and for the expense of Troop horses at grass, at such intervals as may enable them to settle with the Innkeepers and others; but not, if it can be avoided, more frequently than once in a month; Bills for the billet money of horses on a march may be drawn on account, care being taken that the Bills are always within the amount of the ultimate charge: a statement is to be attached to the last Bill drawn, shewing the whole expense of billet money for the march.

CORRESPONDENCE.

116. Officers belonging to Regiments stationed at Home, and not being themselves in command, are not, except in cases of obvious necessity, to address themselves directly to the Secretary at War; but they are to address their applications to the Commanding Officer of their Regiment, in order that he may, if he shall think fit, transmit such applications, according to the nature of them, to the Secretary at War, or to the General Officer under whose command he is placed; and the Commanding Officer will, in every case, take care that the application so transmitted by him shall be accompanied by every information which may assist in forming a proper decision.

117. Officers serving on Foreign Stations are to apply, through their Commanding Officer, to the General Commanding in Chief on the Station.

118. Paymasters are to correspond directly with the Secretary at War, on all points relating to their own particular duty.

119. Any application from a Paymaster for a personal allowance to himself, is to be made through his Commanding Officer.

120. Commanding Officers, Agents, and Paymasters, in acknowledging a letter from the War Office, are to quote the number as well as the date thereof; and when they address a letter to the Secretary at War, in reference to a former correspondence, the number of that correspondence is to be inserted in the margin.

121. Great care is to be taken, strictly to confine the contents of each letter to one subject only.

122. When Paymasters and Agents correspond with the War Office, they are to fold their paper lengthways, in the middle, into two columns; they are to write their letter on the left column, leaving the right column blank; they are to send two copies of their letter, each copy being signed; and one of the copies will be returned with the answer written on the right-hand column. Letters which are not written in conformity with this Instruction, will be returned without being acted upon; and the writer will be held responsible for any inconvenience which may in consequence accrue to the Service.

123. When Accounts or other documents are forwarded to the War Office, the description of the Accounts or documents is to be stated on the left-hand corner of the cover.

124. All those particular communications between Accountants which are permitted to be forwarded through the War Office, are to be sent unsealed.

125. Remittances to Agents, in money, notes, or bills, are upon no pretext to be enclosed under cover to the Secretary at War, but are to be sent direct through the ordinary channel of the General Post Office.

126. The Postage properly chargeable on all letters and documents on the Public Service, is to be prepaid, except when they are addressed to any of the Departments of Government, and are strictly intended for such Departments only.

PAY OF OFFICERS.

127. A Regimental Officer is to receive, on the 1st of each month, his pay from that date to the last day of the month; and if it should afterwards appear that he has not been regularly entitled to the whole of what he has received, the Agent or Paymaster who issued the amount will be indemnified, provided he can shew that every proper endeavour to recover the over-issue was made without success, and provided he represent the facts to the Secretary at War without delay.

128. The pay of Officers is to be stopped while they are absent without leave, and no charge for the same can be subsequently admitted, except upon a notification from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary at War that their absence has been satisfactorily accounted for; but upon the receipt of such notification, the Secretary at War will transmit to the Regimental Agent the proper authority for issuing the suspended pay.

129. An advance of pay, subject to the regulated deduction for contribution towards messing, or for rations, according to the provisions of the Royal Warrant, is allowed in the following proportions to Regimental Officers who embark for Foreign Stations:—

STATIONS.	No. of Days' Pay.
China	180
Australasia, including New Zealand	140
East Indies	120
Ceylon	120
Mauritius	100

STATIONS.	No. of Days' Pay.
Cape and St. Helena	80
Jamaica and Honduras	60
Gambia and Gold Coast	60
Sierra Leone	40
Windward and Leeward Islands, Demerara and Berbice	50
Canada	50
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland	40
Bermuda	40
Bahamas	50
Ionian Isles	50
Malta	40
Gibraltar	25

130. Officers joining their Regiments, are to take with them a Certificate from the Agent, if paid by the Agent previously to their embarkation, or from the Paymaster of the Reserve, if paid through him, shewing the period to which they have been paid, in order that the Regimental Paymaster may know from what date they are entitled to receive pay from him.

131. When an Officer is removed from one Corps to another, he is not to commence receiving pay in the Corps to which he shall be transferred, until the Paymaster or Agent thereof shall be satisfied as to the period to which such Officer's pay had been previously issued in his former Corps; and the Agent of the Regiment to which he is transferred is then to repay to the Agent of the former Corps the amount of the pay which may have been advanced beyond the day preceding the date of the Officer's new commission; and is to charge the same to the Officer's

account, annexing the former Agent's acknowledgment for the sum so repaid.

132. A Regimental Officer present with his Corps, or proceeding to a Station where his Regiment is serving, is to pay over the amount of the regulated stoppages for rations supplied on shore, to the Paymaster of his Regiment, whether he draws his pay from such Paymaster or not.

133. In all other cases a Regimental Officer is to account to the Agent for the amount of the stoppages; and in every case in which a Regimental Officer is supplied with rations on shore, such Officer is to furnish a Certificate to the Agent or Paymaster to whom he accounts for the stoppages, specifying the particulars and amount thereof; and this Certificate is to be annexed to the Account in which the credit for the amount is given.

134. The prescribed Forms of Returns and Certificates, applicable to every instance in which Officers may be embarked on board ship, whether messed at their own charge or at the charge of the Public, are to be filled up and duly completed, in duplicate, on the termination of the voyage.

The originals will be invariably required from the Paymaster or Agent, or other Accountant, into whose payment the Regimental Officer is taken after disembarkation; Nos. 1 and 2, as the proper Vouchers either for claiming the allowance when the Officer shall have messed himself, or shall have paid his share of the mess of the Officers of the Navy, or for proving the correctness of the prescribed deductions, which every such Agent or Paymaster is responsible for making, whenever the Officer is messed at the

expense of the Public, or shall draw rations for himself and family; and No. 3 to account for the pay being charged without deduction, when the Officer shall provide his own passage.

135. If an Officer, proceeding in a vessel belonging to, or freighted or hired by, Government, shall fail on the termination of a voyage to produce the Certificates Nos. 1 and 2, or 3, he will be invariably charged three shillings and sixpence a day for his own messing, until the required proof shall be produced that he was not messed or rationed at the public expense.

136. The duplicates of the Returns and Certificates Nos. 1 and 2, are to be left with the Captain or Master of the vessel, as his Vouchers to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The duplicate of No. 3 is to be retained by the Agent or Paymaster.

No. 1. Applicable to the messing of Officers on board ship.

No. 2. Applicable to Rations.

No. 3. Applicable to an Officer not liable to any stoppage for rations whilst on board ship, and to an Officer who provides his own passage.

137. If an Officer about to embark in a vessel in which mess accommodation is provided at the public expense, shall receive an advance of pay, the Paymaster or Agent making such advance shall deduct therefrom the contribution liable to be paid by the said Officer for his mess accommodation, for the same number of days as the pay is

issued in advance, and on arrival at the place of his destination, the Officer is to adjust with the Paymaster or Agent by whom he is next subsisted, the balance finally due to or from him on account of such contribution, according to the actual duration of the voyage, to be shewn by the particulars inserted in the certified Return No. 1, which is to be annexed to the Public Accounts of the last-mentioned Paymaster or Agent. But if from any circumstance, an Officer shall not receive an advance of pay on embarkation, the whole amount of his contribution for mess accommodation may be paid by him on the termination of his voyage.

138. Every Officer entitled to the allowance for providing his own mess accommodation may, on embarkation, receive from the Paymaster or Agent of his Regiment, whether he draw an advance of pay or not, a sum on account of such mess allowance, calculated on the number of days for which advanced pay is issuable; and on arrival at the place of his destination, he is to adjust with the Paymaster or Agent there, the balance due to or from the Public on account of the said allowance, according to the actual duration of the voyage, to be shewn by the certified Return No. 1, before referred to, which is to be annexed to the Public Accounts of such Paymaster or Agent. In the case of an Officer, or Officers, messed at the Lieutenants' mess of a ship-of-war, or at the mess of Naval Officers of a troop-ship, the Paymaster or Agent is to be furnished with, and to annex to his Account, a Receipt from the proper Officer of the Ship for the sums actually paid by each Military Officer for his own messing, and for the messing of each member of his family embarked with him; and whenever the charge for the messing of an Officer exceeds seven shillings and sixpence a day, a special Report is to be forthwith made to the Secretary at War.

139. The Paymaster or Agent receiving the contribution paid by the Officer on embarkation for the mess provided at the public expense, or paying the allowance granted to the Officer in aid of the expense of providing his own mess, is to deduct or charge the same, as the case may be, in his Public Accounts; and is to transmit a Report, in the prescribed Forms, Nos. 4 and 5, to the Paymaster or Agent into whose payment the Officer is next to be reported, shewing the amount of such receipt or payment, and annexing a duplicate of such Report to his own Accounts in explanation of the deduction or charge therein made. The Paymaster or Agent receiving such Report, having adjusted the balance with the Officer accordingly, is to charge or deduct such balance in his Accounts, annexing the original Report, 4 or 5, and the certified Return, No. 1, before referred to, properly completed in all respects.

140. In regard to the stoppages to which Officers are liable for rations supplied on the passage at the public expense, to themselves, their families, and civil servants, the amount thereof is to be wholly accounted for at the termination of the voyage, according to the rules prescribed in the preceding Articles of these Directions; the Paymaster or Agent being responsible for recovering from the Officer, and deducting in his Public Accounts the correct amount, and for annexing the certified Return, No. 2, properly completed.

141. An Officer who provides his own passage, whether entitled to the regulated allowance or not, is to furnish to the Paymaster or Agent from whom he draws his pay, at the termination of such passage, the Certificate No. 3, which Certificate is to be annexed to the Public Accounts of such Paymaster or Agent, as a Voucher that the Officer is not

liable to any contributions for his messing, or to any stoppage for rations supplied at the public expense.

N.B.—The several Forms applicable to Passages on board Ship, are supplied by the War Office when necessary, upon requisition.

142. In regard to Officers proceeding by contract steam vessels, no charge for boat hire for embarking or landing them, nor any separate charge for Steward's fees, when included in the Contract, is admissible in the Public Accounts.

143. Every Officer abroad who shall not draw his Regimental pay from the Commissariat Chest on his Station, is considered as recognising and constituting the Regimental Agent as his Private Agent, and will consequently have no claim whatever to relief from the Public, or from the Colonel of the Regiment, in the event of the failure of such Agent. In like manner, an Officer who shall leave his pay in the hands of the Agent or Paymaster for any period beyond the month for which it is due, will not, in the event of the failure or defalcation of either, have any claim to relief from the Public, from the Colonel of his Regiment, or from the Paymaster's Sureties.

144. The charge of pay for Officers returning from India, is to commence only from the period to which their pay shall have been issued by the Officers of the East India Company, before embarkation. Pay charged by the Regimental Agent, for an Officer who has returned from India, is to be vouched by a Certificate from the East India Company's Paymaster having the payment of the Queen's Troops, which Certificate is to shew the date to which the Officer's pay had been issued in India, before his embarkation.

145. The pay of Regimental Officers, *whether issued by a Regimental or District Paymaster, or by the Agent,* is to be charged against the Public in one Annual Account for each Regiment or Battalion, which Account is to be made up and rendered by the Regimental Agent.

INCOME DUTY.

146. Income Duty, at the rate fixed by Act of Parliament, must be stopped from all pay, allowances, and emoluments, assessable to the Duty, and issuable to Commissioned Officers, and other persons, on account of Army services, whether Regimental, Staff, or Miscellaneous.

147. Whatever be the aggregate annual amount of such pay, &c. issuable to an individual Officer, or other person, Income Duty is to be stopped and deducted from each issue thereof, unless notice has been received from the Commissioners for Income Duty at the War Office, that the individual is exempted from the Duty for the year for which the issue is made.

148. In every Estimate, Pay List, and Account including claim or charge for any assessable pay, allowance, or emolument, the Income Duty required thereon is to be duly stated, deducted, and credited to the Public, in the manner provided for in the respective Forms of Estimate and Account.

149. In the case of a Regiment, Battalion, or Reserve at Home, the pay of all the Officers estimated by the Paymaster, or Acting Paymaster, whether to be issued through him or by the Agent, is to be included in the amount of the Estimate; and the whole amount of Income Duty required on such pay, is to be deducted as stated in the preceding Article.

150. The Drafts of Regimental Paymasters, and Acting Paymasters, on the Commissariat Chest abroad, or on the Agent at home, for pay, &c., are to be made only for the net amount required, after deducting the Income Duty to which such pay, &c. is liable.

151. The charge for pay of Officers made in a Regimental Pay List, under Article 88 of these Directions, must be the net amount only, after the proper deduction for Income Duty.

152. The *allowances* to Officers, and others, specifically chargeable in a Regimental Pay List, are to be charged in their full amount, and all Income Duty required thereon is to be separately credited to the Public in the same Pay List, in its appropriate place, vouched by a Return of Particulars. (Form H.)

153. The Return, Form H, duly certified, is to be annexed to every Regimental Pay List rendered to the War Office; and when no assessable allowance is charged in the Pay List, the word "None" is to be written on the face of the Return. A duplicate of the Return is, in every instance, to be forwarded to the Commissioners for Income Duty at the War Office under cover to the Secretary at War.

154. In every Account, (except in the case mentioned in Article 151,) the charge of pay, allowance, &c., is to be stated in full, with a separate deduction, or credit, (according to the Form of Account,) for the Income Duty required.

155. The Regimental Agent, on completion of his Annual Public Account of each Regiment, Battalion, or Corps in his Agency, is to make, and render in duplicate to the Com-

missioners for Income Duty at the War Office, and under cover to the Secretary at War, separate Returns, (Form G,) duly certified, shewing all assessable pay, allowances, and emoluments charged for each individual in the said Account, and the amount of Income Duty thereon, distinguishing the same in the mode provided for in the Form of Returns.

156. The General Agent for Recruiting, &c., is to make, and render in like manner, similar Returns, (Form G,) for each Service, for which he renders a separate Account to the Secretary at War, on the completion of such Account, whether the same terminate annually or at any shorter period.

157. The Paymaster of a Recruiting District or Depôt, or of a Garrison or Invalid Depôt, &c., is also to make, and render in like manner, similar Returns, (Form G,) on the completion of each of his Pay Lists.

158. Officers on the Staff at Home, Commissariat Officers Abroad, and other Accountants (not being Regimental Paymasters, or Acting Paymasters) who render Accounts for settlement by the Secretary at War, which include any charge of assessable pay, allowance, or emolument, are also to make and render, as prescribed in Article 155, Returns, (Form G,) on the completion of each of their Accounts, for the period to which it extends.

159. All unsatisfied arrears of Income Duty on pay, &c., as soon as known to and recoverable by Paymasters, Agents, or other Accountants, are to be, in every instance, forthwith credited in their Public Accounts, and duly stated in their Returns of Income Duty.

160. In addition to the pay of Officers, the ordinary

allowances and emoluments undermentioned are assessable to Income Duty; viz.—

Annual Non-Effective Allowance to a Regimental Field Officer.

Daily Allowance to a Regimental Paymaster absent sick from his Regiment Abroad.

Daily Allowance to a Committee of Paymastership.

Ditto to an Acting Paymaster.

Ditto to a Regimental Adjutant.

Ditto to an Acting Adjutant.

Ditto to an Acting Quarter-Master.

Ditto to an Officer acting as Deputy Judge-Advocate.

Allowances to Officiating Clergymen, not resident in Ireland.

Allowances to private Medical Practitioners, not resident in Ireland, and not paid according to Article 23 of the Hospital Regulations.

Emoluments and Profits from the	Allowances for Regimental Clothing; Riding Allowance in Cavalry; Allowances for Agency.	Declarations of the profits from these allowances are to be made annually in the prescribed Form, F., and sent, under cover to the Secretary at War, to the Commissioners at the War Office, for assessment.

Certain other allowances, granted in particular cases, are also assessable to Income Duty.

161. An Officer, or other person, *in Great Britain,* claiming to be exempted from Income Duty on his effective Army pay, &c., on the ground that the whole of his income

for the year of assessment is less than one hundred and fifty pounds, and is derived entirely from such pay, &c., is to make his claim by Declaration, (Form D,) and to transmit the same, under cover to the Secretary at War, to the Commissioners at the War Office, for their decision; but when his income is derived partly from Army pay, &c., and partly from other sources, his claim for exemption must be made to the Commissioners for Income Duty of the District in which he is stationed or resident, upon a Form to be obtained from the Assessor of the District or Parish.

162. An Officer, or other person, *out of Great Britain,* claiming to be exempted from Income Duty, on his effective Army pay, &c., on the ground that the aggregate amount of his income from every source whatever for the year of assessment, is less than one hundred and fifty pounds, is to make his claim by affidavit, (Form E,) and to transmit the same, under cover to the Secretary at War, to the Commissioners at the War Office, for their decision.

163. To prevent unnecessary stoppage, claims for exemption for each year of assessment are to be made and transmitted as soon as practicable after the commencement of the year on 6th April, but not before.

164. When the Income of an Officer, or other person, who has been provisionally exempted from Income Duty for a specific year, is subsequently augmented in the course of the same year, so as to amount to not less than one hundred and fifty pounds for that year, his provisional exemption necessarily becomes void, and Income Duty upon his assessable pay, &c. for the whole year, must be duly credited to the Public.

165. The several Income Duty Forms (D, E, F, G, and

H) mentioned in the foregoing Articles, are periodically supplied under direction of the Commissioners at the War Office, and are furnished at all times, when necessarily required and applied for.

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166. All communications to the Commissioners at the War Office, regarding Income Duty, are to be addressed to them, under cover to the Secretary at War, with the words "Income Duty," superscribed in the corner of the cover.

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PAY OF MEN.

167. The pay of Non-commissioned Officers and privates is to be drawn by the Paymaster, only in such sums as shall be sufficient to enable Officers paying Troops or Companies to settle with their men at the periods prescribed by the Royal Warrant. . . . . .

. . . . . .

168. When men are on a Detachment at a distance from Head-Quarters, an advance of pay for fourteen days may be made by the Regimental Paymaster to the Officer in command of the Detachment, if thought necessary by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. Should the Commanding Officer of the Regiment deem any further advance necessary, he will, in giving directions to this effect, state in writing the grounds on which he considers a further advance to be requisite.

169. Soldiers embarking for Foreign Service are allowed such an advance of pay, not exceeding the proportions stated below, as may be found actually requisite to provide them with necessaries during the voyage.

STATIONS.

	No. of Days' Pay.
China	180
Australasia, including New Zealand	140
East Indies	120
Ceylon	120
Mauritius	100
Cape and St. Helena	80
Jamaica and Honduras	60
Gambia and Gold Coast	60
Sierra Leone	40
Windward and Leeward Islands, Demerara, and Berbice	50
Canada	50
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland	40
Bermuda	40
Bahamas	50
Ionian Isles	50
Malta	40
Gibraltar	25

170. No pay or allowance is to be issued by a Paymaster to men joining a Regiment or Detachment, either at Home or Abroad, without the production of a Report (Form No. 1) from the Accountant by whom they had been previously subsisted, certifying the date to which the men had been actually settled with.

This Report is to accompany the Account in which the pay of the men is charged.

171. When men are detached from a Regiment, or a District, to situations where they are liable to be subsisted by a different Paymaster, a Report is to be transmitted by

the post, from the Paymaster of the Regiment or District from whence the men are detached, to the Paymaster by whom the men are next to be subsisted; and a duplicate of the Report is to be sent with the party detached, and a triplicate thereof is invariably to be prepared and annexed to the Accounts of the Paymaster by whom the Report is made.

172. When parties or recruits are sent from a District to join their Regiment, or *vice versâ*, or from one District to another, the pay and allowances of the Non-commissioned Officers and men are to be settled only up to the day, inclusive, preceding their march; and the Paymaster of the Regiment or District from which the party marches, is not to make any charge in his Accounts beyond that day. But having thus settled his own Account with the men, he will then furnish the Officer commanding the party with a distinct sum on account, proportionate to the probable expenditure for the subsistence of the men until their arrival at the place of their destination; and he will make a Report to the Paymaster by whom the party is next to be paid, of the date to which the pay of each individual has been settled, and of the further sum advanced by him on account; desiring the said Paymaster, to whom the Report is addressed, to remit to him the precise amount of the Advance by a Bill in his favour drawn upon the Agent. The precise amount thus claimed is to be paid accordingly, without any delay.

173. The Officer commanding the party will, immediately on his arrival at the place to which the party shall have marched, deliver to the Paymaster by whom the pay of the party is to be next issued, a detailed account of the actual expenditure of the sum advanced, and will settle the balance with the said Paymaster, who will include in his Public Account the proper charges for such expenditure, and will

give credit for the Bill drawn in favour of the first Paymaster, annexing to his own Pay List the Accounts of the Officer who commanded the party, and the Reports received from the first Paymaster.

174. The advance of Pay for regulated periods which is made on account of Detachments proceeding to or returning from a Foreign Station, is to be included in the Accounts of the Paymaster at Home or Abroad, as the case may be, by whom the advance is made; such Paymaster taking care to insert in the Report, No. 1, the date to which the advance extends; and, in these cases, the Certificate on the printed Form of Report is to be altered accordingly.

175. The Officer in charge of a Detachment proceeding to, or returning from a Foreign Station, is held responsible for the proper application of the advance of pay made for the men, and is to take care that he is furnished with a Report, No. 1, which Report he is to give to the Paymaster into whose payment he delivers up the men. He is to account to such Paymaster for any casualties which may have occurred during the voyage; and he is to give every possible information in regard to any claims which the men may have, that are liable to be settled by him out of the advance.

176. The Officer commanding a Regiment or Detachment embarked, is to prepare, in duplicate, a certified Return (on Form No. 2, prescribed by Royal Warrant) of the number of soldiers and horses receiving rations on board; one copy for the Commander of the vessel, and the other to be delivered to the Paymaster by whom the Regiment or Detachment shall be first subsisted after landing, in order to be annexed to the Pay List in which such subsistence shall be charged. When the Detachments belong to

different Regiments, a separate Return is to be made for the men of each Regiment; and, if there be no Commissioned Officer on board, the Certificate is to be signed by the Non-commissioned Officer in charge. If the rations shall be furnished by the Commissariat on a Foreign Station, or at the cost of that Department, such fact should be stated on the Return. Officers commanding troops embarked, are to be most careful in specifying correctly, in the certified Ration Return prepared by them, the names of the soldiers who do not draw the ration of wine or spirits, or articles in lieu thereof, on board ship.

177. Soldiers sent home from abroad as prisoners, to be finally discharged in England, (though not in close confinement on the voyage,) are not entitled to pay whilst waiting to embark or during the voyage home, but only to rations or subsistence.

178. No charge for the pay or subsistence of soldiers confined by sentences of Courts-Martial, and subsisted in District Military or Provost Prisons, at Home or Abroad, is to be inserted in the Pay Lists rendered to the War Office; but such men are to be distinguished in the Pay Lists as being so confined.

179. The subsistence, at sixpence a day, charged for men who have been in Civil Prisons under sentence of Courts-Martial, is to be vouched by the Receipt of the Gaoler; and the actual cost for men confined in Barrack or Garrison cells, by the Account of the Provost Serjeant, according to the Form prescribed; and any balance which may have accrued on the subsistence of the last description of prisoners is to be credited in the Pay Lists. The Account of the Provost Serjeant at a Station Abroad is to be accompanied by the

Receipt of the Commissariat Officer, or other party from whom the supplies were obtained, for the amount paid for the same.

180. If a soldier be sentenced to forfeiture of pay, or additional pay, for a particular period not specifically included in the period of imprisonment, such award is to be considered as in addition to the penalties of imprisonment, and to commence from the termination of such imprisonment. A soldier already under sentence of forfeiture, if again confined and convicted before the first sentence is expired, is not to be allowed to reckon the period of such confinement towards the completion of the first sentence. Soldiers acquitted of the charge, whether of a civil or military offence, on which they have been confined, are to be settled with for the arrears of their pay for the period of confinement, after deducting for the expense of their subsistence at a rate not exceeding sixpence a day, whether any charge for their subsistence in confinement is made in the Pay List or not.

181. Soldiers imprisoned by the Commanding Officer for periods not exceeding seven days, under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, forfeit pay (but not service) for the periods of such imprisonment.

182. The allowance to the Provost Serjeant of Garrison or Barrack cells, is to be charged in the General State of the Regimental Pay List, under Class L 2, vouched by his Receipt and the Commanding Officer's Certificate, in the Form prescribed.

183. Prisoners confined in District or Provost Prisons for more than twenty-eight days, are furnished after that period

with necessaries from the Prison Stores, for use during their subsequent imprisonment; and the articles brought with them are taken into store, to be re-delivered to them on their release.

184. Soldiers being servants of Officers, who do not belong to the same Regiment, will not be allowed any pay, unless they are so employed under the special authority of the Commander-in-Chief; and such authority, when granted, is to be annexed as a Voucher to the charge. No Colonel of a Regiment, unless actually serving, nor any Medical Staff Officer, is allowed to take from Regimental duty any soldier to be employed as his servant.

185. A soldier is to be employed as Regimental Orderly Room Clerk, who is to receive the pay of Serjeant. He is on first appointment to be liable to a probation for the following period uninterruptedly, according to rank, viz.:—

If a Private . .	One Year,
If a Corporal . .	Eight Months,
If a Serjeant . .	Two Months;

on the expiration of which period he will be confirmed in the appointment, and, if a private or Corporal, be allowed to take rank and reckon service as a Serjeant, including the period of probation; but if he shall relinquish the situation without the approbation of his Commanding Officer, or be displaced for misconduct, he will revert to the rank and pay to which he was entitled previously to his appointment as Orderly Room Clerk.

186. After seven years' uninterrupted service as Regimental Orderly Room Clerk, he is, besides receiving the additional pay sanctioned by Royal Warrant, to be allowed to rank as Troop Serjeant Major in the Cavalry, or Colour Serjeant in the Infantry.

187. In regard to the Schoolmaster Serjeant, and Hospital Serjeant, the service to entitle them to the additional pay sanctioned by Royal Warrant, must be ten years' uninterrupted service in those appointments respectively.

188. The Regimental Paymaster's Clerk, having served seven years uninterruptedly as such, may be recommended by the Commanding Officer and Paymaster for an allowance of sixpence a day, in addition to his pay as Serjeant, and to rank as Troop Serjeant-Major in the Cavalry, or Colour Serjeant in the Infantry; but this additional allowance and rank will at any subsequent period be liable to be suspended, or wholly taken away, if the Paymaster's Clerk is guilty of any neglect or misconduct; the circumstances of the case being fully stated to the Secretary at War by the Commanding Officer and Paymaster, if it should not be deemed expedient to resort to a Court-Martial.

189. The pay of Non-commissioned Officers on promotion, is to be charged according to the following rules:—

If the Non-commissioned Officer when promoted be serving with his Regiment, his pay in the new rank may be charged from the day on which the Non-commissioned Officer causing the vacancy ceased to receive pay; and if the latter was not subsisted through the Regimental Paymaster, the usual Certificate from the proper Accountant should be annexed, shewing to what date he was finally paid. If the Non-commissioned Officer when promoted shall be absent on the Recruiting Service, or on furlough, or on duty with a Division or Detachment of his Regiment, or with one of the Consolidated Depôts, the first charge at the new rate of pay is to be supported by an authenticated copy of the Order for his promotion, stating on what date the vacancy occurred; as, if the interval between such date and that of the actual

promotion exceed one month, pay in the new rank is only to be allowed from the date on which he commenced to do duty in that rank, to be certified by the Officer under whose command he may be serving at the period. Before any promotion is made the utmost care is to be taken that the Establishment of the Regiment be not thereby exceeded.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR LENGTH OF SERVICE.

190. In every case in which the additional pay granted to Paymasters, Medical Officers, and Quarter-Masters, for length of service, is charged for the first time, the Agent is to annex to the Account in which the charge is made, the authority of the Secretary at War for the issue thereof.

191. The rules for reckoning service prescribed by the Regulations attached to the Royal Warrant regarding Pensions apply equally to claims for additional pay, as to those for pension, in respect of all soldiers enlisted, or re-enlisted after the 30th November, 1829, and before the 1st September, 1836.

192. Soldiers, of whatever rank, who served at Waterloo, are allowed to reckon two years in virtue of that victory.

193. In calculating the additional pay of soldiers enlisted before the 1st December, 1829, service in the East or West Indies, (other than in West India Regiments,) in Ceylon, China, the Mauritius, the Western Coast of Africa, St. Helena, and the Bermudas, may be reckoned as three years for every two years of actual service.

194. Soldiers who, having been discharged at the expiration of their first period of service, have re-enlisted before the 1st December, 1829, and have been allowed to reckon their former service, must, if they have re-enlisted into the Corps from which they were discharged, complete in all 19 years' service in the Cavalry, or 16 years' in the Infantry; and if they shall have re-enlisted into any other Corps, 20 years' service in the Cavalry, or 17 years' in the Infantry, before they become entitled to additional pay at 2*d.* day.

195. Serjeants reduced to the ranks may reckon their service as Serjeant towards additional pay as privates or Corporals.

196. Every soldier convicted of desertion or of felony, thereupon forfeits all claim to additional pay.

197. A soldier may be sentenced by a Court-Martial to forfeiture of his additional pay for certain offences specified in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

198. Service, as drummer, trumpeter, or bugler, does not reckon towards additional pay.

199. Soldiers who enlisted prior to the 25th March, 1829, are allowed to reckon their service from the commencement of the quarter in which they respectively enlisted; but soldiers enlisted subsequently to that date, are only allowed to reckon from the actual date of attestation.

200. When a man becomes entitled to additional pay for length of service, the first charge on account thereof is to be vouched by a certified copy of the Record of his Services.

GOOD-CONDUCT PAY AND REWARDS.

201. Commanding Officers, if fully satisfied by careful inspection of the Records of Service and the Regimental Defaulter Book, that the claims to good-conduct pay are correct, may sanction payment thereof without previous authority from the War Office; but in any case of doubt, no payment is to be made until the claim be referred, with the necessary documents, for the decision of the Secretary at War, and the result be communicated.

Soldiers who neglect to claim good-conduct pay at the time when they become entitled thereto, will be allowed to receive that reward only from the date on which the claim shall be preferred.

202. Charges for good-conduct pay in the Public Accounts are to be vouched by a certified copy of each man's Record, a Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the date when the man's name was last entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book, and, in regard to a charge for the first time, for a soldier who enlisted before the 1st September, 1836, by his Declaration of having relinquished his claim to additional pay.

203. Serjeants reduced to the ranks by sentence of Court-Martial, are not to receive good-conduct rewards according to the length of their service, until they shall have served with uninterrupted good conduct for the respective periods prescribed by the Royal Warrant, reckoning from the date of reduction.

204. Soldiers who enlisted before the 1st September, 1836,

and become entitled to good-conduct pay, are to receive the same from the date of their Declaration of having relinquished additional pay; but if such soldiers claim the privilege of wearing distinguishing marks, without good-conduct pay, a statement of their claims is to be transmitted to the War Office, in duplicate, accompanied by a certified copy of the Record of each man's service, and by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, shewing the date when the man's name was last entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book. If the claims prove to be correct, they will be recommended to the Commander-in-Chief, by whom permission for the men to wear the marks will be communicated.

205. A certified Return is to accompany every Quarterly Pay List, shewing the particulars of the forfeitures of good-conduct pay incurred by soldiers during the period thereof.

206. Soldiers suspended from rewards granted for good conduct, may be restored thereto by the Commanding Officer, when their claims shall have been fully established to his satisfaction, according to the provisions of the Royal Warrant; and a certified statement of particulars, on the prescribed Form, is to be annexed to the Accounts in support of the renewed charge for good-conduct pay, or transmitted direct to the War Office when it relates only to the restoration of Honourable Distinctions, without good-conduct pay.

207. The cost of the first supply of distinguishing marks for good-conduct, is admitted in the Public Accounts at the following rates, if supported by a statement of particulars, and the original authorities of the Commander-in-Chief, for the grant of Honourable Distinctions, namely—

CAVALRY.

Light Dragoons (Corporal)	1*s.*	each Mark.
Heavy Dragoons (ditto)	9*d.*	„
Other ranks	3*d.*	„

INFANTRY.

All ranks	2*d.*	each Mark.

REGIMENTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

208. The Captain of each Troop or Company is responsible that the deposits he receives, and the withdrawals he pays, be duly entered in each man's Account in the Ledger of his Troop or Company, and that Statements of his Receipts and Payments, in the Form No. 2, be sent monthly to the Orderly Room; also, that the amount of deposits and withdrawals be duly debited against him and credited to him by the Paymaster in the Abstract of the Monthly Pay Lists.

209. When there are withdrawals in the month of March, two copies of the Statement, Form No. 2, should be prepared; one for the withdrawals, to be transmitted with the Accounts for the Year ending the 31st of that month; the other for the deposits, to be transmitted with the next year's Accounts. This is necessary, in order that the Vouchers for each year may be separate and complete.

210. The Officer in command, the Officer second in command, and the Adjutant, are responsible for the correctness of the Regimental Savings Bank Ledger, which is to be prepared in the Orderly Room by the Savings Bank Clerk, under their direction, from the Statements No. 2, transmitted by

the Captains. They are to transmit monthly to the Paymaster, in the Form No. 3, the account of the deposits received and the withdrawals paid by each Captain.

211. The responsibility of the Paymaster, with respect to the Savings Bank, is limited to the following points:—He is to debit and credit the respective Captains, in the Abstracts of their Monthly Pay Lists, with such sums as are shewn by the Accounts, Form No. 3, transmitted to him from the Orderly Room, to have been deposited and withdrawn.—He is to insert in his Quarterly Pay List, under Class Q. 1, the total amount of the deposits, and the total amount of the withdrawals in each of the three months, as shewn by the abovementioned Monthly Account, Form 3, which is to be invariably annexed to the Pay List: and he is to add the three sums together, and debit and credit the totals thereof respectively.—He is to give special credit for the deposits forfeited by deserters.—He is to take care that the balances of deposits reported to be due to deceased men are duly carried to their Non-effective Accounts.—He is to annex to the Non-effective Accounts of all deserters and deceased men the prescribed Certificates, stating whether they had any moneys in the Regimental Savings Bank.

212. As it is not lawful for a person having money in deposit in one Savings Bank, to make a further deposit in another, nor to deposit at interest, in any one year, more than thirty pounds, a soldier, having money in a Government Savings Bank, must withdraw such deposit before he can make further deposits in the Regimental Savings Bank; but he may invest the money so withdrawn in the Regimental Savings Bank, although the amount thereby deposited may exceed thirty pounds, upon the Certificate of the Trustee or Manager of the Government Savings Bank, shewing whether

any and what part of the sum withdrawn had been deposited within the year.

213. If a soldier deposit more than thirty pounds in any one year interest can only be allowed upon thirty pounds until after the next 31st March, from which date interest may be allowed upon any further sum, not exceeding thirty pounds, for that year. Interest is not allowed upon any deposit for the month in which it is made, if it be made after the day of monthly settlement. The whole amount to be deposited by a soldier must not exceed two hundred pounds.

214. If a soldier be permanently transferred from one Troop or Company to another, or to the Depôt or Service Companies, or to another Regiment, the Captain is not to consider the amount of the soldier's Account as money withdrawn from the Savings Bank, but is to transmit the Certificate, Form A, to the Captain to whom the soldier is transferred, and will close the Account of such soldier in his own Troop or Company Ledger, in the manner prescribed in Form B. The Certificate A will be the authority to the Captain, receiving the transferred man, to open in his own Troop or Company Ledger an Account (but not as a new deposit in the Savings Bank) in the manner prescribed in Form C. The Certificate A is to be annexed to the Regimental Savings Bank Ledger.

215. The Captain making the transfer, and the Captain receiving such transfer, will each bring forward into his Annual Abstract the Account of the soldier, as it is shewn by his own transactions with the man, in the Troop or Company Ledger of each Captain, in the manner prescribed in the Form E,

216. In the cases of invalided soldiers sent to Chatham, the regular Transfer Statement, Form A, is to be transmitted to the Staff Captain at the Invalid Depôt, Chatham, in order that the soldier's balance may be included in the Savings Bank Account of that Depôt.

217. Arrangements, for the benefit of the discharged soldier, having been made for transferring from Regimental to Government Savings Banks the amount in deposit, Commanding Officers will be careful that the Certificates or this purpose be correctly filled up, so that no delay may occur in making the transfer. The "Summary of the Savings Banks in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland," will enable the Commanding Officer to point out to the soldier the Government Savings Bank nearest to his intended place of residence. The balance due to him is to be withdrawn by the Captain from the Regimental Savings Bank, and to be paid over to the Paymaster, to be remitted by him, or by the Regimental Agent, to the Government Savings Bank, accompanied by the proper Certificates. The original Certificate will be retained by the Government Savings Bank, and the duplicate, with the Receipt subjoined thereto, is to be annexed to the man's Account in the Regimental Savings Bank Ledger.

218. When a soldier has been convicted of desertion, or recorded by a Board of Officers as a Deserter, the amount of his deposits is to be withdrawn by the Captain from the Regimental Savings Bank, and placed in the hands of the Paymaster, to be by him specially credited to the Public in his next Quarterly Pay List, under Class Q, in the General State.

219. Upon the death of a soldier, the Captain is to make up his Account to the next day of monthly muster, and is to

withdraw the amount from the Regimental Savings Bank, and credit it to the Non-effective Account of the soldier, with his other effects.

220. The monthly allowance to the Savings Bank Clerk is to be vouched by a Certificate of the number of Accounts open in the Regimental Savings Bank Ledger.

221. A supply of the several Forms applicable to Regimental Savings Banks, may be obtained on application to the War Office.

FURLOUGHS.

222. Soldiers applying for Furloughs are not to be allowed by the Commanding Officer to leave the Regiment, except on the 1st of the month, unless in very special cases of sickness. They may receive an advance of pay for such period as the Officer commanding the Troop or Company shall, upon his own responsibility, judge necessary, according to the distance in Great Britain or Ireland to which the men may have to proceed, at the following rates; viz.—

Serjeants . . .	1*s.*	per diem.
Other ranks . . .	8*d.*	„

223. The man will receive the same from the Officer commanding his Troop or Company; and the Paymaster is, if desired by the Regimental Commanding Officer, to issue a sufficient sum to enable the Officer commanding the Troop or Company to make this advance, and may insert the amount in the place allotted for that purpose in his Pay List; *not as a charge,* but as a sum paid *on account,* to the Officer, for men not actually settled with.

224. The difference between the sum advanced, and the full-pay of the man, is to be retained by the Paymaster, as a fund for necessaries, liable to be accounted for to him on his return; and upon his being then finally settled with, the Paymaster may insert the man's pay, not including beer money, at the proper rate, and for the proper period, in the Pay List.

225. If the man should, at the end of the period for which the advance shall have been made, continue on furlough, and require a further advance of pay, he is to apply to the Officer commanding the Troop or Company, who, upon shewing that the man is forthcoming, is, with the sanction of the Commanding Officer, to receive from the Paymaster the further necessary advance, at the rates before specified, upon the responsibility of the Officer; and the Officer is to remit the same to the man by a Post Office Order, charging the man with the regulated Post Office agency. The second advance thus made is not to be charged in the Pay List, but may be inserted as a sum paid to the Officer Commanding, *on account*, in the same manner as the first advance.

226. No payments, therefore, are to be made to soldiers on furlough by an Order of a Magistrate, upon the Officers of the Revenue or others; but the whole of the pecuniary transaction is to take place between the Officer and the soldier.

227. If the Regiment should be transferred to or from Ireland, or be otherwise moved from one Station to another at Home, a notification thereof is to be made, by the Officers commanding Troops or Companies, to the men on furlough; in order that the men may know how to apply for the further

advances of pay when necessary; as before directed, and also to what place they are to proceed for the purpose of rejoining the Regiment.

228. When a Regiment embarks for Foreign Service, the Officers commanding Troops or Companies are to apprise the men on furlough thereof, and are to instruct them to apply to the Officer commanding the Reserve Troops or Companies for the necessary advances of pay, which are to be received, charged, and remitted by such Commanding Officer according to the rules above laid down: a Return is, however, to be made out by the Regimental Paymaster, and transmitted to the War Office, shewing what men have not joined from furlough, the places where they are stationed, the actual advances made to them, and the dates to which they are known to be forthcoming; and requesting an authority to bring the proper charges into the Pay Lists.

229. Whenever, from sickness, or any other unavoidable cause, the renewal of a man's furlough may be admissible under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, such renewal is invariably to be reported by the Magistrate or Officer granting the same, to the Officer commanding the Troop or Company to which the man belongs, or to the Officer commanding the Reserve Troops or Companies, if the Regiment has proceeded abroad; or if the Station of the Regiment or Reserve shall not be known, then to the Regimental Agent, who is immediately to apprise the proper Officer thereof.

230. The following is the Form of Furlough to be used:—

Form of Furlough.

BY
Commanding the *Regiment of*
whereof *is Colonel.*

Description of Person.
Years of Age.
Feet } in Height.
Inches }
Complexion
Hair
Eyes

The BEARER hereof *
of the Regiment of
is hereby permitted to go to
in the county of
he having Leave of Absence until the
day of at the
expiration of which he is to return to his
Quarters at
or he will be proceeded against as a
Deserter.

Description of Dress.
Coat
Waistcoat
Breeches or
Pantaloons
Cap
Hat or
Helmet

To prevent any improper use being made of this Furlough, an exact description of the above-named*
is inserted in the margin.

Subsistence has been issued to*
to the
day of inclusive.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Regiment, at this day of .

Signature of the Commanding Officer } _____

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* Here insert the Regimental Number, Rank, Christian Name, and Surname of the Soldier.

N.B.—The period for which the Furlough is granted is to be specified in words, and not in figures.—The same to be observed when any extension of leave is granted.—No erasure to be made.

As the soldier is to receive from his Officer sufficient money to enable him to proceed to his home, and to return to his Regiment, *it is particularly desired that no advance of money may be made to him, by the order of any Magistrate or other persons.*

Soldiers are not entitled to be attended medically, at the public expense, if they fall sick whilst on furlough.

REMITTANCES.

1. *By Officers or Soldiers to their Families or Friends.*

231. A soldier on Foreign Service is permitted to remit money to his family or friends in this country, without loss or risk, by paying over the amount to the Paymaster, to whom he must at the same time give a Voucher, filled up according to the printed Form, and signed by himself, after having been approved by the Officer commanding his Troop or Company. The remittance must not exceed the net amount of pay which has accrued to the soldier since the last remittance made by him; nor the net amount of his pay for one year last past.

232. The Voucher is to be forwarded by the Paymaster in a letter in his own handwriting direct to the Regimental Agent, who will thereupon pay to the proper person the sum which has been deposited in the hands of the Paymaster, and charge the same in his Account, supported by the Voucher received from the Paymaster, and by the Receipt of the person entitled to the money. The printed Forms for this Voucher are supplied by the War Office on the requisition of the Paymaster, who is carefully to keep them in his own possession.

233. The Paymaster is to deduct in his next Estimate, and credit in the Regimental Pay List, the amount which he has thus received, specifying in the sheet appropriated for the purpose, the name of the man, and the amount received from him.

234. In regard to Regiments in India, Officers are also allowed to remit a limited portion of their pay for the benefit of their parents, wives, children, brothers, or sisters; and for this purpose the Officers are to furnish the Regimental Paymaster with separate Vouchers, to be forwarded by him to the Regimental Agent, as in the case of remittances from soldiers. The remittances, both from Officers and soldiers, are to be paid by the Regimental Paymaster into the East India Company's Treasury at the Presidency, in order that they may be paid over by the Court of Directors to the account of the Paymaster-General, for the purpose of payment, under the orders of the Secretary at War, to the several parties shewn by the Quarterly Returns and Vouchers to be entitled thereto.

235. In order that such payments may be effected in the most prompt and satisfactory manner, Commanding Officers are to cause to be transmitted to this Office, with every Quarterly Return of Remittances, a Receipt from the proper Officer in the East India Company's Service, for the actual amount shewn by the Quarterly Returns to have been paid into the Treasury in India, and a Certificate from the same Officer, shewing the precise sum in British sterling to be paid in England, on account thereof.

236. Soldiers returning from Foreign Stations, and more especially from the East Indies, are not to be furnished by the Regimental Paymaster or other Officers with Receipts or Orders for money; but separate Vouchers for the sums due to such men should be sent through the Secretary at War to the Regimental Agent, with the Quarterly Return of Remittances.

2. *For Necessaries.*

237. The stoppages paid to the Paymaster of a Regiment Abroad, for reimbursement of the tradesmen by whom necessaries may be supplied under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, are to be deducted monthly in his Estimate, and credited quarterly in the Regimental Pay List; except in the case of Regiments in India, which are to make and report the remittances under this head in the same manner as family remittances, and to apprise the Regimental Agent thereof.

238. The names of the tradesmen, and the amount due to each, are to be distinctly stated in the Pay List or Quarterly Return of Remittances, and in the Extract from the General State for the use of the Agent, who, upon receiving the requisite notice, may pay the amount, and may insert it in his Monthly Estimate and Quarterly Account, with a reference in both documents to the Return or Extract in which the credit is given, annexing to his Annual Account the Receipts of the persons to whom the amount is paid.

239. The rules to be observed for the provision, custody, and periodical inspection of soldiers' necessaries, are laid down in the Royal Warrant; the following instructions for the performance of the duties under this head allotted to the respective Officers, are to be strictly attended to.

240. The Quarter-Master is to keep a General Account of the Necessaries under his charge, shewing the total number of articles of each description received by him, and specifying the price to be paid by the soldier for each article, as fixed by the Regimental Committee, including the charge of three per cent. required in the Royal Warrant; he is also

to keep a separate Account with each Troop or Company, shewing the number and description of the Articles delivered out by him, from time to time, for the men thereof; and he is to carry the aggregate of these deliveries quarterly to his General Account of Stores, and deduct it therefrom, so as to shew the balance remaining in store at the termination of each quarter, according to the Forms prescribed in the Quarter-Master's books.

241. The Quarter-Master is not to issue the necessaries, except on written Requisitions, to be furnished in duplicate by the Officers in command of Troops or Companies, one copy of which is to be delivered to the Regimental Paymaster, to enable him to charge the proper amount of stoppages against each Troop or Company, and the other copy is to be retained by the Quarter-Master, as a Voucher for his Store Accounts.

242. The inspection by the Commanding Officer of the necessaries in store, as required by the Royal Warrant, is to be made at the termination of each quarter; and the General Store Account, the Requisitions of the Officers commanding Troops or Companies, and the Quarter-Master's separate Accounts with those Officers, are to be then produced by him, and duly compared; and after the same shall have been ascertained to be correct, an Extract from the General Store Account, shewing the transactions of the past quarter, is to be made, and, when certified by the Commanding Officer, is to be handed over to the Paymaster, who is to be present at this inspection, and to assist the Committee in verifying the accuracy of the Account. If a deficiency be found, either in the Stores or the Accounts, it must be immediately made good by the parties responsible.

243. To give due effect to the provisions in the Warrant, it is essential that the Paymaster be regularly apprised of the receipt into store of all supplies of necessaries procured from the tradesmen on each Requisition, and that he keep a clear and distinct Account thereof. On one side of this Account the amount of the tradesman's bill, and the amount of the additional charge of three per cent., as sanctioned by the Regimental Committee, acting under the Warrant, are to be separately stated; and on the other side of the Account the aggregate amount of the stoppages charged monthly by the Paymaster against each Troop or Company, distinguishing the proportion which is applicable to the Three per cent. Contingent Fund, and to be credited monthly thereto, from that required for payment to the tradesman.

3. *For Stamps on Commissions.*

244. The Stamp Duty on all Military Commissions, is *one pound ten shillings.*

245. When an Officer obtains a Commission, either on first appointment, or on promotion, in any Corps of Cavalry or Infantry, he is to be charged with the stamp thereon, by the Regimental Paymaster or Agent, accordingly as he shall commence to receive the pay of his new appointment from the one or the other.

246. When the amount of the stamp shall have been received by the Paymaster of a Regiment at *Home,* or by the Acting Paymaster of the Reserve Companies, he is immediately to remit the same to the Agent.

247. When it shall have been paid to the Paymaster of a Regiment *Abroad,* he is immediately to report the receipt

of the same to the Regimental Agent, and to deduct the amount in his next Monthly Estimate and credit it, in his Quarterly Pay List, in like manner with the remittances of soldiers.

248. The sums so reported to the Agent, may then be charged by him in his Public Accounts, to enable him to pay the same in the manner hereinafter directed.

249. In respect of Regiments in *India*, which do not render Pay Lists, a separate Quarterly Statement is to be furnished to the War Office by the Paymaster, containing the particulars of the stamps on Commissions received by him during the quarter; and the amount thereof is to be remitted *immediately* after the expiration of the quarter.

250. The Regimental Agent is to furnish to the War Office a Quarterly Return for each of the Regiments in his Agency shewing the ranks and names of all Officers whose appointments or promotions shall have been gazetted during the quarter, and the amount received for stamps.

251. Whenever the Agent is unable to account for the stamps on any Commission gazetted during the quarter, the reasons should be stated in the Return.

252. In the same Return the Agent is to specify the particulars and the amount of any stamps which may have been received during the period thereof, although applicable to Commissions gazetted previously.

253. The amount of stamps which shall be shewn by the Quarterly Return to have been received, is to be paid by each Agent, under directions from the War Office, into the Bank of England, to the account of the Paymaster-General.

254. The same rules are to be applied, as far as practicable, to the cases of Regimental Officers promoted to Brevet, Staff, or Unattached Commissions; and Paymasters and Agents are to use their utmost endeavours to recover for the Public the amount for the stamps on all such Commissions.

BREAD, MEAT, AND FORAGE.

255. The supplies of bread, meat, and forage to the troops in Great Britain, are made under Contracts entered into by the Ordnance Department, and to the troops in Ireland under Contracts entered into by the Commissariat Department there, under the Treasury Board.

256. Paymasters in Great Britain and Ireland are not to draw upon the Agent for that proportion of the pay of soldiers which is applicable in aid of the expense of bread and meat, but they are to deduct the amount thereof from the total of pay of soldiers estimated for or charged in their Pay Lists.

257. Officers commanding Corps or Detachments are to sign Returns of the Effective Non-commissioned Officers and privates for whom they demand bread and meat, and are to direct a Commissioned Officer to receive the supplies from the Contractor, and to give a Receipt for them.

258. Commanding Officers, Adjutants, and Paymasters are to sign the Contractor's Monthly Accounts.

259. No bread or meat is to be received from the Contractors but what is in weight and quality conformable to

the Contract; and on no consideration is any compensation whatever to be received by the soldier in lieu of the actual delivery of bread and meat.

260. If a Contractor or his Agent does not duly furnish the supplies according to the Contract, the Commanding Officer is to make an immediate representation on the subject to the Ordnance Department, if in England, and to the Commissariat Department, if in Ireland.

261. Whenever purchases of bread, meat, or forage are made, in consequence of the default of the Contractors for the supply of those articles, the payments are to be made, and the Accounts rendered, according to the Regulations issued by the Board of Ordnance, and the Board of Treasury respectively.

262. The Regimental Paymaster is to pay the Contractors, and charge against the Officers the price of the meat supplied to Officers, for themselves and families, which is not to exceed one pound of meat a day for the Officer, and the like quantity for each person composing his family.

263. The Requisition for meat for a Commissioned Officer, is to be signed by the Officer, and certified by the Commanding Officer.

264. The Bread and Meat Accounts of Detachments are to be forwarded in the first instance to the Head-Quarters of the Regiment or Depôt, in order that the same may be annexed as Vouchers to the General Bread and Meat Accounts to be rendered by the Regiment, and particular care is to be taken that supplies of bread and meat in different months are not included in the same Return.

265. The stoppages of eightpence halfpenny for each ration of forage supplied in Barracks, and of twopence halfpenny for each ration of oats supplied in quarters, for the horses of Officers, are to be paid over by the Paymasters of Regiments stationed in Great Britain, to the Contractor or his Agent; and by the Paymasters of Regiments stationed in Ireland, to the Regimental Agent, who will pay the amount to the Officer of the Commissariat Department in Dublin.

266. The quantities of oats and forage issued to a Detachment of a Cavalry Regiment not in the payment of a District Paymaster, or Paymaster of Detachments, are to be included in the Regimental Forage Return; and Officers commanding Detachments on the march to a place of embarkation are to be furnished with the proper Forms, and are to be instructed by the Commanding Officer to transmit to the Regiment, before they embark, Returns of the supplies which they have received, and also Extracts from the Adjutant's Rolls, if the Adjutant or an Officer acting for him is with the Detachment.

267. When a Detachment is paid through a District Paymaster, the documents above-mentioned are to be forwarded to the said District Paymaster by the Officer commanding the Detachment.

268. Bread and meat supplied to men on a march, on furlough, or in hospital, are not to be included in the Regimental Returns; but men who have received supplies when in those situations, are to be put under stoppages for them, and the amount of the stoppages is to be paid over to the Contractor.

269. When a Corps is ordered for embarkation, the Pay-

master is to furnish, before he embarks, the usual documents shewing the supplies received up to the day on which the Corps embarks; he is to liquidate before he embarks all the claims of Contractors liable to be discharged by him, and also the claims for the billet money allowance: any neglect on these points will subject the Paymaster to immediate suspension.

270. District Paymasters are to settle with the Contractors for the oats which may be supplied on the march for the horses of Officers ordered into their Districts on the Recruiting Service, upon the production of Certificates from the Regimental or District Paymaster, stating to what dates such horses had been previously accounted for at the Regiment, or in another District.

271. District Paymasters are, of course, to insert in the Extracts of the Adjutant's Rolls the number of horses of Officers, and of Troop horses, if any, from the days subsequent to those to which they shall have been settled for at the Regiment, or in the former District, and are to specify on the said Extracts the several counties through which the horses passed in their way from the Regiment or former District to the Recruiting Station, and the period during which the horses were in each county.

272. Regimental and District Paymasters are to give to Officers placed on, or removed from, the Recruiting Service, Certificates shewing the dates to which the horses have been accounted for by them.

273. The rate of allowance made to Innkeepers for the horses of Officers and men quartered upon them, is fixed

by the Mutiny Act, which is an annual Act, and the rate is therefore liable to variation.

274. The expense under this head, except the proportion of the billet-money for Officers' horses liable to be paid by the Officers—viz., sixpence a day for each horse, is entirely defrayed by the Ordnance Department, if in England, and by the Commissariat Department, if in Ireland.

275. The ration of forage at present allowed for horses is as follows:—

In Barracks.

10 lbs. of Oats,	supplied by the Contractor.
12 lbs. of Hay,	
8 lbs. of Straw,	

In Quarters.

10 lbs. of Oats,	supplied by the Contractor.
12 lbs. of Hay,	supplied by the Innkeeper.
8 lbs. of Straw,	

276. When Officers' horses are in quarters, the stoppage from the Officers of eightpence halfpenny for each ration, is to be paid as follows; viz., twopence halfpenny to the Contractor, and sixpence to the Innkeeper.

277. When a Regiment is to receive rations of provisions, or other supplies from Government, the Paymaster, on the day preceding that fixed for the first delivery, is to certify to the Officer of the Ordnance or other Department charged with making the issues, the exact number of persons of each rank, as well as the number of horses actually present with the Corps; and on the day preceding each subsequent delivery, he is to certify, in like manner, the number then present, and also the alterations which may have taken place since the

former Certificate, as far as they may affect the deliveries of provisions or other supplies. These Certificates are to be vouched by the signature of the Commanding Officer. When Detachments are stationed out of the reach of the Regimental Paymaster, like Certificates are to be furnished by the respective Commanding Officers of the Detachments.

EFFECTS AND CREDITS.

278. The manner in which the effects and credits of deceased Officers and soldiers, and of deserters, are to be collected and the balances accounted for, is prescribed in the Articles of War.

279. The practice of employing a Non-commissioned Officer or soldier in selling by auction such of the effects as are not otherwise disposed of, is to be adhered to only in cases in which it shall appear to be most advantageous for the estate of the deceased; and when much trouble and responsibility shall have been thrown upon a Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, in consequence of being so employed, commission, payable out of the effects, at a rate varying from two to five per cent. on the amount of the produce of the sale, according to the greater or less degree of trouble and responsibility thereby caused, may be paid to him, and charged in the Statement of the Accounts of the deceased, annexing the man's Receipt for the amount, and the Certificate of the Commanding Officer that his employment as Auctioneer was most beneficial for the estate, and that the duties imposed on him thereby justify the remuneration charged.

280. These sales are exempt from the Duty and Regulations of the Auction Laws, if the Commanding Officer's

Certificate be sent in any case to the nearest Excise Officer, stating that the sale has been held by his authority, and that the whole of the effects sold belonged to the Officer or soldier deceased.

281. In Regiments not on the Indian Establishment, Quarterly Casualty Returns are to be made up according to the prescribed Form in the Pay List; and the balances of the Accounts of deceased Officers and men when not paid at the Regiment, and the balances of deserters, are to be credited in the Regimental Pay Lists.

282. When Regiments are in India, Quarterly Casualty Returns, made up according to the printed Form, are to be transmitted to the War Office; the balances of deceased Officers and men, not paid at the Regiment, are to be paid into the Treasury of the East India Company at the Presidency, in order that they may be paid over by the Court of Directors to the account of the Paymaster-General, for the purpose of payment under the orders of the Secretary at War to the several parties found to be entitled thereto; and in the Casualty Returns the sums are to be stated in sterling money.

283. A similar Receipt and Certificate from the East India Company's Officer is to accompany the Casualty Return, as is required under the head of "Remittances," in Article 235 of these Directions.

284. In Returns of Effects made from Regiments in India, care is to be taken to specify whether the Officer or man was possessed of other property of any description whatever exclusive of that stated in the Casualty Return, which property may not have been actually realized when the Return

shall have been made; and if any such property was left by the deceased Officer or soldier, a statement of the particulars thereof, made out in duplicate, is to be forwarded with the Casualty Return, and a Memorandum annexed thereto of the steps which have been taken for recovering or realizing the same, under the provisions of the Act 6th George IV., cap. 61. If no such other property was left, a Memorandum to that effect is to be made on the Return.

285. Agents are not to pay the balances of soldiers dying intestate, without obtaining from the persons applying for the same, the necessary proof, in the prescribed Form, of their being the next of kin to the deceased.

286. The balances of deceased Officers and soldiers, remitted from abroad, may be paid to the legal Representatives, under such Letters of Administration as may have been taken out in any part of the United Kingdom for other property of the deceased.

287. If the Agent should be aware of any objection to the issue of the amount which has been directed by War Office authority to be paid as the balance of the effects of a deceased Officer or soldier, the Agent is immediately on receiving the authority, to represent that objection to the Secretary at War.

288. When an Officer or soldier dies, leaving a will, if the balance due to the deceased be paid under such will by the Committee of Officers who make up his Accounts, or by the Paymaster, then a complete and authenticated copy of the will is to be transmitted with the Casualty Return and Accounts to the Secretary at War; but if the balance aforesaid is to be paid under directions of the Secretary at War, then

the original will is to be so transmitted, and a copy is to be kept with the Regiment.

289. The Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, shall, in every instance, when practicable, be present at the execution of the wills of soldiers in hospital, and shall affix a Declaration to such wills, stating whether the parties were in a fit state of mind at the time to execute the same. Whenever a will not containing such a Declaration shall be transmitted to the War Office, the Commanding Officer is to annex thereto an explanation of the circumstances, and will withhold all payments at the Regiment arising thereon, until the decision of the Secretary at War be notified.

290. No person but a Regimental Agent can by law be appointed by a Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, or by the next of kin or legal Representative of a deceased Non-commissioned Officer or soldier, to receive, on his or their account, any prize money, pay, arrears of pay, or proceeds of any effects.

291. In every case in which a soldier becomes non-effective, by death or desertion, or by being delivered up as an apprentice, or as a deserter from another Corps, or in consequence of conviction of felony by a Civil Court, all his effects are to be immediately collected and secured; and an Inventory thereof is to be forthwith taken by the Officer in command of the Troop or Company to which the man belonged, with the assistance of two other Commissioned Officers, as prescribed in the Articles of War.

292. These Officers, in taking the Inventory, are carefully to inspect the several effects so collected, and to specify in the Inventory, the probable fitness of each article for further

use; and in regard to the knapsack, they are then to fix the price at which that article, if fit for further use, ought to be issued to another soldier or recruit, and to specify that price in the Inventory.

293. The Inventory is to be taken and completed, in duplicate, on Forms supplied by the War Office, and each copy is to be certified by the Officers employed on the occasion; one copy is to be forthwith delivered or sent in a sealed cover, by the Officers, to the Regimental Paymaster; the other copy is to be retained by the Officer commanding the Troop or Company, for his own use, when the effects shall be disposed of.

294. The effects are in the mean time to be kept in a place of security until sold, or otherwise appropriated according to Regulation.

295. The effects so secured, except the knapsack when fit for further use, are to be disposed of at fair and open auction, in the presence of the Officer commanding the Troop or Company, at the most favourable opportunity, if left by a deceased soldier, within *one* month after the date of his death; and if left by a soldier who has become non-effective from any other of the causes above stated, within *three* months after the date of his so becoming non-effective, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, who, in the case of a deserter recovered to the Service before the expiration of the three months, may, if he think proper, restore to the man all or any of his effects, including his knapsack and cavalry equipments, if any.

296. The Officer present at each sale is to furnish the Paymaster with a certified statement of the particulars thereof,

on printed Forms supplied by the War Office, and will cause the amount of the produce to be carried to the credit of the man's Account in the Ledger. The knapsack when found fit for further use is to be reserved, and delivered over to the Regimental Quarter-Master, to be re-issued; and the price fixed upon it by the Committee of Officers is to be carried to the credit of the Account of the man to whom it belonged, and recovered by the Officer in command of the Company, through the Quarter-Master, from the man purchasing it on re-issue, and is to be debited in his Account."

297. The Officer commanding the Troop or Company, as soon as he is apprised that any soldier is become non-effective, from any of the causes before mentioned, is to take care that the several entries appertaining to such soldier are correctly posted from the Day Book to the Ledger; and when the effects shall have been disposed of, and the Officer shall have ascertained that all the debts and credits of the man, including his Savings Bank deposit, if any, are properly accounted for in the Ledger, he will cause a faithful copy of the Account to be transcribed on the printed Form furnished by the War Office, and having duly certified the same, will hand it with the certified particulars of the sale of the soldier's effects, to the Paymaster.

298. If the man has been present with the Regiment for three months, the statement of his Account is to be made up from the latest period of settlement, prior to his becoming non-effective.

299. If a man has been present with the Regiment less than three months, the statement is to be made up from the date of his enlistment, if recruited at Head-Quarters, or from the date on which he joined, if sent to the Regiment from a detached party.

300. The Paymaster will take care to ascertain, that all the articles reported in the Inventory furnished to him, as forthcoming, are accounted for in the particulars of the sale, and will annex the three documents (viz., the Inventory, the Particulars of Sale, and the Statement of Account) to the Pay List of the period in which the sale is effected, and in which the balance, debtor or creditor, shall be stated.

301. By the Act of the 6th George IV., cap. 61, Officers who, under the authority of the Articles of War, collect or superintend the collection of the effects of Officers or soldiers dying on service out of the United Kingdom, may demand and receive such effects, and prosecute any actions for the recovery thereof, without taking out Letters of Administration; and on Registrar of any Court in the East Indies, or elsewhere, can in any manner interpose in relation to any such effects, unless required or authorised to do so by the Officer acting under the authority of the Articles of War.

302. The Secretary at War is empowered to issue any balance of pay or effects due to the estate of a deceased Officer or soldier, when the amount does not exceed fifty pounds, to the next of kin or legal representative of the deceased, without the production of Letters of Administration.

SOLDIERS' BOOKS.

303. The small Account Book required by the Articles of War to be provided for every soldier in the Service, is, in the event of the soldier's decease, to be properly made up, so as to shew, in a satisfactory manner, the state of his Accounts; and the Book is to be disposed of as follows:—

304. When a man dies in credit, and the amount of his balance is paid at the Regiment, the Book is at the same time to be delivered over to his Representative. But if the balance is to be paid under the direction of the Secretary at War, the Book is to accompany the Return in which the amount of the balance is reported.

305. When a man dies in debt, or without either debt or credit, the Book is to accompany the Return in which the death is reported; unless the legal Representative be at the place of the man's decease, in which case the Book may be delivered to such Representative, if desired by him.

306. That part of the soldier's Small Account Book appropriated to the particulars of his next of kin, is to be carefully read over to every effective soldier, soon after the 1st January in each year; and every variation which to his knowledge has occurred in the particulars therein entered, is to be accurately noted in the Book by the Pay Serjeant of his Company; and in the Monthly Return of the 1st February, it should be reported by the Officer commanding the Regiment whether this revision has been completed.

307. The Books of deserters are to be retained by the Regiments from which the men have deserted.

308. If a soldier lose his Book, he must pay the full price on its being replaced by a new one.

309. The second part of the latest form of Book containing the monthly settlement of the soldier's Account is calculated to last five years, and will be renewed when required, or will be furnished for the purpose of being inserted in such Books of the old form as are still in use: in either case the charge to the soldier will be three-halfpence.

310. The necessary supplies will, from time to time, be furnished, upon Requisitions being sent to the War Office by the Paymaster, stating the number of Books or of Account Sheets wanted, classing them according to the purpose for which they are required, viz.:—

(1.) Books for Recruits, for which no charge is to be made.

(2.) Books for Soldiers, (whose old ones are filled up,) for which they are to pay threepence each.

(3.) Settlement Sheets, for which three-halfpence are to be paid.

311. The Paymaster is to credit the value of the whole supply of Books and Sheets, at the prices before mentioned, in the first Pay List rendered by him after the supply shall have been received, annexing a statement of particulars. But if the Regiment is in India, the amount is to be remitted home in the same manner as family remittances. The Paymaster is to receive from the men the value of the Books, or Sheets, when delivered to them, at the same prices.

APPREHENSION OF DESERTERS.

312. Description Returns of men who desert, are to be transmitted to the Secretary of War by the Commanding Officers of Regiments or of Reserves at Home, immediately, and by the Commanding Officers of Regiments Abroad, by the earliest opportunity which may occur after the desertion shall have taken place.

Apprehension.

313. Whenever a person shall be apprehended on suspicion of being a deserter, he is to be taken before a Magistrate, who, if he find sufficient cause, will commit such person to prison, and will, pursuant to the Mutiny Act, transmit a Report thereof to the Secretary at War.

314. The fee which may be demanded by a Justice, or by his Clerk, for the transaction of any business arising out of the commitment of a deserter, will be paid by the Gaoler, and charged on the Deserter's Route, or, if there be no Route, will be allowed on special application to the Secretary at War.

315. The expense of conveying a deserter to prison is to be defrayed in the same manner, and out of the same funds, as the expense of conveying to prison a person committed for a civil offence.

Medical Inspection.

316. In order to avoid unnecessary expenses and trouble, every deserter, as soon as possible after his commitment and *before* the Description Return is forwarded to the Secretary at War, is to be surgically examined as to his fitness for military service, by a Military Medical Officer, if there be one on the spot, or within a reasonable distance; but if no Military Medical Officer be at hand, then the deserter may be examined by a Civil Medical Practioner.

317. The examining Surgeon will sign the Certificate at the foot of the Description Return.

318. The allowance to the Civil Medical Practitioner, for

examining the deserter may be paid by the Goaler, a Receipt being taken for the same, and will be reimbursed to him, together with the subsistence of the deserter while in his custody, by the escort which may be sent for the removal of the man; but if the deserter be discharged as unfit for service, the allowance paid by the Gaoler may be included with the other expenses incurred for the subsistence, &c. of the deserter, and will be allowed, upon a certified statement thereof being transmitted by the Gaoler to the Secretary at War, approved by the Magistrate by whom the man was committed to confinement.

319. If the deserter, on medical examination, be deemed incapable of marching, the escort is to leave him under proper care, having first made a Report thereof to the Secretary at War: and in that case the Escort is to return to its quarters, taking with it the Route by which the deserter was to proceed, and delivering the same to the Officer there commanding.

Handcuffs.

320. The escort is answerable for the safety of the deserter on the march; and the party sent to the place of original confinement, for the purpose of taking charge of the deserter, is to come provided with handcuffs from the Regimental stores. Whenever a fresh supply of handcuffs is required by a Regiment, application should be made to the Board of Ordnance.

Rewards.

321. No reward will be allowed unless the deserter shall have been actually committed to civil confinement by a Magistrate, except in very special cases, the particulars of

which must be submitted to the Secretary at War; nor in any case in which it shall appear that there was collusion between the deserter and the person who apprehended him: nor will a reward be allowed in the case of a recruit who has deserted previously to final approval, if the man shall have been recovered to the Service by the party who enlisted him; nor in the case of a deserter who may be found unfit or ineligible for Her Majesty's Service, unless it shall clearly appear that the person who apprehended the deserter was not aware, at the time when he apprehended him, of his being unfit or ineligible for service.

Description Returns.

322. Forms of the Description Return will be supplied to Magistrates, by the Secretary at War, upon their application.

Routes.

323. Routes will be furnished by the Secretary at War, for the removal of men who may be committed as deserters, as soon as it shall have been ascertained that they are deserters from the Army, or that they confessed the fact before the Magistrate by whom they were committed. These Routes will contain instructions for the guidance of the Escort, similar in substance to those detailed under the following head.

Escort.

324. When an order shall be received by the Commanding Officer of any Corps or Detachment, for a party to take charge of a deserter, and convey him to any place, the said Commanding Officer shall furnish the party with a printed Certificate, properly filled up, prescribing in what manner

the party shall proceed and return, and signed by the said Officer; which Certificate, when properly vouched by the individuals who may issue billets for the Escort on the march, is to be delivered over to the Paymaster, Acting Paymaster, or other Officer, by whom the expenses of the said Escort in going and returning are liable to be paid, the Deserter's Route being handed over from Station to Station, with the deserter. The Commanding Officer shall also advance, or cause to be advanced, so much money on account of the subsistence of the deserter as will be sufficient to defray the arrears thereof during the time of his confinement, and the expense of medicines and attendance, if any sum shall be due on that account. The Commanding Officer shall likewise cause such necessaries as the man may be absolutely in need of, to be provided and paid for at rates not exceeding those stated in the Royal Warrant, and the sums so defrayed and advanced on account of subsistence, &c., are to be stated distinctly on the back of the Route, as are likewise the particulars and actual cost of the necessaries. The statements are to be signed by the Commanding Officer himself, or by the Adjutant or Paymaster, by his direction. The Commanding Officer shall also cause to be advanced a further sum sufficient to subsist the deserter to the next quarter on the road, on arrival at which quarter the Officer commanding there is to repay the Noncommissioned Officer of the Escort the money disbursed at the first quarter, and so much of the sum advanced for subsistence as shall have been expended, and shall appear to be properly accounted for on the Route; and he is also to advance the sum necessary to subsist the deserter to the next quarter on his Route: the total amount disbursed at the second quarter, and so much of the sum advanced there for subsistence, as shall have been expended, and shall appear to be properly accounted for on the Route, are in like

manner to be repaid by the Officer commanding at the third quarter, and so on from quarter to quarter until the deserter shall arrive at his final destination; but whenever the sum to be reimbursed for the expenses incurred on the Deserter's Route amounts to or exceeds one pound, after deducting any proportion which may be necessary to defray the subsistence and expenses of the Escort on its return, it should be remitted by post, by a Bill drawn on the Agent, instead of being paid over to the Escort.

325. The persons receiving the money—viz., the Gaoler and the Non-commissioned Officer who takes charge of the deserter, shall acknowledge by their signatures the sums respectively received by them.

326. When a deserter is delivered over from one party to another, the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which the latter party belongs, or the Adjutant, or Paymaster, by his directions, shall carefully inspect the Route, and see that the money which has been advanced is properly accounted for upon the face of it. If upon such inspection of the Route any improper charges shall be found, they shall be struck out on the Route, and the amount only of what had been advanced, exclusive of such improper charges, shall be reimbursed by the Regiment receiving the deserter. The Non-commissioned Officer, under whom such improper charges shall have been incurred, is to be required by his Commanding Officer forthwith to make good the amount thereof.

327. No pay shall be advanced, nor shall any necessaries be provided, but by or under the immediate direction of the Commanding Officer, Adjutant, or Paymaster, who is to sign his name to the charge. At those Stations where the

Escort is relieved by a Detachment under the command of a Non-commissioned Officer, such Non-commissioned Officer is to vouch the expenditure by his signature; but in that case he is to subjoin to his signature and description the following words,—" No Superior Officer at the Station."

328. No more money shall be advanced on account of pay or subsistence than shall appear to be required by the probable time and length of the march.

329. Necessaries shall be supplied but once for any march.

330. No charge will be allowed for the hire of a horse or cart, except in the case of a deserter being taken so ill between one stage and another as to be incapable of proceeding on foot, in which case the necessity that occasioned the extra charge must be certified on the back of the Route by the Commanding Officer, and by a Surgeon, at the next town; and should the deserter, on his arrival at that town, still be unable to proceed on foot, a Report thereof is to be made to the Secretary at War, for further instructions.

331. The passage money, or railway fare, if any be incurred for the deserter himself, is to be charged on the Route, vouched by the signature or separate Receipt of the person to whom paid. Passage money for the Escort is not to be charged on the Route.

Expenses.

332. The Agent of the Regiment to which a deserter belongs, or the Paymaster thereof, if the deserter is sent to his Regiment, shall repay the money advanced as above

mentioned, if properly accounted for on the Route, and shall charge the same against the Public.

333. The deserter is not to be replaced on the strength of his Regiment until the day he joins, nor to receive pay until his release and return to duty.

334. The Route by which deserters are marched, shall in no case include men belonging to different Regiments. Each Route shall be carefully preserved, and deposited with the Agent or Paymaster, by whichever of them the several expenditures are finally reimbursed, and shall be transmitted with their Public Accounts, as an indispensable Voucher for the charges of such expenditures.

335. When the Route is so much defaced or torn as to be absolutely illegible, the sums advanced thereon will be a loss to the Corps under whose Escort such want of care shall have occurred.

REGIMENTAL ALLOWANCES.

Marching Allowance to Officers.

336. The allowance of five shillings a day to Officers on a march, is confined strictly to Officers who march with troops by a Route.

337. The allowance may be charged for every day an Officer is actually on the march, including halting days; but not for the day of arrival in Barracks or quarters where a mess is already established, nor for any period during which the Officer is on board ship.

338. The marching allowance is not admissible in any case in which a special allowance is granted for the particular duty on which an Officer may be employed.

Forage Allowance.

339. The regulated allowance for forage may be charged for the horse of a Brevet-Major, doing the duty of a Field Officer with a Brigade in Garrison, or in Camp. The charge must be supported by a Certificate from the Officer commanding the District or Garrison, specifying the period during which the horse was actually kept for the public service.

Contingent Allowance

340. Officers in temporary command of Detachments of Regiments on the British Establishment, not being entitled to a contingent allowance, will not be subject to any loss which may be incurred by the death or desertion of a soldier while on the way to join, when transferred from one Regiment to another, or from one Division to another of the same Regiment, as such loss is to be defrayed by the Officer commanding the Troop or Company to which the man last belonged.

341. If a soldier sent to Chatham should die or desert in debt before he is finally discharged, the debt is to be recovered from the Officer commanding the Troop or Company to which the man last belonged.

342. Any loss which may be incurred by the death or desertion of recruits previously to their being posted to Troops or Companies, is to be defrayed by the Captains of

Troops or Companies generally of the Regiments for which the recruits are enlisted.

343. When a charge is made on account of the allowance to Officers commanding Rifle Companies, a Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment is to be annexed, shewing that the number of rifles for which the charge is made have been produced for his inspection, and that they were all in good repair.

344. The Requisitions for Troop and Company Books, are to be forwarded to the Adjutant-General by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment; and the Paymaster is to credit the value of the whole supply of such Books, at the regulated prices, in the first Pay List rendered by him after the supply shall have been received. He is to recover the amount from the Officers commanding the Troops or Companies to which the Books are issued.

Marching Allowances to Men.

345. The daily allowance to be charged in the Public Accounts for men billeted on a march in England, is admissible only for those days on which the Innkeepers are paid the sum prescribed by law, for the hot meal which they are required to supply to soldiers billeted on a march.

346. The allowance granted to soldiers on a march in Scotland or Ireland, is a personal allowance to the soldier, and is not in any case to be charged beyond the day on which the Regiment or Detachment arrives as its place of final destination.

347. When charges for marching money are made in the Pay List, the Route under which the march has been performed is to be annexed as a Voucher.

348. The attention of Paymasters is to be particularly directed to the Memoranda on the Routes issued from the War Office, and to the Mutiny Act, in respect to charges to be made for the marching allowance for soldiers in England.

349. When it may be judged advisable to send soldiers from one part of the country to another, by sea, by canals, or by railways, although not so directed in the Route, the expense incurred for such conveyance will be allowed, provided it do not exceed the amount that would have been admissible for marching money, if the party had actually marched.

350. When soldiers conveyed by steam vessels, canal-boats, and railways, from one part of the United Kingdom to another, arrive at the place of their destination much exhausted from the length of the voyage, and inclemency of the weather, or at too late an hour of the day to obtain the necessary provisions for their support immediately upon arrival, the allowance to Innkeepers in South Britain, of tenpence for the usual hot meal, may be charged in the Public Accounts, for each man so arriving in that part of the United Kingdom, if billeted on the Innkeeper, and actually supplied with such hot meal on the day of arrival; and for soldiers so arriving in Scotland or Ireland, an allowance equal to one day's marching money may be charged at the rate applicable to those countries respectively.

351. These allowances, however, are not granted in cases of short voyages or journeys by land, or when rations in kind shall have been issued at the public expense, for the day of disembarkation from a steamboat or other vessel.

352. The charges in the Public Accounts under Article 350 of these Directions are to be vouched by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or the Inspecting Field Officer of the District, by whose directions the allowance has been in each instance paid, shewing what circumstances induced him to sanction the payment.

Allowance to Men permitted to find their own Lodgings.

353. This allowance is granted only to married soldiers, and in no case for more than the proportion of six for each Troop or Company.

Lodging Money.

354. The claims for lodging money of Officers and men of Regiments at Home, who are quartered otherwise than in Barracks or at Half-Billet Stations will, if the quarters be within five miles of any Barrack or Half-Billet Station, be settled under the orders of the Board of Ordnance; and if the quarters be at places beyond five miles from such a Station, the claims will be settled by the Secretary at War.

355. All the claims, at whatever distance from a Barrack or Half-Billet Station they may arise, are, after having been duly prepared at the Regiment, and authenticated in the appropriate Forms, to be sent from the Regiment direct to the Surveyor General's Department of the Ordnance, under cover to the Chief Clerk of that Department, who will submit to the Board, for the purpose of being forwarded to the War Office, such of the claims as are to be settled there.

356. No money is to be drawn, nor any charge made by the troops, on account of Claims for lodging money at home, until special instructions for doing so shall have been received by the Regiments concerned; which instructions will be forwarded to them either from the Office of the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance or from the War Office, as soon as practicable after the receipt at each Department of the respective claims belonging thereto.

Mess Allowance.

357. The distribution of this allowance is left entirely to the Commanding Officer, and the allowance is not subject to the claims of individual Officers.

358. It is not to be charged for a Regiment stationed in Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, or the Isle of Man.

359. Mess Room is provided by the Board of Ordnance, and any application for the hire thereof should be addressed to that Department.

Carriage of Baggage.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

360. Charges for the carriage of baggage are to be made and vouched in the manner pointed out in the Form of Baggage Account in the Pay List.

361. The attention of Paymasters and other Officers making payment on account of the conveyance of baggage is particularly directed to the provisions of the Mutiny Act,

in respect to the impressment of carriages and the rates of their hire.

362. The extra rates occasionally demanded in England under the Warrants of Magistrates, as prescribed by the Mutiny Act, are to be defrayed out of the commuted allowances granted for the carriage of baggage.

363. The Commanding Officer of a Regiment, in using his discretion as to the conveyance of baggage by water, will be held responsible for any inconvenience which may result therefrom; and no loss occasioned thereby will be defrayed by the Public. When baggage is conveyed by railway, the commuted allowance is chargeable for no more than the direct distance from place to place by the public high road.

Browning of Arms.

364. When the services of an Ordnance Armourer are necessary for browning the arms of any Corps, the Commanding Officer is to apply to the Ordnance Storekeeper, in the vicinity; and such Armourer is to receive sixpence for every firelock browned by him, to be paid by the soldier, and advanced by the Captain of the Company.

365. This application is not to be made when the distance from the Ordnance Station to the Regiment exceeds 10 miles, unless the number of arms requiring to be browned amount at least to 50; in no case should the application be made when the distance exceeds 30 miles; and the Commanding Officer will endeavour to arrange this service, so that all the arms may, as a general rule, be browned at one and the same period.

366. The travelling expenses of the Ordnance Armourer to and from the Head-Quarters of the Corps, as well as any expense necessarily incurred for his lodging while so detached, will be allowed in the Regimental Accounts, the amount thereof being previously approved by the Board of Ordnance.

Carriage of Arms.

367. The expense attending the removal of arms, after they have once been delivered by the Ordnance at the Head-Quarters of the Corps, is to be defrayed out of the commuted allowance granted for the carriage of baggage.

Allowance to the Cavalry in aid of Boots, &c.

368. The allowance of eight shillings and sixpence per annum granted by the Royal Warrant to soldiers of Cavalry Regiments, who enlisted previously to the 1st of September, 1830, towards the expense of their boots, spurs, &c., is to be charged annually in the Pay List ending 31st of March, for all such men as shall be effective and entitled thereto on that day; and for such men entitled thereto, as shall have become non-effective during the year, the charge may be inserted in the Pay List of the period when they became non-effective.

369. The charges are to be supported by an alphabetical list of the men according to rank, specifying the amount paid to each, vouched by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, that the men enlisted beforethe 1st September, 1830, and had received and were duly entitled to the sums stated against their names.

HORSES.

370. The purchase money of Troop horses, on the Home Service, is to be paid by the Regimental Paymaster, under the directions of the Commanding Officer, by a Bill on the Agent, at three days' sight, in favour of the Dealer; and a statement of the particulars of the payments on account of which each Bill is given, is to be inserted in the proper place in the Pay List.

371. The charges for travelling expenses, according to the rates authorised by the Royal Warrant, are to be vouched by the Receipt of the Officers sent to inspect the horses, and by a statement certified by the Commanding Officer, shewing the places from and to which the journey has been made.

372. When horses are cast, special instructions will be given by the Secretary at War as to the manner in which they are to be sold and the produce accounted for to the Public.

373. In regard to Cavalry Abroad, the charges for remount Troop horses in the Regimental Pay Lists are to be supported by a statement of the price paid for each horse, not exceeding the regulated sum, by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer that the horses have actually joined the Regiment, and been approved by him, and by a Receipt from the Dealers for the amount paid.

374. No Troop horses on service Abroad are to be cast without the previous sanction of the General or other Officer Commanding on the Station, to whom a Return in duplicate,

on the Form prescribed, of such as are considered, after due examination, to be unfit for further service, is to be transmitted by the Officer commanding the Regiment, who, on receiving back the Returns approved, will cause one copy to be forwarded to the Commissariat Officer, when the horses are transferred, and the other to be annexed to the Pay List, to account for such transfer.

375. For such of these horses as shall be sold, the proceeds will be paid by the Commissariat Officer into the hands of the Regimental Paymaster, who will credit the amount in his next Pay List, annexing the Account of the Sale, to be furnished to him by the Commissariat Officer.

376. Threepence per month for each effective horse of Officers and men, is to be credited in the Regimental Pay List, in aid of the provision of horse medicines.

377. The expense of the carriage of horse medicines, when sent from the Principal Veterinary Surgeon to the Head-Quarters or outposts of a Regiment, may be charged in the Regimental Pay List, vouched by the Receipt of the Carrier, and by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, that the package charged for contained only horse medicines.

378. In all cases where the Commander-in-Chief shall authorise the turning out any horses to grass, the Commanding Officer is to report to the Secretary at War, through the General Officer commanding in the District, the terms on which the grass can be procured; and he is not to enter into any agreement on that head, until he shall have received the necessary authority from the Secretary at War, through the General Officer.

379. Agreements have been entered into with the principal Railway Companies, for the conveyance of horses of Field and Staff Officers of Infantry, when proceeding by Route with Regiments or Detachments on railways, and likewise for the conveyance of sick or other horses of Cavalry Regiments when specially authorised, at the following rates, viz. :—

For any distance not exceeding 50 miles, fourpence per mile each horse.

For any distance beyond 50, and not exceeding 100 miles, threepence halfpenny ditto.

For any distance exceeding 100 miles, threepence ditto.

380. In the case of horses of Infantry Officers, the Route or other satisfactory document, and in the case of Cavalry horses, the Order of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Detachment, are to be produced at the railway station, as the authority for the conveyance of the horses; and the said Vouchers, together with the written approval of the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, in regard to sick horses, are to be annexed to the charge in the Public Accounts for such conveyance, care being taken that the Principal Veterinary Surgeon be furnished with all the particulars which he may require on the latter head.

RESERVE COMPANIES AT HOME OF REGIMENTS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

381. The pay of all the Regimental Officers at Home, whether they belong to the Reserve or to the Service Companies, is to be included in the Reserve Estimates, except the pay of the Colonel, which is in all cases to be estimated for by the English Agent.

382. The duties of Paymaster Serjeant, Schoolmaster Serjeant, and Hospital Serjeant to the Reserve, are to be performed by three Serjeants upon the establishment of the Regiment.

Allowances.

383. The allowance for the Acting Adjutant is to be charged only for the period during which the Officer is actually present with the Reserve Companies, and is to be vouched by his Receipt.

384. The several allowances for the Reserve are to commence only from the date on which its separation from the Service Companies takes place, in consequence of the march of the latter for embarkation, and are to be discontinued from the date on which the Reserve and the Service Companies re-unite, on the return of the Service Companies from Foreign Service.

385. When a Reserve is stationed in Ireland, the necessary funds are to be drawn from the Agent in Dublin.

ALLOWANCES TO CLERGYMEN.

386. Wherever it is practicable, the troops should attend Divine Service in Church, at the usual hours of public worship; but whenever, from the want of room in Churches, the necessary accommodation for that purpose cannot, by any arrangement, be obtained, allowances for separate services will be made.

387. It is presumed that there are few cases in which

small Detachments cannot obtain accommodation in the Church. If they cannot all attend at the same time, they may find room by being divided, one part attending in the morning, and the other in the afternoon. No allowance for a separate service will, therefore, be granted, except in very special cases, unless the number of men present at the service shall exceed fifty.

388. When, however, the requisite accommodation in the Church cannot be obtained, and a separate service is in consequence necessary at any Station where an arrangement for that purpose has not previously been sanctioned, the Officer in command of the troops should report the circumstance to the Secretary at War, sending a Statement and Certificate according to the Form, (No. 1,) and containing information upon the several points specified therein; but he is not to take upon himself to order the performance of a separate service until an authority for that purpose shall have been given.

389. When the expense of a separate service shall have been authorised, the allowance to the Clergyman will be a guinea for each service, when one only is performed in the day; but if the number of troops is so great that a second service on the same day is necessary, and shall have been authorised, the allowance for such second service will be ten shillings.

390. If the Clergyman also visit the sick in hospital, and read prayers to the patients, he will receive five shillings per week, when the distance he has to go does not exceed one mile—seven shillings per week when the distance exceeds one mile but is less than three,—or when there are two hospitals to be attended,—and ten shillings per week when the

distance is greater, or when there are three or more hospitals to be attended. No allowance is given to Clergymen for visiting the sick, when a Detachment consists of less than fifty men; and when a separate service is allowed for a less number of men than 100, the guinea for that service will be considered as including the remuneration for visiting the sick, and no additional allowance will be granted.

391. If the number of troops is so small that they can attend at Church at the usual hour of public worship, the Clergyman has, of course, no claim to remuneration in the shape of an allowance for the performance of Divine Service; but, if he visit the sick, and read prayers to the patients, he will receive allowances for those duties at the rates and according to the rules above mentioned.

392. If a majority of the *Protestant* soldiers in any corps or detachment belong to the Church of Scotland, the allowances are to be given to a Minister of that Church, if there be one resident at the same place, whether the Corps be stationed in Scotland or elsewhere; but if a majority of the *Protestant* soldiers in any Corps or Detachment do not belong to that Church, the allowances are to be given, in England or Ireland, to a Clergyman of the Church of England; or in Scotland to an Episcopalian Clergyman: and in no instance can the allowances be admitted for two Protestant Clergymen for officiating to the same Corps at the same Station.

393. It should also be explained to the Clergyman, that allowances are given only for service actually and necessarily performed. And, with a view to avoid needless trouble to him, whenever the weather is so bad as not to admit of the troops assembling for Divine Service, or, whenever from

any other circumstance it may be impracticable or inexpedient to have service performed, the Commanding Officer must take care that the Clergyman be informed of the intention to have no service, in sufficient time to prevent his unnecessary attendance.

394. The claims of the officiating Clergymen should in general be made at half-yearly periods, ending the 30th September and 31st March. Commanding Officers should, therefore, immediately after the expiration of those periods furnish the Clergymen with Certificates, agreeably to the Forms, (No. 2 and 3,) instructing them to forward their claims direct to the War Office, for consideration. When they are approved, an authority for the payment of the regulated allowances will be given to the Regimental Paymaster.

395. Claims for allowances to the Roman Catholic Clergy for attendance at military hospitals are to be submitted for special consideration.

No. 1.

FORM *referred to in* Allowances to Clergymen, *and to be forwarded to the Secretary at War by the Commanding Officer of the Troops at a Station where the Military cannot be accommodated in Church with the Parishioners at the usual hour of Public Worship, and when a separate Service is therefore required.*

Number of Troops at , and the Corps to which they belong.	
Number who are ready to attend Divine Service of the Established Church; after deducting men on duty, or sick.	
The name of the Clergyman who is willing to officiate—whether he is the Parochial Minister, or has any cure of souls.	
What Churches are in the neighbourhood—what the distance is from the Barracks to each of them—and whether more than one Service in the day is performed for the Parishioners.	
Whether it is proposed that the separate Service shall be performed in the Church or at the Barracks; and if at the latter, whether under cover, or in the open air; also at what hour.	

The following CERTIFICATE should also be obtained :—*

We, the Minister and Churchwardens of , do hereby certify, that no more than soldiers can be accommodated in the Church of the said parish, with the ordinary congregation, during the usual time of Divine Service.

_____ *Minister.*

_____ } *Churchwardens.*
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* N.B.—In places where there are more Churches than one, a Certificate should be obtained from the Minister and Churchwardens of each.

No. 2.

CERTIFICATE *when separate Services have been performed.*

I certify that the Churches at and in the neighbourhood of
not being sufficiently large to accommodate the troops there, with the parishioners, at the usual hour of public worship, the Rev. has between 18 , and 18 , performed* separate Services solely for the use of the said troops, as specified on the other side;—that the numbers of men stated thereon were present at the several Services; and that the dates on which no separate Service was performed are correct.

——————————*Commanding Officer of the Troops.*

I hereby confirm the above, and request that the usual allowance may be granted me.

——————————*Officiating Clergyman.*

MEMORANDA.—It is presumed that there are not many Stations at which small Detachments cannot obtain accommodations in the Parish Church or Chapel of Ease. When, however, the requisite accommodation in either or both cannot be obtained, and separate Service for the sole use of the troops is, in consequence, requisite at any Station in the United Kingdom where an arrangement for that purpose has not been previously sanctioned, the Officer in command of the troops should report the circumstance to the Secretary at War, and *not take upon himself to order the performance of a separate Service* until an authority for that purpose shall have been given.

When separate Service is allowed for a less number of men than one hundred, the remuneration for the Service will be considered as including that for visiting the sick, and no additional allowance will be granted for the latter duty; but the Clergyman must produce Certificates of his attendance on the sick when required, in order to entitle him to the allowance for separate Service.

When separate Services have been performed for soldiers of different Corps, the Certificate is to be signed by the Officer commanding at the place at the time; and before the Officer in command quits, the Clergyman should be careful to obtain his signature to the same.

The Certificates should be sent to the Chaplain-General half-yearly, soon after the 31st March and 30th September, under cover, addressed—

To the Secretary at War,
War Office,
LONDON.

Chaplain Department.

* Insert the number of separate Services performed specially for the troops. Services on other solemn days than Sundays may be included

Date of Duty.	No. of Men present at each Service.	The Corps to which they belong.	Date of Omission of Divine Service.	Causes of Omission when Service was not performed, and whether the Clergyman attended.

No. 3.

CERTIFICATE *when a Clergyman has visited Sick Soldiers.*

I do hereby certify, that the Rev.
has from to visited
the sick soldiers in hospital at
once a week, and more frequently when required, and has also read Prayers once, at least, in each week to the convalescents.

I further certify, that the hospital is*
distant from the residence of the Clergyman, and that the average daily number of sick was .

_____ { *Commanding Officer of the Troops.*

I hereby confirm the above, and request that the usual allowance may be granted to me.

_____ *Officiating Clergyman.*

N.B.—In cases in which the soldiers who attend belong to several Corps, the Certificate is to be signed by the Officer who commands at the place at the time; and when the Officer in command is about to leave the Station, the Clergyman should be careful to obtain the necessary Certificates before he quits. When separate Service is allowed for a less number of men than one hundred, the remuneration for the Service will be considered as including that for visiting the sick, and no additional allowance will be granted for the latter duty; but the Clergyman must produce Certificates of attendance on the sick, when required, in order to entitle him to the allowance for separate Service.

MEMORANDUM.—The Certificates should be sent to the Chaplain-General half-yearly, soon after the 31st March and 30th September, and should be addressed as under:—

To the Secretary at War,
War Office,
LONDON.

Chaplain Department.

* Here mention the exact distance.

BARRACK LIBRARIES.

396. The Rules and Regulations for the superintendence and internal management of Barrack Libraries, established solely for the use of the Non-commissioned Officers and soldiers of the Army, are issued under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief.

397. The appointment of Librarians is with the Board of Ordnance, under whose charge the Libraries are placed, and by whom they are paid; except in Ceylon, where the Librarians are appointed by the General Officer commanding, and the authorised allowance for them is chargeable in the Accounts of the Regiment in occupation of the Barracks there.

398. The subscriptions of one penny per month, to which every soldier is liable for frequenting the reading-room and having use of the books, as well as the amount of all fines recovered from the men, are to be charged to them monthly, and paid to the Regimental Paymaster, who is to prepare a quarterly Account of these sums on the prescribed Form, and to annex the same, when certified by the Commanding Officer, as a Voucher, to the Pay List, in which the amount of the subscriptions and penalties shall be credited to the Public.

In the specification of the subscriptions, it will be sufficient that the number of subscribers in each month, and the amount paid by them, be stated.

399. The subscriptions and fines from soldiers of Ordnance Corps, and of the Royal Marines, if any, are to be recovered and accounted for through the Regimental Paymaster, according to the foregoing instructions.

400. To secure the preservation of the books, a quarterly Report of any books contained in the Barrack Libraries within the United Kingdom, which have been damaged, and require repair, is to be rendered to the War Office, in duplicate, on the printed Form No. 3.

401. Repairs of books in the Barrack Libraries established Abroad, are to be executed on the spot, under the authority of the General or other Officer commanding on the Station, to be given in Form No. 1, and the particulars of the sums so authorised are to be reported to the Secretary at War in the manner pointed out in Form 2.

402. The allowance of twenty shillings a year to each Library, granted by the Royal Warrant, for the provision of stationery for the use of the Library, for providing paper covers to the books when necessary, and for executing small repairs, such as pasting loose sheets into books, &c., is to be charged half-yearly, on the 31st March and 30th September, by the Paymaster of some one Regiment then occupying the Barracks in which the Library is established, vouched by the Receipt of the Librarian.

403. The Commanding Officer is to require the Librarian to keep an accurate Record of the number and description of volumes composing the Library, the number of books lost, the number of monthly subscribers, and the amount of monthly subscriptions—together with an Account of the amount received each month for fines and penalties, and the quarterly amount authorised to be paid for repairs; and this Record is to be left in the Library, in order that the information may be readily furnished at such periods as may be required by the Secretary at War.

N.B.—The above-mentioned Forms applicable to Barrack Libraries, are supplied by the War Office, when required.

HOSPITAL.

404. All sums necessary to meet the expenditure of Regimental hospital, are to be received by the Surgeon from the Paymaster, upon Estimates.

405. It will not be necessary that any additional sum should be inserted on that account in the Paymaster's Estimates for Regiments at Home, unless the stoppages should be found insufficient, in which case, the additional sum estimated is to be supported by a Certificate of the Surgeon to that effect, approved by the Commanding Officer.

406. For Regiments Abroad, the sum to be added to the Estimate should be the probable amount of the difference between the expense of the men in hospital and ninepence a day for each man so situated.

407. The pay of soldiers in hospital, General or Regimental, at Home or Abroad, is to be charged at the usual rates in the Pay List, and the regulated stoppages are to be credited therein agreeably to the printed Form.

408. Quarterly Returns, made up from the Hospital Books, specifying the dates of the entry and discharge of every man who shall have been in hospital during the quarter, also his Regiment, rank, and name, are to be transmitted from all General hospitals, direct to the War Office, within ten days after the termination of each quarter, certified as required by the printed Forms; these Returns are not to include any period during which a soldier may have been in hospital previous to the commencement of the quarter for which the Return is made.

409. In these Quarterly Returns the Purveyor or Principal Medical Officer is to specify, opposite to the names of the respective men, the Paymaster by whom their pay is liable to be charged for the period.

410. Monthly Returns of men in General hospitals, are to be transmitted by the Purveyor to the Paymaster, by whom the pay of the men is to be charged.

411. The Regimental Surgeon is to furnish the Paymaster monthly with a Return, made up agreeably to the printed Form, to enable him to charge the Officers paying Troops or Companies with the amount of stoppages at each monthly settlement.

412. In the case of a man being in the Regimental hospital of a Corps to which he does not belong, a similar Monthly Return is to be transmitted by the Surgeon of that Corps to the Paymaster by whom the man's pay is to be issued and charged, which Return is to be annexed to the Pay List of the latter.

413. When men belonging to the Guards, Ordnance Service, Regiments serving in India, or troops in the service of the East India Company, are admitted into the hospital of a Regiment of the Line on Home service, the Paymaster of that Regiment is to recover from the Paymaster or other person by whom the men's pay is issued, tenpence per diem for each man, and is to credit the amount in his Pay List. And when soldiers of the Line are in the hospitals of the Guards or of the Ordnance Service, full-pay and beer money will be admissible, supported by a Receipt of the Surgeon in charge of the hospital, for the amount of the stoppage of tenpence per diem.

414. In like cases, on Foreign Service, the stoppage will be ninepence per diem, to be accounted for in the same manner.

415. When men belonging to any of those Services are in a General hospital at home or abroad, the same rates of stoppage will be required, and the Purveyor or Principal Medical Officer will be held responsible for recovering the correct amount of the stoppages from the Paymaster or other person by whom the pay of the men is to be issued. The sums so obtained are to be credited in the General Hospital Account, in the same manner as other sums obtained for the use of the hospital, during the period of the Account.

416. The Paymaster of Detachments at Chatham, or any other Paymaster by whom the pay of men belonging to Regiments in the East Indies is liable to be charged, is to charge the pay of those men at the full rates, annexing the receipt of the Purveyor or Medical Officer for the amount of the stoppages.

417. When soldiers are in Naval hospitals, Paymasters will pay over to the proper Medical Officer the amount of the regulated stoppages, and support the charge of full-pay by that Officer's Receipt.

418. No stoppages are required for seamen or Marines in Military hospitals Abroad; but a Quarterly Return of such men, on the Form prescribed by the Hospital Regulations, is to be transmitted to the War Office, and a duplicate to the Admiralty, by the Principal Medical Officer on the Station.

419. If, in regard to Regiments abroad, the Surgeon's approved Hospital Account shall not be received at the

period fixed for the transmission of the Regimental Pay List, the Paymaster may insert in the Pay List the sums advanced to the Surgeon, not as a charge, but under the head of advances not finally accounted for, annexing a statement of particulars, vouched by the Surgeon's signature.

420. The non-receipt of the approved Quarterly Account of the Surgeon, will not therefore warrant delay in transmitting the Regimental Pay Lists.

N.B.—Upon all other points relating to the management and financial concerns of Regimental Hospitals, at Home and Abroad, the requisite instructions will be found in the separate Hospital Regulations, dated 1st February, 1845.

ALLOWANCES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, THEIR WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Soldiers Discharged, and not recommended for Pension.

421. The allowances granted under this head, in the Royal Warrant, are to be paid to the men by the Paymaster who issues their pay to the date of their discharge, except in such cases as are provided for to the contrary in subsequent parts of these Directions.

422. Men proceeding to or from Ireland are to be sent to the nearest ports from which they can be properly forwarded to their destination, and will be provided with passages by a District or Detachment Paymaster, under local arrangements made for that purpose; in these cases, the Paymaster where the men are discharged is to issue their travelling and family allowances only to the port of embarkation, and the

residue of the allowances to which the men are entitled will be paid to them at the port of disembarkation, if there is a District Paymaster there, and if not, by the Paymaster who provides the passage.

423. Men who are going to or from Jersey or Guernsey, are to receive from the Paymaster who issues their allowances, the usual rate of passage money from or to Southampton, or Weymouth, &c.

424. When men proceeding from one part of Great Britain to another, or from one part of Ireland to another, can be conveyed the whole or any part of the way by water, at a less expense than that of the journey by land, arrangements are to be made accordingly, and the necessary Reports are, in such cases, to be sent to the Paymaster most conveniently situated for taking or paying for the passages; but whether the passages are to be paid for on embarkation, or by a District Paymaster, at or near the place of disembarkation, the sum paid to the discharged men themselves is to be strictly confined to the amount calculated for the land journey; when land conveyance either in Great Britain or Ireland for the whole or part of the distance can be obtained at a cheaper rate than the travelling allowance, discharged men and their families should be sent by such conveyance.

425. If men are desirous of going to reside at a place different from that at which they were enlisted, they may receive allowances, or passages to such place, if the expense would not exceed that of their journey to the place of their enlistment; and if the allowances to such place of residence would exceed the amount to their place of enlistment, then they may receive in aid of their journey a sum equal to the amount calculated to their place of enlistment. If in any

case the soldier prefer to remain at the place of his discharge, he is not entitled to any such allowance.

426. The marching allowance is not to be issued to a soldier discharged by purchase, nor to one discharged with ignominy, or on account of bad character; but a passage by steam, or sailing vessel, or by railway, or otherwise, according to the circumstances, is to be provided for men of the last two descriptions, from the place of discharge to the place of enlistment.

Soldiers discharged at Home with Gratuities.

427. When the Commanding Officer of a Regiment serving at Home obtains the Commander-in-Chief's authority for the discharge of a soldier, with a gratuity, he will, in conjunction with the Paymaster, ascertain the amount to which the soldier is entitled, and the place where the man is going to reside, or at which it is desirable that he should receive the money; if this place is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, the Paymaster, or, if the man belongs to the Guards, the Agent, will, on the man's parchment Certificate of Discharge being confirmed by the Adjutant-General, pay the amount to the soldier, and charge it in his Accounts for the period, annexing the Authority for the discharge and the man's Receipt. When the soldier's intended place of residence is not near the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, the Commanding Officer will notify to the Secretary at War that the man is about to be discharged, transmitting a separate statement, specifying the name of the soldier, the amount of his gratuity, and the place at which it is to be paid; this statement will be forwarded to the Paymaster, Agent, or Collector of Excise, by

whom it will be most convenient for the money to be issued, and the name and station of such party will be communicated by the Secretary at War to the Commanding Officer.

428. If the gratuity is paid by the Paymaster of the Regiment to which the soldier belongs, that fact is to be noted on the man's parchment Certificate of Discharge; if the gratuity is to be paid by any other party, the amount of the gratuity, and the name and Station of such party, as communicated by the Secretary at War to the Commanding Officer, are to be carefully inserted on the face of the soldier's parchment Certificate of Discharge; and all that will be required to enable the soldier to receive the money will be the production by him, within two months after his discharge, of his parchment Certificate to the party who is to pay the amount.

429. The soldier will receive pay to the date for which his parchment Certificate is confirmed byt he Adjutant-General. If the War Office notification of the party by whom the gratuity will be paid, shall not have reached the Regiment on that date, the soldier's pay will be allowed to the day on which it arrives.

430. If the soldier is going to reside and receive his gratuity at a place more distant than his place of enlistment, and the allowance to which he is entitled towards carrying him home is not sufficient to take him to his final destination, care must be taken that he does not leave the Regiment unprovided with sufficient funds for that purpose: when necessary, an application should be made to the War Office, for an Authority to issue to him a proportion of his gratuity at the Regiment.

431. The Regimental Paymaster will be held responsible that the amount of the gratuity paid by him, or reported to the Secretary at War to be paid by any other party, is that to which the soldier is entitled under the Royal Warrant, as explained in Articles 433, 434, and 435 of these Directions.

Soldiers discharged Abroad with Gratuities.

432. A soldier discharged Abroad with a gratuity, is to receive the money at such place as may be most for his advantage, according to his intended place of settlement. When the man is going to a place where his gratuity can be paid to him by the Paymaster of his Regiment, that course is to be adopted; but if the man's settlement is distant from his Regiment, or in another command, the Commanding Officer will communicate with the General or other Officer Commanding on the Station where the man is to settle, requesting him to direct the money to be issued out of the Commissariat Chest, or by the Paymaster of any Regiment in his command, as may be most advisable. If the money is issued out of the Chest, it will be reimbursed by the Secretary at War in the ordinary course; if by a Regimental Paymaster, it may be charged by him, annexing the Order received from the Officer Commanding on the Station, and the soldier's Receipt. But in every case in which the gratuity is not paid by the Paymaster of the Regiment to which the soldier belongs. the Commanding Officer will notify to the Secretary at War the amount of the gratuity, the place to which the man is going, and the measures which have been taken for the payment of the money.

433. The higher rates of gratuity fixed by the Scales in the Royal Warrant, are not admissible for men who are

sent from Foreign Stations to be discharged, receiving the gratuity at Home; those rates are only admissible for men who are actually discharged, to locate or settle in the Colonies.

434. The gratuities of full-pay are to be paid at the respective rates of pay of the Cavalry, Guards, and Infantry of the Line (excluding good-conduct pay, and additional pay for length of service); but a Non-commissioned Officer is not to receive his gratuity at the rate of pay of his rank, unless he shall have served *three years* in his rank without interruption, and immediately preceding his discharge.

435. A gratuity of six months' pay is to be stated at one-half, and a gratuity of three months' pay at a quarter, of the annual amount of the pay of the soldier for a year, and not according to the number of days in the ensuing six or three months.

436. When the soldier is discharged Abroad, the quarter's pension of sixpence a day, adverted to in the Royal Warrant, will be paid out of the Commissariat Chest, charged under the head of Pensions, and re-imbursed by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital. The donation for meritorious services, to be granted under the Warrant, will be paid by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital at home.

Soldiers Discharged and recommended for Pension.

437. Soldiers discharged in Great Britain or Ireland, at their Regiment or Depôt, or in a Recruiting District, who have claims to pension for service only; and soldiers who on their discharge are to revert to the out-pension, without

having claims to higher rates of pension, on account of disability contracted in the Service subsequently to their joining from the out-pension, are not required to appear personally at Chelsea or Kilmainham; such men are to continue with their Regiment or Depôt, in receipt of pay, until their parchment Certificates of Discharge are returned, confirmed by the Adjutant-General; they are then to receive the allowance of one shilling a day for twenty days, calculated from the date following that of the confirmation of the parchment Certificate of Discharge; and are to be provided with conveyance or allowance, according to circumstances, as set forth in the Royal Warrant, to take themselves and their families home.

438. Soldiers who have claims to pension, not for length of service only, but on account of disability contracted in the Service, are not to be discharged at their Regiments, but are to be sent to Chatham or Dublin, and are to be subsisted on the march to those places in the same manner as soldiers marching on any other duty, receiving, however, the same allowance for their families as are granted for the families of soldiers actually discharged.

439. When the families of men who are sent to pass the Board do not accompany the men to Chatham or Dublin, the regulated allowances to carry them to the places at which the men were enlisted may be issued at once by the Paymaster, and charged in his Accounts, supported by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, that no sum on account of family allowance has been included in the advance for the men.

440. The advance made according to the established Regulations is to be reimbursed by the Paymaster at Chatham

or Dublin to the Regimental Paymaster, or other person by whom it has been made; and the men are to receive from the Paymaster at Chatham or Dublin, pay and allowances as soldiers to the day inclusive on which they pass the Board, and from that date the regulated allowances to carry them home.

Soldiers Discharged to reside Abroad.

441. The services, pay accounts, and clothing of soldiers recommended to be pensioned Abroad, to reside in the Garrison or Colony, will be balanced up to the last day of the month in which the Regimental Board is held. Their pensions will not commence until the receipt at the Station of their Chelsea Instructions;—until such period, they are, if discharged for disability, to receive pay, or if discharged at their own request, an allowance equal to the rate of pension to which they may be entitled, from the Regimental Paymaster (or through any other more convenient channel, which the Officer Commanding on the Station may appoint). The Paymaster is to furnish the Officer who will have to pay the pension, with a Certificate of the date to which pay or allowance has been issued; and will receive from him a Certificate of the date on which the pension commences. These Certificates are to be annexed to their respective Accounts.

General Observations.

442. In order that no question may be raised as to the actual issues made to discharged soldiers and their families, every Agent, Paymaster, or other person by whom such issues are made, is to specify the particulars thereof on the

back of the soldier's parchment Certificate; and when a Return in the prescribed Form* has been made to a Paymaster by whom further allowances are to be issued, or passages provided or paid for, the Paymaster by whom such Return has been made is to state on the back of the parchment Certificate the name and Station of the Paymaster to whom it has been forwarded.

Payments for money due to soldiers on their discharge, whether for arrears of pay, advance of pension, family remittances, or from Regimental funds, are to be deferred until the men shall have reached their destinations. See also Articles 427, 428, and 430 of these Directions.

443. The rates at which conveyances, whether by water or railway, are contracted for at certain places, and the customary rates at others, are notified from time to time.

444. When discharged men are to proceed to or from Ireland, or to any place where further allowances are to be issued, a Return, in the prescribed Form,* shewing the particulars of payments made, or to be made, for every man or any part of his family, is to be forwarded by the Paymaster where the men are discharged to the Paymaster at the place of embarkation, by Post, and so as to arrive before the men. When further payments are to be made at the place of disembarkation, a duplicate of the Return should be forwarded to the District or Detachment Paymaster at such place.

445. Men who volunteered from the Militia are entitled on discharge to the regulated allowances for themselves and families to the places of their enrolment. The Regiment of

* See Form printed at page 131.

Militia from which a man volunteered, and the place of enrolment, are therefore to be stated at the foot of his Discharge.

446. A soldier, who, after discharge, re-enters the Army, is entitled, when again discharged, to allowances to the place of his re-enlistment only.

447. The Forms of Discharge, and of the Reports of the Proceedings of the Regimental Boards for verifying the services of men previously to their discharge, are supplied by the War Office, on requisition.

* VOUCHER for ADVANCES made on account of the Families of Men of the Regiment of , proceeding to Chatham or Dublin, in order to pass the Board at Chelsea or Kilmainham, and also for Payments on account of Men Discharged and entitled to Travelling and Family Allowances to carry them Home.

Soldier's		Where Enlisted.†		Cause of Discharge.	Rate of Pension, if any.	Amount of 20 (or 25) Days' Allowance.‡	When Discharged.	Where Discharged.	Places from and to which Allowances have been Paid.		No. of Miles.	Travelling Allowances, where Steamboat or Railway Conveyance could not be obtained.			Family Allowance.					Railway or Passage Money Paid, or Orders granted; and Amount of Subsistence Money.			Total Paid or Advanced.		
Rank.	Name.	Parish.	County.						From	To		Rates of Travelling Allowance.‖	Rate of 20 (or 25) days' Allowance‡	Amount of the Travelling Allowance.	Name of Wife.	No. & Age of Children.		Rate per Mile.	Amount paid for Family Allowance.	From	To	Amount paid for Passage Money.	£	s.	d.

We do hereby respectively certify, upon honour, that the particulars above stated are correct.

_____ } *Commanding Officer*, or *Inspecting Field Officer* (as the case may be).

_____ *Adjutant.*

Dated 18 . _____ *Paymaster.*

* The sums advanced to men about to pass the Board are to be recovered from the Paymaster at Chatham or Dublin, as the case may be. Sums paid to men actually discharged and sent to their homes, are to be charged in the Accounts of the Paymaster by whom the payments are made.

† The man's intended place of residence, when other than where he enlisted, is also to be stated; with the words "Will reside at ——."

‡ When a man is discharged on a pension of 1*s.* or under, or is rejected without pension, or is discharged with or without gratuity, this allowance is to be paid to him at the rate of 1*s.* a day. If his pension exceeds 1*s.*, the allowance is to be paid at the rate of his pension.

‖ The rate to be inserted in this column will be either the full travelling allowance, or the difference between that allowance and the rate at which the man's 20 (or 25) days' allowance was issued, *as the case may be.*

N B.—When further payments are to be made by another Paymaster, a duplicate of this Voucher is to be forwarded by Post to such Paymaster. For men proceeding *to or from Ireland*, the duplicate Voucher is to be sent to the Paymaster at the place of embarkation, who will, when necessary, forward it to the Paymaster at the place of disembarkation, as his Authority for issuing the allowance to the men's destination.

CONVEYANCE OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

448. For conveyance from England to Ireland, and *vice versâ*, application is to be made to the Recruiting District Office at the respective ports, where every information relative to the terms of the Contracts entered into may be obtained; and the same rule should be observed in respect to inland conveyance by canal or railroad.

449. Where no Contract or Agreement exists, care should be taken to obtain the conveyance at the cheapest rate; and no more than the actual and necessary cost is to be charged to the Public, the Receipt of the Proprietor of the conveyance being annexed as a Voucher.

450. No allowance whatever being granted by the Public to the wives and children of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and privates, when accompanying them on the march, the expense of their conveyance by sea, canal, or railroad, will not be allowed by the Public, although, in the Contracts with the War Office, stipulations are sometimes made for such conveyance upon more eligible terms than the individuals could provide it for themselves.

451. Paymasters must be careful that soldiers on service, discharged soldiers, and their wives and children, are provided with satisfactory documents to enable them to claim the benefit of the Agreements entered into for their conveyance.

452. No Officer or soldier should be permitted to embark at the public expense a greater quantity of baggage than is authorised by the existing Regulations: if any additional

expense is incurred on that account, it must be borne by the individual to whom the baggage belongs.

453. In all cases in which Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and privates are conveyed coastwise, and victualled at the public expense, the regulated stoppages must be made and credited to the Public.

454. Forms of Certificates A and B to be annexed to the Accounts, in support of charges for passage money, and for the allowance on account of subsistence granted to persons waiting for a passage, or not supplied with rations for the period of the passage, are subjoined.—See pages 134 and 135.

455. The passages of soldiers and their families should be, as a general rule, charged at the place of their disembarkation; when, however, there is no Paymaster or other Public Accountant thereat, by whom the passage money can be paid, the amount may be issued and charged by the Paymaster at the place of embarkation, an explanatory remark to that effect being made in the No. 1 Report transmitted to the Paymaster by whom the party is next to be subsisted.

A.

FORM *of* CERTIFICATE *in support of Charges for Subsistence of Discharged Soldiers and their Families, unavoidably detained waiting a Passage, and also for Allowances in lieu of Provisions for their Families for the probable period of Passage, when Rations are not supplied in kind.*

We do hereby certify, that a discharged soldier from the Regiment of and arrived at on the and unavoidably detained waiting for a passage to until the .

We also certify, that the sum of was paid to the said discharged soldier on account of the subsistence of himself and , from to , whilst detained at , and the further sum of , in lieu of rations for his , for days, the probable period of the voyage from to .

_____ *Commanding Officer.*
_____ *Adjutant.*
_____ *Paymaster.*

Dated at the of 18 .

N.B.—When only one of the abovementioned allowances is issued, the Certificate must be altered accordingly.

B.

PASSAGE MONEY.

FORM *of* CERTIFICATE *of Soldiers on Duty, or for Discharged Men and their Families.*

Regiment.	Rank and Name.	Name of		Ages of Children.
		Women.	Children.	

I do certify, that the individuals specified in the margin, consisting of men women, and children, arrived at on the of , from ; that they were entitled to a passage to at the public expense, and that they embarked for that port on the of.

Officer superintending the Embarkation.

I do certify, that the individuals above described landed at on the of , 18 .

District Adjutant, or other Officer superintending the Disembarkation.

NOTE—*This Certificate is not to be used for men on pass or furlough, the amount of their passage money being to be recovered from the Paymaster in whose payment the men may be.*

ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS' WIVES, WIDOWS, AND CHILDREN, SENT TO THEIR HOMES.

456. The payments for conveyances of soldiers' families, as authorised by the Royal Warrant, (page 25,) are, in all cases, to be made to the Proprietors of such conveyances, or to their Agents, whose Receipts should be annexed, as Vouchers, to the Public Accounts.

457. Before any payment is made to the wife or widow of a soldier on account of travelling allowance, she should be apprised, that if she do not proceed direct to her destination, she will be liable to be apprehended and proceeded against as a vagrant, and that she will also be precluded in future from any benefit to which, by the custom of the Service, she would otherwise be entitled.

458. Paymasters of Regiments, Reserve Companies and Districts, by whom an allowance is paid, are to take care that they limit their issues to such sums only as will take the respective parties to the nearest place on the line of route at which there is a resident Paymaster or other Officer, by whom a further issue can be made.

459. The Commanding Officers of Regiments or Detachments will cause alphabetical Lists to be made up and transmitted to the War Office, in the Form, marked C, page 138 of these Directions, for all persons claiming the allowances granted under this head in the Royal Warrant.

460. In cases in which *the whole sum* to be received by, or paid on account of any family, shall be issued by the same Paymaster, the amount is to be inserted as a charge in his

Pay List, under the proper head, the Certificate and Receipts, Form D, being annexed as Vouchers.

461. When, however, the Paymaster at the place from which the family may proceed to their destination shall issue a portion only of the travelling allowance, he is to alter the Certificate, Form D, as therein pointed out, and is to transmit a duplicate by the earliest Post to the Paymaster by whom the residue of the travelling allowance is to be issued; and when a family proceeds between England and Scotland, or Ireland, the Paymaster at the place of embarkation, who provides the passage, should transmit to the Paymaster at the place of disembarkation the Certificate, Form D, to be by him annexed to his Accounts, as a Voucher, for the passage money and travelling allowance to the family's final destination.

462. A Certificate, Form E, is to be given, for her protection, to every woman to whom any issue is made on account of travelling allowance, or for whom any conveyance is provided; and the payments made on her account by the respective Paymasters, are to be invariably stated thereon.

Form C.

Regiment of

Alphabetical List of Women and Children (*not permitted to embark with their Husbands,*) (*of the Wives, Widows, and Children of Soldiers sent Home from* ,) (*or of Widows and Children of Soldiers dying on Service,*) (as the case may be.)

Woman's Name.	Her Husband's			No. of Children not exceeding 14 Years of Age.	Places from whence proceeding.	Places to which going.	On what account sent Home.	By what mode sent Home.	Remarks.
	Name.	Rank.	Troop or Company.						

I do hereby certify, that the above List of is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct in every particular.

Dated at this day of 18 .

Officer commanding the

Form D.

We do hereby certify, that the of of Captain Troop or Company of the is entitled to travelling allowance or a conveyance [for herself and for children] to , her intended place of residence, she having been on the of her husband.

We do further certify, that the said has signified her intention of proceeding forthwith to , from which place she is to embark for ; and that she has received the sum of for herself, and of for her children, or a free conveyance, to enable her to reach , the place of her final destination.

_____ *Commanding Officer.*

_____ *Paymaster.*

Dated at , this day of 18 .

I acknowledge to have received from the Paymaster of the sum of , to enable me to proceed with children to .

I further acknowledge to have received from the Paymaster of the the further sum of , on account of .

N.B.—When there are no children, or when the women proceed at once to their final destination, the Certificates must be altered accordingly.

Form E.

This is to certify, that the bearer hereof is the wife (*or widow, as the case may be*) of , in the Regiment of , and is entitled to a free passage from to , and on her arrival to the sum of , to enable herself and children to proceed to , the place of her intended residence.

The said is (*here describe her*) .

_____ *Commanding Officer.*

_____ *Paymaster.*

Dated at , this day of 18 .

N.B.—The woman will present this Certificate for inspection by any Paymaster or other Military *Officer from whom she is to receive any allowance, and she will retain the Certificate until her arrival at her final destination.*

REGIMENTAL RECORDS OF SOLDIERS' SERVICES.

Attestation.

463. The Attestation of every Recruit having been filled up according to the established Form, shall be sent to the Head-Quarters of the Corps, or Depôt of the Corps, to which the recruit belongs.

464. The Officer Commanding shall certify on the Attestation, that he is satisfied with the correctness of the document, and that the Forms prescribed by the Mutiny Act appear to have been complied with.

465. When the Recruit has been finally approved at the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, the date of his arrival, and his Regimental number, shall be written on the Attestation, and the Commanding Officer shall certify that a correct extract has been recorded in the *Regimental Register*.

466. The number, name, age, parish, and every particular relating to the recruit, shall be extracted from the Attestation, and inscribed in the Regimental Register for recording the soldier's services, according to the established Form.

467. The former service of a man re-enlisting into the Army is in no case to be recorded in the Regimental Register, unless it be claimed by the man on his attestation.

468. If a Recruit, on being attested, should claim former service, he shall produce his Discharge, or Certificate of Dis-

charge, when, if it shall appear that he has been *out of the Army less than three years*, and that the cause of his discharge does not preclude him from reckoning his former service, and that he had not the opportunity of re-enlisting immediately after such discharge, the Commanding Officer will cause the Recruit's former service to be recorded; but if the man shall not be in possession of his Discharge, the Commanding Officer is to communicate with the War Office, stating the particulars of the service claimed, and is not to make an entry thereof in the Register until the said claim shall have been confirmed by the Secretary at War.

469. Whenever former service is recorded, the cause of the soldier's discharge is to be stated in the Register immediately under the entry.

470. The Attestation shall then be deposited with the Paymaster, and filed in the *Attestation Book:* the Paymaster is held responsible for the safe custody of the Attestations.

471. Each Attestation shall be filed, following the number of the last soldier recruited.

472. The Paymaster shall periodically insert in January April, July, and October, with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer, and at the same time that the Regimental Register is periodically completed, every variation affecting the soldiers' service or pay, such as promotion, reduction, forfeiture, or deduction of service, completion of fourteen years' service, grant and forfeiture of good-conduct pay and distinguished marks, &c. &c., filling up the columns expressly left blank for this purpose, on the third page of the Attestation.

473. If the original Attestation, when it reaches the

Regiment, should be defaced, or so illegibly drawn out as to render it a useless document for the purposes of an authentic Record, a certified copy may be substituted; in such case, the Commanding Officer and the Paymaster shall report the fact at the time the Recruit arrives at Head-Quarters, and the original Attestation shall be forwarded by the Commanding Officer to the War Office.

474. When a soldier is transferred, the Attestation and Record, in possession of the Paymaster, are to be forwarded to the Regiment receiving the soldier, and his services are to be recorded as belonging to the former Regiment to the end of the month in which the transfer takes place. The receipt or acknowledgment of the Attestation and Record so forwarded is to be inserted in the place of those documents in the Attestation Book of the Regiment from which the soldier is transferred.

475. In every case of transfer abroad, the copy of the Record there kept by the Paymaster, is to be completed to the date of such transfer, and sent immediately to the Paymaster of the Regiment receiving the soldier; and the latter Paymaster will continue to record thereon, as prescribed in Article 472 of these Directions, every requisite particular of the soldier's service while remaining abroad.

476. The Attestations, with the original Records, of all men enlisted abroad, are to be immediately forwarded to the Reserve Companies or Depôt at home.

477. When a soldier is discharged, his Attestation and Record in possession of the Paymaster are to be annexed to the Discharge.

478. The Attestation Book shall always be kept with the Battalion, Reserve Companies, or Depôt at Home. The Paymaster embarking with the Service Companies shall take with him a copy of the verified Record, or of the third page of the Attestation, regularly arranged according to the Regimental number of each soldier, continuing to record every required fact, as already directed. If no part of the Regiment remains at Home, special instructions are to be applied for by the Paymaster, and received from the War Office, as to the mode in which the original Attestations are to be disposed of.

Regimental Register.

479. The Record of the service of every Non-commissioned Officer and soldier shall be kept in the established Form, from the day he joins the Regiment until finally discharged.

480. The date when the soldier was attested, his Regimental number, name, age, parish, trade, and description, shall be extracted from the Attestation, and, further, every variation affecting the soldier's service, shall from time to time be inscribed in the Register.

481. The cases in which service is to reckon or to be deducted are specified in the Regulations for Pensioning Soldiers, as well as in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War.

482. The deduction or forfeiture of service by imprisonment or otherwise, on conviction by a Civil or Military Court, and every other variation, shall be inserted periodically, viz., in January, April, July, and October, in the Regimental Register.

483. At these periodical revisions of the Register, the forfeiture of good-conduct pay and distinguishing marks, incurred by any soldier in consequence of the sentence of a Court-Martial to that effect, or in consequence of his name having been entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book, is to be carefully recorded.

484. Whenever the Commanding Officer considers the case may admit of mitigation, either as regards the deduction of the soldier's pay or service, he is to state the facts to the Secretary at War, who will decide according to the authority vested in him by the Mutiny Act; but if the Commanding Officer has, at the time the offence was punished, and recently committed, deducted the soldier's service in the Register, not considering the case worthy of mitigation, the Secretary at War will not allow it to be altered in consequence of subsequent representations. If a soldier's service has been forfeited by conviction of Desertion, or by sentence of a Court-Martial, and is subsequently recommended to be restored, the application is to be made to the Commander-in-Chief, as directed in the Articles of War; and on the restoration of the service being signified by the Secretary at War, the number and date of the War Office letter, notifying the restoration, is to be inserted in the soldier's Record.

485. The period of the soldier's service abroad, his wounds, battles, sieges, campaigns, and any remarkable act of bravery, are to be recorded, as well as the number of distinguishing marks granted to the soldier, under the provisions of the Good Conduct Warrant. The general misconduct of the individual is to be noticed in the Defaulter Book, and not in the Register; unless in cases of desertion, or misconduct of such a character as to cause forfeiture of

service, or in cases of forfeiture of distinguishing marks. In such cases the misconduct is also to be entered in the Register.

486. When a soldier is transferred, the original Record forming part of the Regimental Register is to be forwarded to the Regiment receiving him; his services being first balanced as belonging to his former Regiment, and certified up to the end of the month in which the transfer takes place; the cause of the transfer is also to be stated. The Regiment receiving the soldier is to transmit to the Regiment from which he is transferred, the proper Receipt for the Record so forwarded, which Receipt is to be pasted into the Register of the latter Regiment, in place of the Record.

487. The Regiment receiving the transferred man will file the certified Record received with him, giving him a fresh Regimental number, and continuing the history of his services on the same Record. If the Record should be defaced, a certified copy will be substituted, proceeding as is directed in Article 473 of these Directions.

Thus, if a soldier of the 5th Regiment, No. 350, be transferred to the 20th Regiment, receiving therein a fresh number, 540, the original Record, inscribed, 350, *Thomas Atkins*, will be distinguished by leaving the former number, and adding to it 540 $\left\{ \frac{\text{5th Regiment}}{350} \right\}$ Thomas Atkins; thereby affording a facility in tracing at all times any particular point relating to the soldier, by reference to the former Regimental number.

488. When the Service Companies of a Regiment are ordered to embark for Foreign Service, the Regimental Register will be transferred to the Officer in charge of the

Reserve Companies remaining at home. He will report to the Secretary at War the state in which he has received the Regimental Records, and whether every soldier's service has been accurately registered up to the date of the transfer; and if not, to what other date.

489. A copy of this Report to the War Office will be recorded in the Register, according to the Form therein pointed out, signed by the Officer making it. Whenever this Officer *permanently* relinquishes the command of the Reserve Companies, his successor will make and register a similar Report; the Officer in command being held to be responsible for any inaccuracy during the time he is in charge of the Register.

490. In order that the services of men discharged from the Service Companies abroad may be correctly reported by the Regimental Board directed to draw out the soldier's Discharge, an accurate copy will be made of the Regimental Register previous to embarkation. This copy is to be carried with the Service Companies abroad, and to be used there for continuing the Registry of the services of the soldiers of those Companies.

491. When a Regiment embarks for Foreign Service, leaving only a Depôt Company at Home, the Regimental Register is to be taken with the Regiment abroad; the Officer commanding the Depôt Company being previously put in possession of accurate transcripts, to be retained by him, of all particulars therein, regarding the men left under his command.

492. When men are sent home, either as discharged, invalided, or to be attached to the Reserve Companies, or

Depôt, or otherwise become non-effective abroad, certified copies of the Records of their service, which have been kept abroad, are at the same time to be forwarded to the Officer commanding the Reserve Companies or Depôt at Home; the original Records are to be completed from these copies, and the copies are then to be forwarded to the Secretary at War, accompanied by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, that they have been correctly transcribed into the original Records, and also, in the case of Reserve Companies, into the Regimental Register.

These documents are to be completed in, and despatched from, the Orderly Room.

493. When a man is enlisted abroad, the Record of his services, having been transmitted to the Head-Quarters of the Reserve Companies at Home, will be inserted in the Register in its proper place; a copy being duly retained with the Service Companies.

494. The Commanding Officer of a Regiment abroad, having no Reserve Companies at Home, will send the authenticated copies of the Records of all men enlisted abroad, to the Regimental Depôt at Home. These copies from the Regiment abroad will be inserted in their proper places with the others kept at the Depôt, according to the Regimental numbers given to the soldiers.

495. When the Service Companies return from abroad, only the original Records and Register will be kept, and instructions will be applied for, and given by the War Office, as to the disposal of the copies kept by the Regiment whilst abroad.

Regimental Number.

496. Every recruit, when finally approved, shall be designated by a Regimental number, following that of the last Recruit who joined the Regiment.

497. This number shall not be changed; and if the soldier is transferred, discharged, deserts, or dies, it shall not be given to any other man of the Regiment.

498. On all documents relating to the services, conduct, pay, and accounts of the soldier, required by the War Office, the Regimental number shall invariably precede the soldier's name. The same number shall be affixed to his name in the Soldier's Book, as well as in the Company's Size Roll Book.

499. The numeration of the men of the Regiment will only be permitted to be changed, by directions from the War Office.

500. To obviate as much as possible the difficulty which may arise from the separation of a Regiment into Service and Reserve Companies, care must be taken that men who are transferred or enlisted into the Regiment abroad, be periodically reported to the Head-Quarters of the Reserve Companies, when the next vacant numbers in succession will be appropriated to them, and the List of Names sent from abroad will be returned with the proper Regimental number affixed to each man.

501. Such Regiments abroad as have no Reserve Companies at Home, will not number their Recruits until they reach the Head-Quarters abroad.

Discharge.

502. The Discharge is not to be given to the soldier: it is the document on which the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital decide upon his claim; containing information not necessary for the discharged soldier, but which might lead to fraud if lost by the pensioner. Every soldier, however, being entitled on his discharge, to a document shewing the same, a Certificate on parchment will be given to him when finally discharged; and if pensioned, the Chelsea Instructions will in addition be given to him.

503. Much embarrassment and delay in deciding upon soldiers' claims having occurred at Chelsea, owing to erasures, and to illegible writing in the Discharge, it is directed that no erasure or alteration be made in the Discharge. Any observations after the Discharge has been signed by the Officer commanding the Regiment, are (if required) to be inserted on the back of the Discharge, or in the space left blank for the Medical Staff Officer's opinion in the Discharge.

504. The Medical Reports required in Discharge documents regarding the disabilities of soldiers proposed to be discharged, are in all cases to be carefully prepared and inserted, so as to afford every facility to the Principal Medical Officer at Chatham, or elsewhere, in coming to a satisfactory opinion on the alleged disabilities, without delay; and any culpable deficiency or irregularity in such Reports is to be immediately represented by him to the Secretary at War.

505. The Commanding Officer is responsible that no

Discharge, or Certificate of Discharge, after he has signed it, be left in the Orderly Room, or in any other place where it might be liable to alterations. The Discharges ought to be sealed up immediately, addressed to the Military Authority at the Station or Invalid Depôt to which the men are directed to be sent, with a note of the men's names on the cover.

506. When an Officer is sent to England in charge of invalids, the whole of the Discharges, parchment Certificates, and other documents relating to each case, shall be sealed up, and, on his arrival, delivered unopened to the Commandant of the Station or Invalid Depôt; the Officer will be furnished with a list of the men in his charge, under such instructions as the Commander-in-Chief may think proper to issue; and the Officer will observe, that every invalid is under Military law, until finally discharged by the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, signified by an Officer of the Adjutant-General's Department.

507. Men sent Home will be discontinued on the strength of the Service Companies from the date of embarkation, or to which subsistence for them may have been issued abroad; and from that period they will be borne on the Rolls of the Reserve Companies.

Soldier's Account Book.

508. The principal objects for which a soldier is required to be in possession of this Book are, to secure to him, whilst in the Army, a proper settlement of his pay, allowances, and clothing, and that he may have a record establishing his claim to any benefits to which he may be entitled under Her Majesty's Regulations for granting pensions, allowances,

and gratuities to discharged soldiers who have performed good and faithful service, and to assist in the disposal of his effects, in the event of his dying in the Service intestate.

It is therefore the soldier's interest to take care that his Book is correctly and completely kept.

509. When a soldier is discharged, he is to take his Book away with him. In the event of a soldier dying in the Service, his Book will be forwarded to his relations, or representatives according to Articles 304 and 305 of these Directions; and, if it contain a record of wounds received in action, or of distinguished acts of bravery, it will remain an honourable memorial of his character and conduct.

510. The rewards which, under the Pension and Good Conduct Regulations, a soldier may obtain by good conduct, and also the penalties to which a soldier, by misconducting himself, becomes liable under the Articles of War, are stated in the Book.

General Observations.

511. Each volume of the Register contains 250 separate records, each leaf being the record of one soldier. The last volume, containing the record of the youngest recruits, will gradually increase, until the number be completed, when a fresh volume will be used.

512. The men of the longest service are recorded in Volume No. 1 of the Register, the next in No. 2, and so on. As soon as no effective man is to be found in the first volume, a Report is to be made to the War Office. The like is to be done in the case of each consecutive volume.

513. When leaves are taken out or put in, a note explanatory of the cause is to be made at the end of the Book.

514. An alphabetical Index is to be made, containing the name and number of every soldier recorded in each volume of the Regimental Register.

515. The allowance paid to the discharged soldier to carry him home, is to be stated on the Discharge and parchment Certificate, and signed by him.

TRAVELLING AND DAILY ALLOWANCES ON COURT-MARTIAL OR OTHER DUTY.

516. The rates and conditions of these allowances granted for Officers proceeding on duty without troops, are specified in the Royal Warrant.

517. Claims arising at Home for these allowances are to be prepared by the Paymaster of the Regiment to which the Officer claiming belongs, and are to be transmitted to the Secretary at War for his decision and authority, without which no charge for such claims is to be made in the Public Accounts.

518. Payments when made Abroad for the like allowances, are to be estimated and charged by the Paymaster of the Regiment to which the Officer authorised to receive the amount belongs, at the regulated rates applicable to the Station.

519. Payments Abroad of allowances for attending one and the same Court-Martial for the trial of two or more

prisoners belonging to any Regiment, and to any other branch of the Military Service, are to be estimated and charged by the Paymaster of some one of the Regiments of which any of the prisoners belong.

520. Claims at Home for attending different Courts-Martial, are not to be included in one and the same Statement.

521. The attendance of the Adjutant upon a Court-Martial is not requisite for the sole purpose of producing the Court-Martial Book: a verified extract from the said Book may be produced by any Officer or Non-commissioned Officer who is otherwise summoned, provided he can testify that the production of the Book would be attended with public inconvenience, and that the verified extract is authentic.

522. Claims for the expenses of Civilian witnesses in attending Courts-Martial at Home must be clearly stated, and forwarded with the recommendation of the President of the Court, so far as he considers the claims to be just and reasonable, for the Secretary at War's decision.

523. All claims for travelling and daily allowances are to be stated, certified, and supported by Vouchers according to the Forms annexed, of which a supply may be obtained from the War Office, when necessary.

ABROAD.

Daily Allowance, Travelling Expenses, &c., claimed by of the , proceeding on Public Duty, under the Order of Authority, of which a Copy is hereunto annexed.

Places from and to which the Claimant proceeded.		Dates on which the Journey		Number of Miles travelled by Land.	Amount actually paid for Conveyance, per Receipt annexed.			Inland Passage Money, (not provided by the Commissariat,) if any part of the Distance was performed by Water, per Receipt annexed.					Lodging and Forage Account, where Admissible.			Daily Allowance at per Diem.			Total Claimed.			Remarks. (If the Claim be for Court Martial duty, the Rank, Name, and Corps of the Prisoner tried should be stated.)
From	To	Commenced.	Terminated.					From	To	Amount.												
					£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	

I do hereby certify, that the journey above stated was performed by me solely on the Public Service, without consulting my own convenience, and without delay, and that I was necessarily absent the whole of the period stated.

_____

I do hereby certify, that I am satisfied of the correctness of the above statement, and that the Officer joined his Station without delay.

_____ *Officer Commanding.*

I hereby sanction payment of the above claim.

_____ *Officer Commanding at the Station.*

N.B.—If the Claimant return to his former Station, the particulars should be stated in the several columns in a separate line.

All claims under these heads, are to be strictly governed by the Regulations of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 1st November, 1832. Lodging money is not admissible for the day of the Officer's arrival at his permanent quarters.

The claims are to be estimated, paid, and charged by the Paymaster, or other Accountant of the Regiment or Branch of the Service to which the prisoner belongs, and those for two distinct Courts-Martial should not be blended in the same Statement.

In addition to the copy of the Order or Authority for the journey, and the Receipts of the parties to whom the several payments shall have been made, the following Vouchers are required to be annexed to the claim:—

A Certificate from the Commissary, that there was no carriage or other means of transport available for any part of the journey charged, under the Contracts made by that Officer.

A Certificate from any Officer claiming travelling allowance, who draws forage or money allowance in lieu thereof, explaining why he did not use his own horse for the journey. When such Officer employs his own horse, a Certificate in support of any claim to forage or stabling, that he was not provided with either at the public charge.

A Certificate from the President of the Court-Martial, when the journey is performed on that duty; stating the dates from and to which the Claimant was necessarily detained on public duty.

When the claim has been sanctioned and paid, a Receipt from the Claimant in proof of such payment.

AT HOME.

Claim for Travelling Expenses, &c., by , of the , proceeding from to , under the Order or Authority dated , a copy of which is on hereunto annexed.

Dates of Departure on going and returning.	Dates of Arrival, on going and returning.		Places. From	Places. To	No. of Miles.	Title of the Railway by which conveyed.	Amount. £	Amount. s.	Amount. d.	No. of separate Voucher.	Remarks. Stating, as the case may require, the Rank, Name, and Regiment of the Prisoner tried, or of the Officer or Soldier medically examined, Date of the Claimant's Embarking and Landing.
		Journey by Railway, at 2*d.* a mile . . .									
		Journey by other Land Conveyance* at a mile				. .					
		Journey by Sea or Canal			. .	. .					
		Daily Allowance, if any, from to , days at a day	. .	. .	. .	. .					
		Extra Charge for Conveyance of Baggage,† if any, cwt. at per cwt.									
						Total claimed . . .					

I do hereby certify, that the journey above detailed, was performed by me solely on the Public Service, and that I actually travelled the distance specified.

Officer preferring the Claim.

I do hereby certify, that I am satisfied of the correctness of the above statement, and that the Officer joined his Station without delay.

Officer Commanding.

* No higher rate than 9*d.* a mile is chargeable for short distances between the Railway Terminus and the Barracks or Quarters of the Officer.

† Three cwt., including that conveyed free of expense, is deemed sufficient for an Officer on the Recruiting Service.

N.B.—If the same particulars apply to more than one Officer, the claims may be included in the same Form, provided the Officers were employed on the same Court-Martial or duty.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS, OR OTHERS, OFFICIATING AS DEPUTY JUDGE-ADVOCATES AT GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

524. The Deputy Judge-Advocate's Account of expenses actually incurred on any General Court-Martial for stationery, hire of rooms, fire and candle, &c., is to be submitted (with Vouchers) to the President of such Court-Martial, who is to decide on the necessity, as well as the reasonableness of the charges, and to certify to the Judge-Advocate-General the sum proper to be admitted under each head. The said Account, and the Deputy Judge-Advocate's claim for his daily allowance as granted by the Royal Warrant, are to be forwarded to the Judge-Advocate-General for settlement; and any proper claim for travelling expenses on the part of the Deputy Judge-Advocate is to be submitted by him to the Secretary at War.

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.

The following Statement shews what Accounts and other Documents are to be rendered from Recruiting Districts and Depôts of Regiments, and the Periods at which they are to be transmitted.

Description of Documents.	Dates at which they are required to be sent off.
Quarterly Pay List, with separate General State for General Agent.	Within six weeks after the expiration of each quarterly period.
Quarterly Statement of Commissioned Officers for the Regimental Agents.	To be sent off on or before the 8th day of the month succeeding that in which the quarter terminated.
Bread Account.	Monthly, on the 8th of the month.
Meat Account.	Ditto.
Forage Account.	Ditto.
Monthly Extract of Muster Roll.	Ditto. By the Inspecting Field Officer.
Monthly Estimate, and Abstract thereof.	So as to arrive in London on or before the 15th day of the month preceding that for which the Estimate shall be made.
Return of Deserters.	Immediately on the desertion taking place.

525. The sums required for the services of Recruiting Districts (the pay of Regimental Officers excepted) are to be drawn by the District Paymaster from the General Agent for the Recruiting Service by Bills in the prescribed Form, Estimates being previously transmitted.

526. Inspecting Field Officers will not be held responsible for the arithmetical accuracy of the Estimates; yet it is considered to be their duty to see that the number of men in the District is correctly stated, and that the number expected to be raised is not calculated upon too large a scale; it being clearly understood, that it will be competent for the Paymaster to prepare a supplementary Estimate, if the numbers should afterwards be found to exceed what had in the first instance been reckoned upon.

527. The Paymaster's Drafts are to be made every month in advance, for such portion only of the pay as may be absolutely requisite; but for the other services, his Drafts are to be made from time to time, and to such amount only as occasion may require, and the Inspecting Field Officer shall approve; previous notice being given to the General Agent.

528. If difficulties occur in obtaining cash or Bank of England notes for Bills drawn by Paymasters of Recruiting Districts on the General Agent for the Recruiting Service, the General Agent will, on the requisition of the District Paymaster, approved by the Inspecting Field Officer, make remittances immediately in Bank notes to the Officers superintending Subdivisions: and in order properly to carry this arrangement into effect, the District Paymasters are to make requisitions monthly for the sums necessary to be remitted to the Superintending Officers, for the ordinary service of the month; a List of the Individual Officers, and

of their respective Stations, being attached to the Abstract of the Monthly Estimate for the use of the General Agent.

529. When further sums may be required in the course of the month, the District Paymasters are to make similar application in writing to the General Agent, accompanied by the requisite approval of the Inspecting Field Officer.

530. The General Agent will attend punctually to the requisitions for Bank of England notes, and transmit uniformly, in sufficient time before the 1st of the month, the first halves of the notes required on account of the sums specified in the Monthly Estimates; and the first halves of the notes required on account of the sums specified in the supplementary applications, within one day, at the latest, after the receipt of the Paymaster's application; always taking care to send the second halves by the Post of the day on which the acknowledgment of the receipt of the first halves shall arrive.

531. District Paymasters are to draw specific Bills on the Regimental Agents for the Regimental pay of those Commissioned Officers who receive it in the Districts, specifying on the Bills the names of the Officers, and the period and amount of the said pay to be received by them in the Districts.

532. District Paymasters are to furnish the Regimental Agents with Quarterly Statements, shewing the payments actually and properly made to the Officers employed on the Recruiting Service, for Regimental pay.

533. The District Paymaster is to muster by the Pay List, on the last day of each month, the Recruiting Parties

stationed at the Head-Quarters of the District. All other Parties are to be mustered by the Officer in command of the Subdivision, on the last day of the month, or as soon afterwards as may be practicable. When the last day of the month falls on a Sunday, the muster may be taken on the following day.

534. The horses of Officers, and the troop horses employed on the Recruiting Service, whilst marching through a District to the place of their destination, and for whom any Bills for billet money, or oats, shall be drawn by the Paymaster, are to be borne in the Extract of the Muster Roll, with the proper explanatory remarks.

535. The Attestations of recruits, properly completed, are in all cases to be transmitted by the Superintending Officers to the District Paymaster, as Vouchers for the charges made for the recruits.

536. The Pay Lists are to be made up on the sheets which are supplied from the War Office; and duplicates thereof, and of all documents connected therewith, are to be retained by the Paymaster for his own use.

537. Charges for the pay and allowances of the Depôts, Detachments, and Parties of Cavalry Regiments on the British Establishment, are to be first stated in strict numerical order in the sheets of the Pay List; and those for Depôts, Detachments, and Parties of Infantry on the same Establishment, are to be stated in succession afterwards.

538. The charges on account of Regiments on the East Indian Establishment, are to be stated in the same manner,

but are to be kept quite distinct from those for Regiments on the British Establishment.

539. The rank and names of the Superintending Officers, as also of all Officers mustered in the District, the periods for which they are entitled to pay, and the remarks explaining their situations, are to be stated in the columns for such particulars in the Pay Lists; but the amount of their pay is not to be inserted.

540. The totals of each Party or Depôt are to be carried forward separately to the recapitulation.

541. All Vouchers transmitted with the Pay Lists are to be numbered in continued succession, without beginning a new series of numbers for different Services.

542. When the apparent balance overdrawn on any Account shall exceed one hundred pounds, an explanatory memorandum is to be annexed to the General State of the Pay List, shewing the particulars of the appropriation of the sum overdrawn; and the Inspecting Field Officer is to subjoin a Declaration, that he has considered the statement contained in the said memorandum, and believes it to be correct.

543. When recruits are sent from a District to be finally approved at the Head-Quarters of the Regiment for which the men are enlisted, a Report of their names, and of the other particulars required in the Form of Report, No. 2, is to be delivered to the party taking charge of the Recruits, and another similar Report is to be transmitted by Post to the Paymaster by whom the final bounty is to be charged. A

duplicate of such Report is to be annexed to the District Pay List of the period.

544. Whenever recruits are *intermediately* approved in any District different from that in which they were enlisted, the charges of levy money for such recruits in the Accounts of the District in which enlisted, are to be invariably supported in each instance by a Certificate and Statement of Approval, from the Inspecting Field Officer and Staff Surgeon making such approval.

545. The pay and allowances of recruits, whether for Cavalry or Infantry, not enlisted at the Regimental Head-Quarters, are to be issued according to the following Scale, from the dates of their enlistment until they join the Regiment or Depôt.

Pay :—one shilling a day.

Allowances :—

On a march in South Britain, of not less than 10 miles, the allowance for the hot meal granted by the Mutiny Act for soldiers billeted upon and dieted by the Innkeepers, viz., tenpence a day.

On a march in Scotland, of not less than 10 miles, fivepence a day.

On a march in Ireland, ditto, fourpence a day.

When in stationary Quarters, a halfpenny a day.

When billeted on the inhabitants in Scotland, one penny a day.

546. In case of the Paymaster's death or incapacity, his Accounts shall be taken possession of by the Inspecting Field Officer and Adjutant of the District, who are to act as a Committee of Paymastership, and to make up and transmit the

several Pay Lists and Accounts at the same periods, and under the same Regulations, as are prescribed for the Paymaster.

547. In charging the actual and necessary expense of postage, that portion which is applicable to letters addressed to the Inspecting Field Officers and Paymasters is to be vouched by a Certificate, that the expense incurred was solely for letters on the Public Service, and that no charge is included for conveying letters to or from the Post Office.

548. Supplies of stationery for Recruiting Districts in Great Britain and Ireland, are furnished by the Stationery Office, upon requisitions made to the Secretary at War, quarterly from Districts in Great Britain, and half-yearly from Districts in Ireland.

549. Each requisition is to be accompanied by a Statement in the printed Form, shewing the quantities of stationery which have been used in the preceding quarter, and those which remain in store.

550. The Staff, and Extra Staff Serjeants of Recruiting Districts, are supplied with clothing by the Ordnance Department.

551. Officers superintending the Recruiting Service, are to receive from the Paymaster of the District whatever money shall be wanted for the pay, levy money, and allowances of the Parties and recruits under their command, and are to account to him for the amount.

552. They are to make out Estimates, monthly, of the sums which they will probably require, and are to draw on account of their Estimates, at such times and in such

proportions only, as the exigencies of the Service may require.

553. They are to make out and deliver to the District Paymaster, Quarterly Pay Lists of the Expenditure, on the Forms supplied from the War Office.

554. These Pay Lists are to be made up to the last day of each quarter inclusive; and are to be sent off so as to arrive at the Head-Quarters of the District within twelve days after the expiration of the quarter.

555. The men are to be settled with at the periods and in the manner prescribed by the Royal Warrant (page 8); and statements of the effects and credits, or of the debts of men who may have become non-effective during the quarter, are to be annexed to the Pay List, except in regard to recruits who have not been supplied with necessaries, and who have no other effects.

556. The Accounts of Superintending Officers are to be preserved by District Paymasters until their Quarterly Accounts shall have been examined and passed at the War Office.

557. Expenses incurred by Superintending Officers for postage, carriage of Pay Lists and Accounts, are not to be charged against the Public, but are to be defrayed by themselves.

558. Superintending Officers are not to be allowed to quit their Stations until they have settled their Accounts with the District Paymaster; and the Inspecting Field Officer is to report any irregularity which may occur in this respect to the Secretary at War.

ALLOWANCES TO SUPERINTENDING OFFICERS.

559. These allowances may be paid to the Officers at the end of each month, and charged in the Quarterly Pay List, vouched by a Certificate from the Inspecting Field Officer, that the Accounts have been properly made up, and that the Superintending Officer has visited the detached Parties as frequently as was necessary.

560. The charges for the above allowances are to be made according to the printed Form supplied from the War Office.

RECRUITING DEPÔTS.

561. The Recruiting Depôts of Regiments do not render separate Accounts to the War Office.

562. These Depôts are placed in the payment of the Paymasters of Consolidated Depôts, or of the Provisional or Depôt Battalion, and the necessary funds for the pay of the Non-commissioned Officers and men, and for levy money and contingencies, are supplied through such Paymasters, to whom, therefore, the Officers commanding such Depôts are to apply in the first instance for information on these points.

563. The Officers are to draw upon the Regimental Agent for their own pay.

564. Pay Lists, to the last day of each quarter, are to be made up under the responsibility and superintendence of the

Commanding Officer of the Depôt, on Forms which will be furnished by the Paymaster, through whom the necessary funds are issued.

565. The Accounts of each Depôt are to be sent off so as to reach the Paymaster within a week after the termination of the quarter.

566. The names of all the men belonging to the Regiment, who are known to be in Great Britain or Ireland, are to be borne upon the Pay List, with full explanations of the situation of each man; but care is to be taken that no charge is made for pay which shall not have been accounted for to the Non-commissioned Officers and men individually.

567. Muster Rolls are to be rendered quarterly from every Depôt; and from Cavalry Depôts, Monthly Extracts from the Rolls, as regards the chargers of Officers and troop horses; these documents are to be dispatched so as to arrive at the War Office within eight days after the termination of the periods for which they are respectively made up. The muster is to be taken by the Paymaster in whose payment the Depôt is placed, if he is present; should that not be the case, the fact of the muster having been taken by the Commanding Officer of the Depôt, and the day on which the muster was taken, are to be specified in the Commanding Officer's Certificate.

568. The Officer receiving the allowance for paying the Depôt is liable to defray the cost of Troop or Company Books, and to the debts of men who become non-effective.

569. In calculating the mess allowance granted for consolidated Depôts, if, after dividing the total number of

Officers present at any time within each quarter of a year by four; two or more shall remain, they may be reckoned as another Troop or Company, and the allowance issued accordingly; but if three Officers on the whole are not present, no allowance can be granted.

570. The Paymaster, or any other Regimental or Depôt Staff Officer, may be included, provided he shall have regularly attended the mess.

571. In all cases in which a charge is made for the mess allowance, a list of the Officers, shewing the precise period for which each was actually present at the Depôt, is to be annexed to the Account, certified upon honour by the Officer commanding the Depôt, and also a Certificate from the Commanding Officer that a mess was actually established during the period for which the charge is made; the Certificate for the mess of consolidated Depôts is to be signed by the Senior Officer present at the Station.

572. In any case of doubt or difficulty in regard to charging pay or allowances, or making up Accounts of Depôt, reference is to be made to the Paymaster in whose payment the Depôt is placed.

573. Applications on pecuniary subjects, from Officers employed on the Recruiting Service, are to be made through the Inspecting Field Officer; and from those stationed at consolidated Depôts, through the Commandant.

LEVY MONEY.

574. The following Schedule shews the levy money at present allowed for recruits, and the manner in which the amount is to be distributed.

575. Charges made by a Regiment on account of the levy money of recruits enlisted in a District, are to be vouched by the Report, in the Form No. 2, received from the District Paymaster; and when the recruits are finally inspected, a Report, in the Form No. 4, is to be transmitted by Post to the Paymaster of the District in which the recruits were enlisted, and a duplicate of such Report is to be annexed as a Voucher to the Regimental Pay List.

	AMOUNT OF LEVY MONEY. £ s. d.
HEAVY CAVALRY.	
Men not below 5 feet 7 inches, nor above 5 feet 10 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age . . . . Growing lads of 5 feet 6½ inches in height, if under 19 years of age	6 19 0
LIGHT CAVALRY, INCLUDING LANCERS.	
Men not below 5 feet 7 inches, nor above 5 feet 9 inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age . . . . Growing lads of 5 feet 6½ inches in height, if under 19 years of age	6 19 0
CAVALRY IN INDIA.	
Men not below 5 feet 6 inches, nor above 5 feet 9 inches in height, and not under 19 years of age, nor exceeding 25	6 19 0
INFANTRY OF THE LINE.	£ s. d.
Men not below 5 feet 6½ inches in height, and not exceeding 25 years of age . . . . . Growing lads of 5 feet 6 inches in height, if under 18 years of age	5 6 0
INFANTRY IN INDIA, CHINA, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND ST. HELENA.	
Recruits of 5 feet 6½ inches in height, and not under 18 years of age	5 6 0
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.	
ARTILLERY { Men not below 5 feet 6½ inches in height, and not under 18 nor exceeding 25 years of age	5 6 0
INFANTRY { Men not below 5 feet 6 inches in height, and not under 18, nor exceeding 25 years of age	

BOYS enlisted into the Cavalry or Infantry *by special authority*, to be trained as Trumpeters, Musicians, Drummers, or Buglers, are allowed a bounty of *two guineas*, to provide them with Regimental necessaries. Fourteen years is the prescribed age for the admission of boys, except under very *special circumstances*. To complete the necessaries of boys so enlisted in the Cavalry, a further bounty of £1. 15*s*. 6*d*. is allowed, of which £1. 2*s*. is to be applied to such purpose as soon after enlistment as the Commanding Officer shall deem requisite, and the residue, 13*s*. 6*d*., when the boy shall be certified by the Commanding Officer to be fit for the duty of a soldier, and to require also the issue of the allowance for Cavalry equipments.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LEVY MONEY.		Men and Lads. £	s.	d.
CAVALRY.				
To the Recruit	On being attested, in cash	0	2	6
	On intermediate approval, in cash and necessaries	0	7	6
	On final approval, in cash and necessaries	5	5	6
	Total amount of Bounty £	5	15	6
To the Superintending Officer	On intermediate approval, to cover the expenses of postage, stationery, &c.	0	5	0
	For attesting	0	1	0
	Surgical examination*	0	2	6
To the Party	On intermediate approval	0	5	0
	On final approval	0	7	6
For conducting the Recruit to the place of final approval		0	2	6
	Total Levy Money—British Sterling £	6	19	0
INFANTRY.				
To the Recruit	On being attested, in cash	0	2	6
	On intermediate approval, in cash and necessaries	0	7	6
	On final approval in cash and necessaries	3	10	0
	Total amount of Bounty £	4	0	0
To the Superintending Officer	On intermediate approval, to cover the expenses of postage, stationery, &c.	0	5	0
	For attesting	0	1	0
	Surgical examination*	0	2	6
To the Party	On intermediate approval	0	5	0
	On final approval	0	10	0
For conducting the Recruit to the place of final approval		0	2	6
	Total Levy Money—British Sterling £	5	6	0

In lieu of extra bounty to recruits for *Highland* Regiments, an allowance of *one pound five shillings* is granted to each recruit, in aid of the Highland equipment, after he shall have been three months present with his Regiment or Depôt, by which period it is presumed he will have completed his instruction, and be fit for duty in the ranks. The same allowance will be made to boys specially authorised to be enlisted for Highland Regiments, but with the understanding in either case that this sum shall be re-credited to the Public, if the recruit should not remain effective for twelve months.

* This allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* for "Surgical Examination," is not to be charged when the Recruit is examined by a *Military* Medical Officer, who is on all occasions to be employed, if within a convenient distance; and whenever a charge for such examination is made, a Certificate from the Superintending Officer, in the prescribed form, shewing that there was no Military Medical Officer available, is to be annexed; also the receipt of the private Practitioner.

576. The bounty of recruits raised at the Head-Quarters of Regiments or Depôts will be the same as laid down in the foregoing Schedule. No other charge will be admitted in this case, excepting one shilling for attesting, and the reward for the Party, which is to be paid to the individual who engages the Recruit.

577. A soldier transferred from the Infantry to the Cavalry will, on the completion of the transfer, be allowed such excess as shall actually exist at the time in the rate of bounty for Cavalry over that for Infantry.

578. A sum of one pound ten shillings and sixpence, is allowed for each recruit of Heavy Cavalry, and one pound two shillings for each Recruit of Light Cavalry, to furnish him with articles of Cavalry equipment: these equipments are to be issued to the man as soon after he has been finally approved, as the Commanding Officer may think fit. Such allowance is also admitted for a soldier transferred from the Infantry to the Cavalry.

579. The charge for Cavalry equipments is to be made in the Pay List under the head of Recruiting, and is to be supported by a Certificate from the Commanding Officer, shewing that the man for whom the charge is made has been finally approved, and that he has been furnished with the prescribed articles of a proper quality, in conformity to patterns approved by the Clothing Board. If the recruit, within six months after final approval, dies, deserts, or is discharged, (except by purchase,) or if he be transferred to a Regiment of Infantry within twelve months after his final approval, the articles furnished as above mentioned are, if sufficiently good, to be given out to another recruit, and no charge is to be made for such recruit: if

the articles are not fit to be given out to another recruit, they are to be sold, and the produce thereof is to be credited to the Public in the Pay List. In the case of a Dragoon transferred to another Cavalry Regiment, he takes his equipments with him, and the allowance is not again issued to him.

580. The allowance to recruits for India Regiments is one pound ten shillings and sixpence.

581. At the expiration of his period of service, under the 10th & 11th Vict., cap. 37, a soldier on re-enlistment for a further period, whether he shall have been actually discharged or not, will be allowed the same bounty as for a new recruit, provided he be in all respects eligible according to the existing Regulations.

582. A recruit deserting, or delivered up to the Civil Power, before final approval, though afterwards recovered to the Service, is not entitled to that part of his bounty which remained unissued at the time of his desertion; but so much of that part of bounty allowed on final approval, as shall be actually applied to complete his necessaries on his recovery to the Service, after deducting the charge, if any, for necessaries supplied to him on the Route by which he rejoins, may be charged in the Regimental Pay List; a certified statement of the articles furnished, and the prices thereof, being annexed to the charge.

583. A limited number of foreigners may be enlisted according to the Act 1st Vict., cap. 29, provided Her Majesty's approval be applied for to the Secretary at War, through the Commander-in-Chief, and notified through

the same channel, before the enlistment in any case takes place.

584. The Forms of Attestation to be used for recruits, and the period within which they are to be taken before the Magistrate to be attested, are laid down in the Mutiny Act. These Forms are supplied by the War Office.

585. Great care is to be taken that the recruits are in every respect conformable to the General Order under which they are enlisted.

586. If any recruits shall be rejected for causes evincing culpable inattention on the part of the Officer who enlisted, or of the Medical Man who examined them, the expenses incurred in each case will not be allowed as a charge against the Public.

587. When recruits are set at liberty by a Magistrate on the payment of Smart Money, the whole sum of twenty shillings is to be accounted for to the Public by a credit in the Pay List, and the proportion thereof actually paid to the Party, and for fees for surgical examination, and for the Report of the Magistrate's Clerk, are to be charged in the same Pay List, under the head of Levy Money.

588. A quarterly list of the names of all the men who have paid Smart Money, certified by the Inspecting Field Officer, is to be transmitted to the War Office as soon as possible after the termination of each quarter.

In the event of no Smart Money being received during the quarter, a Certificate to that effect is to be annexed to the Pay List.

589. When recruits raised by Parties under the command of Superintending Officers are sent to the Head-Quarters of their Regiment, or to the Reserve Companies, without having been intermediately approved by the Inspecting Field Officer of the District in which they are raised, no charge on account of their levy money is to be made in the Accounts of the Recruiting District. The District Paymaster will be enabled to check the charges made in the Superintending Officer's Accounts for these recruits, by the "Inspection Returns" of such recruits, to be furnished by the Regiment, Reserve Companies, or Depôt; and he is to certify the fact of no charge for levy money being made in the District Accounts on the face of the Report, Form No. 1.

CONTINGENT ALLOWANCES TO GENERAL AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY STAFF SERVING ON THE HOME STATION.

Forage.

590. The rates of allowance in lieu of forage being regulated agreeably to Contracts which vary in different Districts, the Accounts are not to be made up until the necessary information on that head shall have been received from the War Office, by the General Officer commanding in each District, who will communicate the same to the several Staff Officers under his command as soon as possible after the receipt thereof.

591. The charges under this head are to be vouched by Certificates according to the prescribed Form.

Stationery.

592. The following articles of stationery are allowed for the Public Service, viz.:—

Books for Entry of Letters,	Cards for Returns,
Paper,	Pencils,
Printed Forms,	Rulers,
Pens,	Inkstand,
Ink,	Indian Rubber,
Tape,	Penknives,
Wafers,	Wafer Seal.
Sealing Wax,	

593. The charges are to be vouched by the Bills and Receipts of the tradesmen.

Travelling Expenses.

594. In submitting claims for travelling expenses to the Secretary at War, without whose previous sanction no charge is to be made, a statement of the stages and distances upon the journey, and the Order for the performance of the duty, are to be transmitted; and the charge in the Account is to be vouched by the letter from the War Office authorising the same.

Clerks.

595. Pay for a Clerk to the Assistant Adjutant or Quarter-Master-General, or Brigade-Major, is allowed only when the employment of a Clerk at the public expense shall have been specially sanctioned by the Secretary at War.

596. The charge of such Pay is to be vouched by the Receipt of the person acting as Clerk, a Certificate according to the prescribed Form, and by a reference to the number and date of the Authority from the War Office.

Orderly Room or Office.

597. The expense of hiring a room for an office or Orderly Room, is to be charged only when it shall have been specially sanctioned by the Secretary at War.

598. The charge is to be supported by a Certificate according to the prescribed Form, and by a reference to the number and date of the Authority from the War Office.

Coals and Candles for the use of an Office.

599. The charges under this head are to be vouched by the Bills and Receipts of the tradesmen, and by a reference to the number and date of the Authority from the War Office.

Compensation for Horses Shot for the Glanders or Farcy.

600. The charges according to the Rates sanctioned by the Royal Warrant are to be vouched by Certificates in the following Forms, viz.:—

Forms of Certificate.

1.

I certify, that on the day of I examined a horse, the (*first or second charger, as the case may be,*) belonging to ; that I found the said horse incurably glandered, (*or farcied,*) and that I accordingly recommended his being immediately destroyed, to prevent the communication of the disorder to other horses.

_____ { *Veterinary Surgeon.*

Dated at , this day of 18 .

2.

I hereby confirm the foregoing statement, the horse in question having been destroyed by my order.

_____ { *General commanding the District.*

Dated at , this day of 18 .

3.

I herby certify that the horse referred to in the foregoing Certificates was my (*first or second charger, as the case may be*); that he was perfectly free from any appearance of infection at the time I purchased him; and that he has been in my possession since (*specify the period*); that he was actually destroyed on the , by direction of , in pursuance of the opinion of , that he was glandered (*or farcied*) and incurable.

_____ *Claimant.*

Dated at , this day of 18 .

Accounts.

601. The contingent Accounts of General and other Officers of the Military Staff are to be made up half-yearly, viz., from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, and from the 1st of October to the 31st of March, in each case both days inclusive. The Accounts are to be completed according to the following instructions, and forwarded to the Secretary at War:—

602. The Accounts of the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master-General, are to include those of the Officers of their respective Departments who are serving at Head-Quarters.

603. The Accounts of the Lieutenant-General commanding in Ireland, and of the Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quarter-Master-General serving in that country, are to include those of the Officers of their respective Departments who are serving at the Head-Quarters in Dublin.

604. The Accounts of General Officers commanding Districts, are to include those of the Aides-de-Camp attached to them respectively.

605. The Accounts of Assistant Adjutant-Generals, Assistant Quarter-Master-Generals, Brigade-Majors, and of Chaplains to the Forces, are to be made up and certified by the Officers themselves; and, when the propriety and correctness of the charges shall have been confirmed by the General Officers under whose orders they respectively act, are to be forwarded *direct to the War Office.*

606. The Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, are to make up their Accounts of the allowance in lieu of forage, (the only allowance they are entitled to receive

under the authority of the Secretary at War,) and forward the said Accounts direct to the War Office.

607. Receipts must invariably be given upon stamped paper, when the amount of the payment renders it necessary.

608. No contingent Account, Receipt, or other Voucher, will be admitted, in which any erasure or alteration shall appear affecting the amount or date of the expenditure, or altering the purport of the document.

CONTINGENT ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL STAFF SERVING ON THE HOME STATION.

609. The rates of allowance in lieu of Forage being regulated agreeably to Contracts which vary in different Districts, no claim is to be made until the necessary information on that head shall have been received from the War Office, by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, who will communicate the same to the Officers of the Medical Staff as soon as possible after the receipt thereof.

610. The contingent allowances of Officers of the Medical Staff, in Great Britain or Ireland, are issued only upon the recommendation of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to whom the claims of the Officers are to be addressed. Forms of Claims are furnished by that Department.

F. MAULE.

War Office,
1*st July*, 1848.

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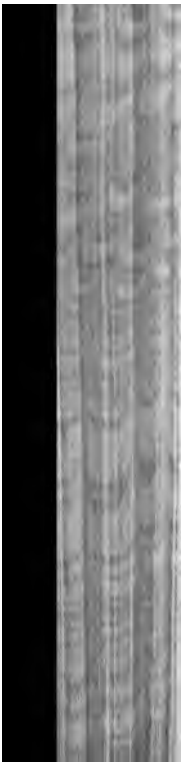

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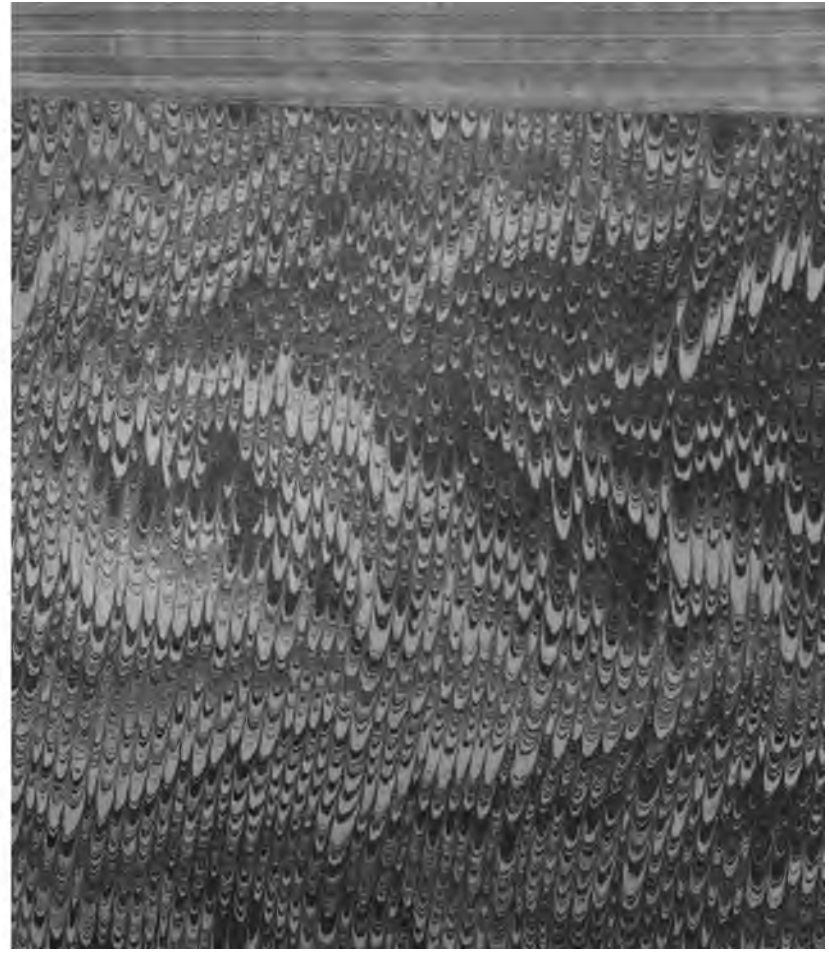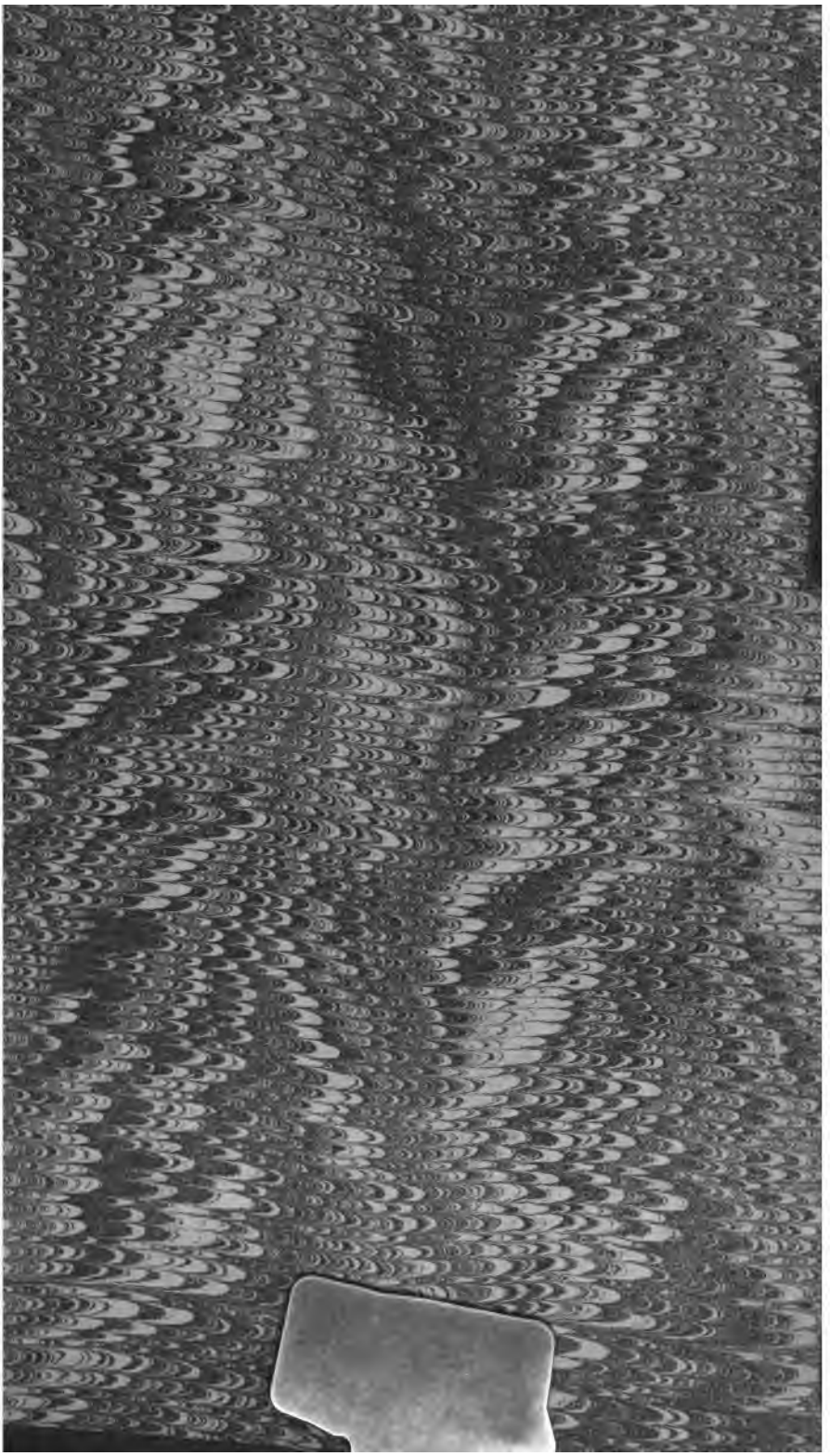
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